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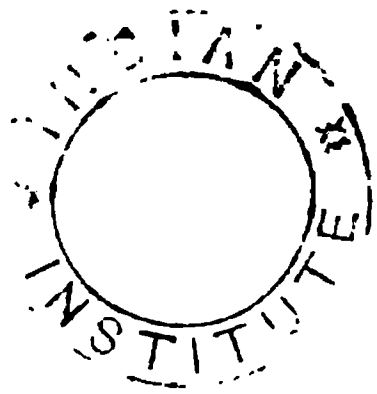
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Indian Institute, Oxford.

B. H. Baden-Powell
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FINAL REPORT



ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE

IN THE

✓
DELHI DISTRICT,

✓
CARRIED ON 1872—77, BY OSWALD WOOD, Esq.,

AND

×
Completed 1878—80, by R. MACONACHIE Esq., C. S.

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B n b n f r :

PRINTED AT THE VICTORIA PRESS, BY SAID RAJAB ALI SHAH.

1882.



*To Commissioner Delhi Division.*

SIR,

I have the honour herewith to submit the Final Report on the Settlement operations recently concluded—in the Delhi District. The village statements and other District Registers are being forwarded at the same time to the Deputy Commissioner.

2. The circumstances under which I was appointed to the charge of the Delhi Settlement are known to Government, and they indicate the conditions under which I had to work in completing it. I feel sure that in estimating the character of the work now reported on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will remember these circumstances. I wish I could feel as confident that I have made the best use of them possible. As to the report itself, I had little or no time for it till very lately—the daily work of the Settlement was carried on at high pressure and was enough to keep most hours of the day fully employed. However, I have treated the Settlement part proper in considerable detail, and this is what seemed of most importance. There are points in the report (as on the work) on which I should have dearly liked to linger, to elaborate and polish, but on the whole I thought it best to push on trying to secure essentials but not minding about other things.

3. The points on which orders are required besides the general sanction of Government to record and assessment are I think these :—

(1).—Patwári arrangements.

(2).—Assessment of Civil Station.

(3).—Treatment of Government property, including Taiul and Ballabgarh tenants' rights.

- (4).—Maáfis.
- (5).—Zaildár arrangements and ala-lambardár appointments.
- (6).—Increase of lambardárs in five villages.
- (7).—Enjoyment of owner's rate by jagirdárs and maáfidárs.
- (8).—Entries in records as to levy of cesses on owner's rate.
- (9).—Entries in records as to Government right of revising the assessment of canal villages quinquennially.
- (10).—The credit of revenue due in chak jhíl to the canal department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L A H O R E,

*Decr. 18th 1880.*

R. MACONACHIE,

*Settlement Officer.*



No. 1157.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

*Dated LAHORE, 10th October 1884.*

FROM

R. G. THOMSON, ESQUIRE,

*Offg. Senior Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab,*

TO

C. L. TUPPER, ESQUIRE,

*Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

SIR,

I am directed to submit, for the orders of Government, the final report on the settlement of the Delhi district, written by Mr. Maconachie, late Settlement Officer; and also the review of the report submitted by the Commissioner of Delhi, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Young, with his letter No. 2890, of 12th December 1882. Lieutenant-Colonel Young has submitted so able and exhaustive a review that the Officiating Financial Commissioner will make his remarks as brief as possible.

2. The account of the district, which is contained in Chapter I. of the report, calls for no special notice. The Officiating Financial Commissioner would only invite attention to the remark at page 9 of the printed report (para. 9, section 9). It will be a great pity if owing to insufficient cross drainage the Agra canal is allowed to reproduce, even in a limited area, the evils created by the Western Jamna canal.

Chapter II., on the spontaneous produce of the district, may also be passed over with a few remarks. The Settlement Officer (pages 21, 22, sections 1 and 5) and Commissioner (para. 14) are both in error in noting chalk as one of the mineral products of the district. The white substance alluded to, with which the Officiating Financial Commissioner is well acquainted, differs widely from chalk in origin and in

chemical composition. Chalk is composed almost wholly of carbonate of lime, and is a marine deposit made up of organic remains. The substance quarried in the Delhi hills is kaolin (silicate of alumina), and results from the decomposition of felspar, the principal constituent of granite, intrusive veins of which would doubtless be found penetrating the rocks (as they do the hills further to the south-west) were the superficial deposits which cover these rocks removed.

The crystals (crystallized quartz) formerly found in the deserted mines were doubtless from stray pockets in the rocks; and the probability of stumbling on other finds hereafter is not very great. The Officiating Financial Commissioner fears that Mr. Maconachie's gold does not rest on a much more solid foundation than his chalk.

3. The Commissioner remarks that the Settlement Officer's notes on the fauna of the district "are probably not exhaustive," and in this opinion the Officiating Financial Commissioner concurs. The Commissioner has supplemented the Settlement Officer's notice by a list of the vernacular names of 32 species of fish, which is valuable in its way. The objection to vernacular names, however, is that they do not help one to trace the species in scientific works of reference; and vernacular names not only change every hundred miles or so, but a name that is applied to one species in one part of the province is sometimes applied to a different species in another part. When the Officiating Financial Commissioner was Deputy Commissioner of Delhi he got Dr. Day, a scientific specialist, whose work on the fishes of India is well known, to furnish the Delhi museum with a rather complete set of Delhi specimens labelled with their scientific names.

4. Mr. Maconachie's remarks in para. 11, as to the obstruction of the drainage of the country caused by the Grand Trunk Road, have already formed the subject of a correspondence ending with your letter No. 74, of 23rd October 1882; the result of the inquiries made was to show that no action was necessary.

5. Chapter III., on the agricultural products and agriculture of the district, contains much useful information, illustrated, like other parts of the report, by quotations of local proverbs and verses. Wheat, jowár, bájra, barley, sugar-cane, gram and cotton are the most important crops; the cultivation seems to be of a fairly high character, and very little land is left fallow.



6. The proportion of the cultivated area of the Delhi district, which is protected by irrigation against drought, is, as shown in Chapter IV., very large; 15 per cent. being irrigated from wells, 4 per cent. from *bands* and *jhils*, and 18 per cent from canals. The subject of the improvement and extension of the *band* irrigation has lately engaged the attention of the local officers in connection with famine preventive work, and there is every prospect of the capabilities of the district in this direction being fully utilised. In carrying out these works the danger of the land behind the *band* being covered with deposits of the sand often held in suspension in the water, and in other cases of the flooded lands becoming salt from saturation without drainage, have to be remembered. Again, the area which can be irrigated behind the *band* depends of course on the slope of the country: where this is rapid the water covers a comparatively small area, being mainly collected in a deep pocket immediately behind the *band*; in these cases the water can only be fully utilised by a system of distributing channels in front of the *band*.

7. The efforts which are now being made to remedy the evils which have in the past been connected with the irrigation from the Western Jamna canal are noticed by the Settlement Officer at pages 16 (section 18), 17 (sections 19,20) and 214 (section 25) of his report, and by the Commissioner at para. 24 of his review.

The Settlement Officer's remarks regarding the prejudicial effects on the health of the people from the water-logged condition of the land watered by the canal are, the Officiating Financial Commissioner remarks, but too true. Much, however, to the knowledge of Colonel McMahon, has already been done to drain this area. What were extensive swamps when he first became acquainted with the Delhi district were completely drained by the Canal Department before he left it, and he gathers from the Commissioner's report that "enormous expense has *lately* been incurred" in the endeavour to remove the evils to which the Settlement Officer draws attention.

8. From Chapter V. of the report it appears that some 35 per cent. of the cultivated area is held by tenants; and of this rather less than a quarter is in the hands of tenants with rights of occupaney. The feature noticed by the Settlement Officer, of the large area for which the tenants pay no more than the Government demand, is common to

this and the neighbouring districts; but, as remarked by the Commissioner, it is hardly possible that such a state of things can continue much longer.

The area for which rents in kind are paid is small.

9. The Officiating Financial Commissioner has nothing to add to the Commissioner's review of Chapters VI., VII., and VIII. of the report, except to strongly support the proposal that the country traffic should be allowed to make use of the road on at least one of the canal-banks; and to express his concurrence in the Commissioner's remark that with a little tact and energy it might be found possible to convert some of the religious fairs into useful opportunities for the purchase and sale of cattle.

10. Chapter IX., on the fiscal history of the district before the present settlement, contains much interesting information. It tells the usual story of this part of the province: a succession of short lived and heavy settlements up to the regular settlement of 1842; since then a period of fair prosperity, marred to some extent by the evil consequences of excessive irrigation from the Western Jamna canal.

11. The recent Settlement operations which commenced in January 1872 were protracted until the end of July 1880, and cost in round numbers 6½ lakhs of rupees, out of which some Rs. 4,82,000 were charged to the imperial and provincial revenues. The causes of this long duration of the settlement operations seem to have been various, but to be in no way due to Mr. Maconachie, who deserves great credit for the vigour with which he pressed on the work after taking charge in 1878. The Officiating Financial Commissioner is glad to see that the record of rights is characterised by the Commissioner as good and reliable, and he hopes that the result will show that sufficient supervision was exercised to secure proper accuracy in the faired record prepared by contract, a plan which does not on the whole commend itself to him. The Officiating Financial Commissioner expects the Commissioner to see that the village note-books are properly kept up to date by the district officer. Instructions to this effect were issued to him in this office No. 9642, of 20th December 1882. The proposal that maps of the village sites should be prepared by the patwáris is one on which the Commissioner himself is competent to pass orders. The Officiating Financial Commissioner doubts whether the results would be sufficiently

valuable to compensate for the loss of the patwári's time whilst preparing such maps, which would have little value unless prepared on a rather large scale and with great care and accuracy.

12. The Officiating Financial Commissioner agrees with the opinion expressed by the Commissioner at para. 57 of his review, to the effect that the procedure followed by the Settlement Officer in recording the rights of tenants, and described in para 202, page 176, of the report, is the correct one ; but he thinks the Commissioner was mistaken in supposing that the Settlement Officer entertained any doubts regarding the correctness of this procedure.

13. The question discussed in para. 62 of the Commissioner's review, as to the preservation of certain rough settlement papers, is one which has been for some time pending in this office for consideration in connection with the proposed revision of the rules under the Land Revenue Act, a work which must now be taken up anew when the amended Act is passed. In the opinion of the Officiating Financial Commissioner, the propriety of retaining "rough copies" or chittas is very questionable. Loose papers tied up in "bustahs" are very easily got at and tampered with ; and the system of preserving "rough copies" for record seems to open a wide door for forgery and the fabrication of false evidence. Moreover, in the opinion of Colonel McMahon, these "rough copies" would be of doubtful value as evidence. By section 16 of the Land Revenue Act a legal presumption is raised in favour of the correctness of entries in the record of rights. No such presumption is raised in favour of "rough copies," "parchas," and loose memoranda used by Settlement Officers in compiling the record of rights. As compared with the records of rights itself these "parchas" would stand somewhat in the relation of a lawyer's memoranda for the guidance of his clerk to the formal deed drawn up and executed in accordance with those instructions. The deed itself would be the evidence of the contract, and the rough instructions would be worthless to contradict it. So in the case of the record of rights, "rough copies" are not required to confirm a document regarding the correctness of which the law raises a legal presumption ; whilst they would be of little or no value to contradict it. On one side would be evidence open to every kind of suspicion against evidence on the other side which the law presumes to be true. The preservation of "rough copies," therefore, seems to the Officiating Financial Commissioner to be opposed to the policy indicated by clause

2 of section 16 of the Land Revenue Act. Every effort should be made to make the record of rights correct, but facilities for discrediting it should not be created.

14. In Delhi, as in the neighbouring districts of Karnál and Rohtak, the most important change in the revenue administration of the district which has been made during the recent settlement has been the introduction of the owner's rate system, under which the lands irrigated from the canal have not been assessed, as they would have been under the former system, at irrigated rates, but have been treated as unirrigated and have been assessed at what are called "dry" rates. These "dry" rates, however, represent rather the rates which could be fairly imposed on such of the canal lands of an estate as temporarily ceased to take canal water—all the other advantages accruing to such lands from the presence of the canal remaining unimpaired—than the rates which could be levied on the lands if the canal irrigation were totally discontinued ; and in case of the withdrawal of canal irrigation from any villages, it will be necessary to carefully watch those villages, especially if they are among the estates named by the Settlement Officer in his para. 264 as assessed at more than a true dry rates assessment.

15. The canal irrigated lands having been thus treated as unirrigated, the Canal Department collects on the area annually irrigated the "owner's rate" authorized by section 37 of the Canal Act (VIII. of 1873) ; and the proceeds of this rate, which for the present has been fixed at one-half the occupier's rate, have been ruled to be not land revenue, but direct canal revenue.

16. This transfer of income from the Revenue to the Canal Department must of course be kept in view when comparing the land revenue now assessed with that due under the former settlement ; and for the purposes of this comparison the income from owner's rate will be taken as Rs. 1,22,622, being half the average occupier's rate of the ten years preceding the re-settlement.

17. The materials available for deducing revenue rates from rent rates were but scanty, and less use than might have been possible was made of these materials ; the basis of the assessments is accordingly to be found mainly in the judgment of the Settlement Officer formed during his village inspection, assisted by comparison with the rates adopted in

the neighbouring districts, which were at the same time under settlement, and by the revenue deduced from the produce estimates as revised by the Financial Commissioner, then the Commissioner of Delhi. The existing assessment was light only in the Ballabgarh tahsíl and in the Sonapat Khadir, while much of the canal-irrigated tract had suffered from the effects of over-irrigation and imperfect drainage. There had been a considerable rise in prices, but against this must be put the reduction of the standard of assessment from  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the net assets. The measurements showed an increase of cultivation amounting to a little over 9 per cent. in the whole district, but of this increase some may be due to more accurate survey and some has occurred in inferior soil. Moreover, as a set-off against the increase of cultivation, it must be remembered that a considerable amount of land watered by the Western Jamna Canal has deteriorated from over-cropping or water-logging and from the efflorescence of reh. It has followed that the result of the re-assessment has not been to secure any material increase of the Government revenue; the increase as shown on page 244 of the report, including the income from owner's rate at the estimate already noticed, and the jama on villages held under direct lease, is only Rs. 47,765, or a little over 5 per cent. on the former revenue. The total of the fixed land revenue for the district is stated at Rs. 8,44,480, and its incidence as stated in Appendix XX. is per acre :—

|                  |     |     |     |     | Rs. | A. | P. |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| In tahsil Delhi  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 9  | 6  |
| " " Ballabgarh   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 6  | 11 |
| " " Sonapat      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 12 | 9  |
| " whole district | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   | 9  | 10 |

18. The Commissioner states that the revenue has been paid without difficulty, but that some complaints have been made in Ballabgarh. It appears probable that these complaints were induced by the revision operations in Gurgaon; but the Commissioner points out that as this is a tract mainly dependent upon rain for success of its crops, it will always require special watchfulness upon the part of the Deputy Commissioner. The Financial Commissioner agrees in this remark, and would invite the special attention of the Deputy Commissioner to Mr. Maconachie's observations in paras. 238 and 239 of his report.

19. With reference to para. 240 of the report, it may be remarked that orders have been passed to allow a book credit in favor of the Canal Department for owner's rate remitted on cháhi lands. One of the benefits hoped for from the introduction of the owner's rate system

was the diminution of the over-irrigation, which had for some time been a notorious evil in some estates on the Western Jamna Canal. It was argued that under the old system of assessment the people were not really free to refuse the canal water, as they were bound to grow irrigated crops in order to pay their assessment; and it was hoped that under the new system they would themselves reduce their irrigation. And the first result of the introduction of the owner's rate system was a very great decline in the irrigated area. But the people soon found by experience that the refusal of canal water brought with it inability to grow their most profitable crops, such as sugar-cane and rice, and a reaction very soon set in; and since then the irrigated area has been steadily increasing and the opinion of the local officers now is that the change of system will have no permanent effect on the irrigation, at any rate of the more valuable kharif crops, although there may be less willingness to take water for the less valuable rabi crops.

The following figures showing the demand on account of occupier's rates have been extracted from the reports of the Irrigation Department; the demand on account of owner's rate is half the demand on account of occupier's rate; the owner's rate system was introduced into the Sonapat tahsil in the kharif of 1879, and into the Delhi tahsil in the rabi of 1880 :—

| YEAR. |     |     |     | Rabi.    |    |    | Kharif.   |    |    | Total.    |    |    |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|----------|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|       |     |     |     | Rs.      | A. | P. | Rs.       | A. | P. | Rs.       | A. | P. |
| 1874  | ... | ... | ... | 39,011   | 13 | 9  | 1,10,660  | 15 | 9  | 1,49,672  | 13 | 6  |
| 1875  | ... | ... | ... | 84,551   | 10 | 3  | 1,26,924  | 9  | 3  | 2,11,476  | 3  | 6  |
| 1876  | ... | ... | ... | 44,244   | 13 | 5  | 1,42,527  | 2  | 8  | 1,86,772  | 0  | 1  |
| 1877  | ... | ... | ... | 63,055   | 2  | 3  | 1,58,888  | 12 | 3  | 2,21,943  | 14 | 6  |
| 1878  | ... | ... | ... | 1,08,859 | 4  | 6  | 1,58,868  | 6  | 8  | 2,67,727  | 11 | 2  |
| 1879  | ... | ... | ... | 1,00,539 | 10 | 6  | 1,54,562  | 3  | 10 | 2,55,101  | 14 | 4  |
| 1880  | ... | ... | ... | 26,266   | 4  | 10 | 76,185    | 2  | 9  | 1,02,551  | 7  | 7  |
| 1881  | ... | ... | ... | 15,990   | 3  | 6  | 1,09,572  | 7  | 1  | 1,25,562  | 10 | 7  |
| 1882  | ... | ... | ... | 44,403   | 14 | 6  | 1,85,583  | 8  | 0  | 1,79,987  | 6  | 6  |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 5,27,022 | 13 | 6  | 11,78,773 | 4  | 3  | 17,00,796 | 1  | 9  |



These figures show the great fall in 1880 and the rapid recovery in 1881 and 1882; but even in 1882 the owner's rate demand fell more than Rs. 30,000 below the Settlement Officer's estimate based on the average of the past ten years (*viz.*, Rs. 1,22,622.)

20. It is perhaps too soon to judge as yet whether other measures are needed to remedy the evils of over-irrigation; but the question is one which should engage the attention of the local officers and be noticed by them in their annual revenue reports.

21. As stated in para. 250A. of the report, a few villages on the Najafgarh jhil were subjected to the system of fluctuating assessment adopted in the adjoining villages of Gurgaon. In Gurgaon it was ruled that the revenue collected from the jhil lands should be credited to the Canal Department, in consideration of the fact that the possibility of cultivating the lands was due to the drainage operations conducted by that department. Mr. Maconachie recommends that the same course be followed here, and asks for orders on the point. Colonel McMahon understands that the orders contained in para. 5 of your letter No. 751, of 9th August 1880, read in connection with para. 6 of this office No. 181S.C., of 9th October 1879, and para. 19 of Commissioner of Delhi's memo. on the revenue rate report for tahsil Delhi, are already sufficient sanction to this proposal; but as there appears to be some doubt on the subject he recommends that these orders be re-affirmed.

22. In para. 251 of his report Mr. Maconachie refers to the question of assessment of nazul lands held by the Municipal Committee. The question was referred to Mr. Lyall as Financial Commissioner, and he held that the lands must be assessed in the usual way, and that if it were desired to confer upon the Municipal Committee the revenue assessed on these lands, as distinguished from the rent, a special reference to Government would be necessary. The Commissioner has not yet reported in reply to this letter, but he has been again addressed.

23. In accordance with the orders contained in para. 4 of your letter No. 767, of 15th July 1881, and para. 4 of your No. 1172, of 30th October 1879, power was to be reserved to revise quinquennially the assessment of those canal villages which, owing to swamping and bad drainage, were now assessed at less than a true dry assessment. A list of these villages, twenty in number, is given by Mr. Maconachie in his

para. 264; but from para. 90 of the Commissioner's review it appears that the engagements in these villages have been drawn up for the full term of thirty years. The Government sanction to the assessments should, however, specify that in the case of these villages the assessments are sanctioned for only five years and are then liable to revision. These orders should be explained to the people and a report on the villages submitted in the beginning of 1885.

24. The Officiating Financial Commissioner concurs in Mr. Maconachie's remarks on page 235 of the report as to the necessity for observing moderation in assessing newly-formed alluvion, and recommends them to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner.

25. Owing to the existence in the district of the old capital of India, the number of revenue assignments in the district is large, being shown on page 240 as 937, amounting in value to Rs. 53,189 per annum. The mafi work thrown on the Settlement Officer was accordingly somewhat heavy, but the subject requires no further notice here. Under the rules sanctioned by Government and published with this office Book Circular 8 of 1882, the revenue assignees of 3,257 acres receive the owner's rate.

26. The question of the levy of cesses on owner's rates formed the subject of a correspondence ending with your No. 175, of 20th January 1883. As regards all but the lambardári and patwári cesses the difficulty has been settled by Act XX. of 1883, and as regards these, the point must be considered in connection with the new Land Revenue Act, or with the proposed revised edition of the Canal Act. In sending up the final draft of the Land Revenue Act attention was drawn to the point in connexion with an attempted definition of land revenue.

27. The subject of the distribution of the assessment over the various holdings is noticed in para. 278 of the Settlement Officer's report, and in para. 85 and 86 of the Commissioner's review. In 556 out of 810 villages the distribution was made according to the expressed wish of the people at an all-round rate; it will be seen that the Settlement Officer and Commissioner differ as to the merits of this arrangement. The Commissioner thinks that the subordinate settlement officials use a certain amount of pressure to induce the people to vote for an all-round system of distribution, in order to save themselves trouble. The Officiating Financial Commissioner, however, understands



that in many parts of the Punjab, especially in Jat communities, the system is really popular with the people, their anxiety being to reduce the interference of the settlement officials to a minimum, and to maintain as far as possible their independence of internal management. Where this feeling exists Colonel McMahon thinks it is wise to recognize it as the Settlement Officer has done, notwithstanding that certain theoretical objections may be urged against the system. In this office Circular No. VI., of 3rd April 1879, and XVII., of 25th November 1879, the principle that a Deputy Commissioner can, under certain circumstances, order a redistribution of assessment on an estate was affirmed, and the existence of this power seems sufficient to check any grave abuse of the "all-round" mode of assessing estates.

28. The dates of the instalments in the Delhi district are at present—Rabi 15th May and 15th June, Kharif 15th November and 15th December. The whole question of the maintenance or revision of existing dates throughout the province is at present under consideration, and a report is awaited from the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.

29. The rate at which the patwári's cess was to be levied was not finally settled in the orders on the revenue rate reports; and in para. 6 of Government No. 767, of 15th July 1881, it was requested that the subject might be noticed in the final report. Mr. Maconachie, in his para. 294, states the arrangements which, with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, were finally adopted; and sanction is now asked to the levy of the cess at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in Ballabgarh, and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in Delhi and Sonapat (not 4 per cent. in Sonapat, as stated in the printed report).

The patwáris have been graded and girdawárs were appointed at settlement; but these will be superseded by kanungos when the reorganisation of the kanungo establishment is complete. The difficulty noticed as to the retention of the patwári cess in deposit has since been surmounted. The question of the construction and maintenance of patwáris' houses is engaging the attention of the Financial Commissioner. Colonel Davies, as at present advised, considers that the original construction and extraordinary repairs of such houses should be charged to the patwári funds, while ordinary repairs should be executed by the patwáris who occupy the houses.

30. Zaildárs have been at this settlement appointed in the Delhi district. Considerable apprehension was at first expressed as to the evil effects which were likely to follow from the introduction of the zaildári system, but happily these apprehensions do not appear to have been justified by the subsequent events. At the same time Colonel McMahon entirely agrees with the views expressed by the Commissioner that the value of the system depends mainly on the way in which it is worked by the Deputy Commissioner; and he doubts not that zaildárs are capable of rendering most valuable aid to district officers. Colonel Davies lately issued some instructions on the subject in this office Circular No. 39 of 1883.

There are in the district 44 zaildárs, receiving on an average Rs. 193 per annum each.

31. Ala lambardárs were also appointed in 349 villages, which contained three or more headmen. The Commissioner does not state whether these appointments have been found useful.

32. The cost to Government of the zaildárs and ala lambardárs is Rs. 14,219 per annum.

33. From para. 311 of the Settlement Officer's report it appears that the average lambardári fee is only Rs. 18-10-11 per annum, and that one lambardár receives only 10 pies per annum. Under the present rules a headman's post can only be reduced with the consent of the shareholders whom he represents; and in practice it is found that this consent is rarely, if ever, given. Whether or not the rule on this point should be amended is a subject which is under consideration, and on which a recommendation will be made when the rules under the revised Land Revenue Act are submitted.

34. The question of rural *taiul*, which is referred to in paras. 314 *et seq.* of the report, is still pending before the Financial Commissioner, and will be dealt with in separate correspondence.

35. Mr. O. Wood, since retired, had charge of the settlement for six out of the nine years during which it lasted. Mr. Wood was a most painstaking, conscientious, and hardworking officer, who had many years' experience of settlement operations in Oudh; and, as pointed out by the Commissioner, he had more work "entrusted to him at the outset than he could be expected thoroughly to fulfil." But he was a slow worker himself, and he does not seem to have possessed the

faculty of getting the fullest work out of his subordinates ; and the Officiating Financial Commissioner is under the impression that in the hands of a younger, more active, and more energetic officer, the settlement operations would hardly have lasted as long as they did.

The Officiating Financial Commissioner cordially endorses the high praise bestowed by Colonel Young on Mr. Maconachie's work. He thinks his report on all subjects connected with the settlement operations an interesting and good one, and it is clear that Mr. Maconachie brought a large amount of "energy, diligence, and skill" to bear on his work, and that he evidently took great personal interest in it.

The late Rai Ajudhia Parshád is highly spoken of by the Commissioner and Settlement Officer ; and the Superintendents, Chandan Lál and Aziz-ud-din, are also highly commended.

36. In conclusion, I am to ask that the assessments may be sanctioned for the term of thirty years from the rabi of 1880, with the exception of those of the twenty villages noticed in para. 24; that the record of rights be sanctioned; and that sanction be also accorded to the levy of the patwári's cess at the rates specified in para. 29.

I have, &c.,

R. G. THOMSON,

*Offg. Senior Secy. to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*



FROM

LIEUT.-COL. GORDON YOUNG,  
*Commr. and Supdt., Delhi Division,*

TO

F. C. CHANNING, ESQUIRE,  
*Senior Secy. to the Finl. Commr., Punjab.*

No. 2890, dated DELHI, 12th December 1882.

SIR,

submit a  
statement  
of  
the district.

explains  
the sub-  
mission.

Mr. Maconachie  
apologises  
for imperfections  
in the report.

The report  
is divided into  
two parts:  
descriptive  
of the  
district.

I have the honor to submit Mr. Maconachie's report on the settlement of the Delhi district.

2. The report was printed, before its submission to me for review, under sanction of the Financial Commissioner. It was said to be forwarded with a manuscript letter from the Settlement Officer, No. 293, dated 18th December 1880; but in point of fact this was only the date on which it was made over to the Superintendent of the Financial Commissioner's Office for printing, and it did not reach me till 17th February 1882 from the Financial Commissioner's Office.

3. In the Settlement Officer's letter referred to, he apologises for any imperfections in the report, urging, with perfect fairness, that it was written under the disadvantage of great pressure of work. Mr. Maconachie was at the time acting as Settlement Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, and, under the circumstances, it was no doubt wise to surrender the natural desire he felt to dwell on, and elaborate further, certain portions in which he felt a keen interest, and confine himself to essentials. But in point of fact there is little necessity for apology, as the report is one of deep interest, and manifests in every line the ability and sagacity of the author, and the sympathy with the people, for which Mr. Maconachie is conspicuous.

4. The report is, as usual, divided into two parts: the first being generally descriptive of the district, and following nearly, but not absolutely, the order prescribed in the rules under the Land Revenue Act for final settlement reports.

**General aspect of the District.****[Chapter I.]**

5. The second part treats specially of the settlement in four chapters, to be more particularly noticed later on.

6. There are, in addition, certain appendices relating to statistics of rainfall, produce, tenures, tribal distribution of land, the force of police, and lists of roads, encamping grounds and rest-houses, a polymetrical table, a statement of the local fairs, a statement of transfers of land by sale and by mortgage, a statement showing the rewards granted for loyal service in the Mutiny, an abstract of the contents of the administration paper, a sample of village malba accounts, and other matters not necessary to particularize.

7. It is to be regretted that, up to the present moment, no atlas illustrating the report has been received. The maps, five in number, were made over to the Roorkee Press two years ago, but have not, up to now, been rendered. But as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed a wish to receive the report while the facts are fresh, I have not thought it right to wait longer for these: they will no doubt be added before the Financial Commissioner deals with the report.

II.—The Settlement.

Abstract of Appendices.

Regrets absence of an atlas illustrating the report.

**CHAPTER I.**

8. The first chapter of Part I. deals with the general aspect of the district with some account of its drainage, climate, rainfall and general physical aspect.

9. In the matter of communication and facilities for transport and export of produce the district is exceptionally well off. Delhi itself is the centre of three important railway systems, East Indian Railway, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and Rajputana State Railway. The Grand Trunk Road from Umballa towards Mathra runs throughout its whole length: a navigable river bounds its entire eastern side; and the two canal systems (the Western Jumna and Agra canals), now in process of being united by a channel under the very walls of the city of Delhi, afford the means of carriage by water to and from the neighbouring province: there are also metalled roads in the direction of Rohtak to the west and Gurgaon to the south, as well as many cross-country unmetalled roads, suitable for carts.

General aspect of the district.

Communications and facilities for produce traffic.

## Chapter I ]

## General aspect of the District.

District  
amply sup-  
plied with  
communica-  
tions, but  
cross commu-  
nications for  
wheeled  
traffic render-  
ed difficult  
owing to the  
interpositio n  
of the Aravali  
range.

The Ara-  
vali range  
described in  
para. 5 of  
Settlement  
Officer's re-  
port.

Treats of  
streams,  
nalas, and  
naddis.

10. Thus it will be seen that in the matter of communications the district is amply supplied, although in parts the interposition of the low ranges of the Aravali hills renders cross communications for wheeled carriage a matter of some difficulty. The city of Delhi itself affords an unrivalled mart for the disposal of grain and other produce.

11. The appearance of these low ranges of hills, which are so prominent a feature in the immediate neighbourhood of Delhi and that part of the district south of Delhi, is described in para. 5 of the report, as also the height and breadth of the range. This range divides the district into two portions with markedly differing natural qualities; the northern half being the more fertile and with better soil, and more populous than the southern half, which is rocky and undulating; while the soil is sandy and in places liable to floods from the drainage towards the Jumna. These physical differences formed a natural primary guide for the division of the district for purposes of assessment.

12. The streams, nalas, or naddis, are none of them perennial, but are simply the channels by whose agency the district is drained; when, that is to say, the drainage is not intercepted and arrested by the faulty alignment of the old Western Jumna Canal. The manner in which the embankment of this canal and its distributaries have damaged, almost irretrievably, many of the fairest parts of the district, has been explained by the Settlement Officer in paras. 12 and 13. It is consolatory to be able to state that a project has now been approved in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, which, in connection with the new branch as now laid down, will remove the evils complained of, and prevent the stagnation of drainage water, as well as saturation of the soil in the neighbourhood of the canal from leakage and filtration from a bed artificially raised above the level of the adjacent country. His Honor the late Lieutenant-Governor, in writing on this subject, has said that he regards this drainage project as not less important than the work of realignment of the canal itself.

## Products of the District.

## Chapter II. ]

## CHAPTER II.

13. The mineral products of the district and the vegetable and animal kingdoms and the prevalent soils are treated of in Chapter II.

14. The minerals, with the exception of stone and kankar, are unimportant: the yield of chalk is small, while the crystal mines have been abandoned for some years past.

15. The paras. which treat of trees of the district and the wild animals, snakes, and birds are probably not exhaustive.

The fish have not been mentioned at all; but as they abound in the Jumna, the Canal, and Najafgarh jhil, and form an important item in the food supply of the district, I append a list of the local names, compiled from reference to the fishermen of the town. I regret I cannot give the scientific equivalents, and, as the persons from whom the information has been derived are uneducated, some of the names are perhaps wrongly spelt:—

- |                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Rahu.                       | 16. Singhi.          |
| 2. Mahser (a barbet or carp.   | 17. Naráin.          |
| 3. Selundha.                   | 18. Dare.            |
| 4. Kalbáus.                    | 19. Pungási.         |
| 5. Bám (eel).                  | 20. Gagra.           |
| 6. Singhára.                   | 21. Jhinga (shrimp). |
| 7. Bosa or Katila.             | 22. Kowa.            |
| 8. Bachwa.                     | 23. Paphta.          |
| 9. Gúnych (fresh-water shark). | 24. Rái.             |
| 10. Saur.                      | 25. Bhágiyán.        |
| 11. Ghirái.                    | 26. Gallar.          |
| 12. Malli.                     | 27. Katér.           |
| 13. Gwáli.                     | 28. Phanga.          |
| 14. Chilwa                     | 29. Kanghi.          |
| 15. Anwari (grey mullet).      | 30. Bhór.            |
|                                | 31. Sinan.           |
|                                | 32. Tengra.          |

17. The local names for the three sorts of soil principally met with are dakar (clay), rausli (loam), and bhúr (sand). The equivalents as in vogue in Gurgaon, the Rechna Doáb, and Montgomery are given in a footnote, to which I may add that in the North-West and Oudh these soils are termed respectively matyár, domat, and bhúr.

Mineral products and vegetable and animal kingdoms treated of in this chapter.

Minerals.

Trees, wild animals, snakes and birds.

Fish not mentioned in settlement report; gives a list of fish procurable from the Jumna.

Local names of classes of soil.



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**Agricultural Products.**


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ie Settlement Officer has given a table at wing the distribution of these several soils for settlement purposes. This is a branch of work which demands the most careful dis- where the revenue rates are applied on this of soils as directed by Government in this ount, in the assessment of the Delhi district, there are only one of several elements, which were all ed and considered; but in my experience they ery powerful influence on the mind of the officer assessment; and the amín or patwári, as the case makes the first classification, may thus materially final result. Mr. Maconachie notices in para. ood many complaints of wrong classification r soils were received and punishments dealt the matter doubtless received attention at the s no complaints have been received on the e the assessments have been in operation, his portion of the work was on the whole

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**CHAPTER III.**

is unnecessary to follow the Settlement Officer a. through Chapter III., which describes the products of the district and gives tables show- a under such crop at time of measurement, estimate of the average produce per acre of al crops. Mr. Maconachie has noticed how ifficult it is to arrive at any thing like a correct experiments made in the field, and the steps check results thus obtained by the opinion t zamindárs. Each of these methods is valu- tain extent, but the varying circumstances limate, the description of cultivation, largely n the class of cultivator, are so infinite as to average estimates of but a secondary value.

ie tabular statement at pages 34 to 39 is a it gives the date of sowing the principal mount of seed used, the number of ploughings he harvest month, estimate of produce to be otation usually observed, and the description esirable; and the succeeding pages, to the

## Wells—Bands—and Canals.

## [ Chapter IV.

end of the chapter, giving particulars of agricultural operations, proverbs relating to the same, customs, description of agricultural implements, and some remarks on cattle keeping, will all be read with interest, as instancing something of the domestic life of the agriculturist.

21. With reference to the custom of “rora-nikál-na,” or casting out of plagues of various sorts by means of incantation and charms, I may observe that this ceremony is one which occasionally leads to serious results, as the infected village, in getting rid, as it believes, of its own disease, is supposed to be likely to convey it to its neighbour, within whose bounds the vessels and other instruments of incantation are thrown. This measure is therefore liable to be resented warmly, and I had lately before me a case of riot thus brought about, in which a man was mercilessly slain—half of the village standing by—for interposing to prevent the “rora” being cast into the bounds of his village and the plague thus communicated.

Explains  
the custom of  
“ rora-nikál-  
na.”

## CHAPTER IV.

22. The fourth chapter of the report describes the sources of irrigation available and the extent to which wells, *bands* (i. e., irrigation embankments), and canals, severally protect the district from the effects of drought. It appears that 15 per cent. of the cultivated area is watered from wells, 4 per cent. from *bands* and 18 per cent. from canals; total 37 per cent. Thus, one-third of the district may be regarded as “secure” within the meaning of Government Resolution No. 58R, dated 12th October 1882. An interesting description is given of the several sorts of wells in use, the method of sinking them, and their relative efficiency; and the latter half of para. 60, descriptive of well cultivation in a Ját village, is a very pleasing picture and indicative of the friendly appreciation of the agricultural classes felt by the writer. The information regarding the *bands* is of special value, and will assist the district officer in determining which of these works claim restoration at his hands: it is a satisfaction to be able to state that one at least of these important ancient irrigation works has this year been restored, viz., the *band* at Chattarpur. If this is a success, it is contemplated to take the others up in turn of importance.

Sources of  
irrigation.

## Chapter V. ]

## Tenure of Land.

Drainage schemes in connection with the Najafgarh jhíl.

Evils attending irrigation from the old Western Jumna canal.

23. The history of the drainage schemes proposed for the Najafgarh jhíl, the extent to which they have been carried out, and the result, as far as it can be estimated, have been noticed at length in paras. 70 and 71. A special system of assessment, whereby the lands annually submerged are measured and assessed at special rates varying with the crops grown, was introduced with success, and, if carefully watched, should work with equal benefit to Government and the people concerned.

24. The vexed question of the benefits and grievous disadvantages also, which have attended the system of irrigation from the old Western Jumna canal, need hardly be entered upon here. It has long since been admitted that much harm has been done in the past, and enormous expense has lately been incurred in the endeavour to put this to rights for the future. Many persons competent to judge hold the opinion that, with good drainage lines once provided, and some moderation in the irrigation which the introduction of the system of owner's rate may be expected to lead to, much of the area deteriorated by "shir" and water-logging will recover its original fertility; but I shall recur to this subject later on.

## CHAPTER V.

Tenure of land.

25. The only peculiarity presented in the district as regards the tenure of land is that there are a few villages in which superior and inferior proprietary rights are recognised; the so-called superior proprietors receiving a malikána only of 5 or 10 per cent. on the jama, and the settlement being made with the inferior proprietors, with one exception. There are only six such cases in all, and the statement at pages 73 and 74 gives the particulars of each. The distribution of villages according to the usual nomenclature of tenure is—

|            |     |   |           |     |     |     |          |
|------------|-----|---|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Zamindári  | ... | { | Landlord  | ... | ... | ... | 26       |
|            |     |   | Communal  | ... | ... | ... | 70—96    |
| Pattidári  | ... | { | Perfect   | ... | ... | ... | 25       |
|            |     |   | Imperfect | ... | ... | ... | 314—339  |
| Bhaiachára | ... | { | Perfect   | ... | ... | ... | 4        |
|            |     |   | Imperfect | ... | ... | ... | 371—375. |

## Tenure of Land.

## [ Chapter V.

But Mr. Maconachie has sub-divided his 339 pattidári villages again into three sets, so as to show how far the primary division between the "tarafs," "pattis," or "panas," is followed up by equally absolute separation of interests within these sub-divisions, as between the several proprietors; and in this way he shows that the complete form of pattidári tenure, whereby the ancestral share is recognised throughout, is to be found in 189 villages, a bhaiachara tenure within the primary pattidári division in 147 villages, and "zamindári bilijmal" in three villages whose primary division is pattidári. No doubt the internal relations within the several pattis is of quite as much importance, and requires recognition to the same extent as the primary relations between the several pattis; and unless this is understood, partition of village common may be made on a wrong principle and involve the community in needless litigation.

26. At the time Mr. Maconachie penned his 78th para., an idea, long since corrected by the Chief Court, was prevalent that, under N. W. P. law, occupancy rights accrued from 12 years' possession prior to annexation of the Delhi district to this province. This view was soon exploded, and the principle affirmed that the Circular 17 of 1856 of the Sadr Board of Revenue, N. W. P., which had been relied on as giving occupancy rights merely by reason of 12 years' continuous possession, when properly construed gave no such permanent right of occupancy; that it merely protected a cultivator who had had possession continuously from *summary ejectment* by the order of a revenue court, but left the question of his title to occupancy rights to be determined by the ordinary civil courts in accordance with local custom.

27. The cases therefore in this district were thereafter dealt with on these lines. Inquiry was directed as to whether occupancy rights had accrued by reason of any local custom prevalent in the Delhi district generally, or in the particular village or circle of villages, or if not, whether such rights had arisen under any of the provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act.

28. In the case of Government villages in the Ballabgarh tahsil, confiscated for misconduct in the Mutiny, however, a more liberal rule was intentionally adopted of recording all those who could prove uninterrupted holding from 12 years prior to annexation of this province as entitled to a right of occupancy in their holdings.

Erroneous interpretation of N. W. P. Sadr Board's Circular 17 of 1856.

A more liberal rule observed in the case of Government villages.

## Chapter VI.]

## Statistics of Population.

In many cases tenants-at-will only pay the revenue and cesses on their holdings.

29. The remarkable but well-established fact in this and neighbouring districts is noted in para. 80, that in many cases (20,000 is the figure given) tenants-at-will have heretofore paid nothing beyond the revenue and cesses on the lands they hold. It is hardly possible to believe that this state of things can prevail much longer, now that in many cases the Government demand has been raised, and we have an active and increasing bar at hand to explain the bearing of Act XXVIII. of 1868 on the relations between landlords and tenants.

"Ijara" rents in Sonapat.

30. The prevalence of "ijara" rents in pargana Sonapat, as noticed in para. 80, is remarkable, and has not previously come under my observation.

"Dholidár" and "Bhondadár" tenures.

31. The tenures described in para. 82 as that of "dohlidár" and "bhondadár" are to be found in the Jalandhar Doáb and other parts of the Punjab, where they are called, what they are in fact, *zamindárs' máfis*. They are given for "piejao" services (or "chábils," as they are locally termed; probably "sabil" is the correct word), for providing travellers with drinking water, looking after takiyás, temples, dharmshálas, and so forth.

Wood-preserves.

32. The wood-preserves, to whatever origin their preservation is attributable, are a pleasing incident found both here and in Gurgaon; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the superstition which has led to their being regarded as sacred hitherto, may not in these utilitarian days come to be regarded as old-fashioned, and that thus the thirst which after settlement usually sets in for partition of common land, may in these cases at least remain unexcited, and these valuable grazing grounds may be preserved.

## CHAPTER VI.

Statistics of population.

33. The statistics of population given in Chapter VI. of the report are those of the census of 1868. As the census papers of 1881 have now been compiled, I take the opportunity of giving the later figures.

34. These figures give the whole population of the district as 643,515 instead of 621,675 as given in the report; and for the city and suburbs of Delhi 173,393 instead of 154,417, showing an increase in the district within the last 12 years of 21,840 souls or 3·50 per cent., if the

## Statistics of Population.

## [Chapter VI]

figures of 1868 are to be trusted. It is difficult to compare the late figures with the statistics of the former regular settlement of 1842, as there have been so many alterations in the component villages of the district, some having passed into Karnál and Gurgaon, some into the North-West Provinces, and many having come over from neighbouring districts and independent states.

35. Mr. Maconachie has given a full account of the distribution of tribes and castes, with instances of characteristic proverbs appertaining to them. This distribution is illustrated in a map (not yet received) which shows also the zaildárs' circles. The statement given at page 92, I reproduce according to the figures of the census of 1881 :—

Distribution of tribes and castes with table showing the population according to the census of 1881.

| Particulars.                               |                                       |         |     |     |     |     | Figures. |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Total population                           | ...                                   | ...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 643,515  |
| Total males                                | ...                                   | ...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 344,016  |
| Total females                              | ...                                   | ...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 299,499  |
| Hindus ...                                 | {                                     | Males   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 260,046  |
|                                            |                                       | Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | 223,286  |
|                                            |                                       | Total   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 483,332  |
| Muhammadans ...                            | {                                     | Males   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77,938   |
|                                            |                                       | Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71,892   |
|                                            |                                       | Total   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 149,830  |
| Sikhs ...                                  | {                                     | Males   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 847      |
|                                            |                                       | Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123      |
|                                            |                                       | Total   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 970      |
| Others ...                                 | {                                     | Males   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,188    |
|                                            |                                       | Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,195    |
|                                            |                                       | Total   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,383    |
| Area in square miles                       | ...                                   | ...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,276    |
| Number of villages or townships            | ...                                   | ...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 701      |
| Number of enclosures                       | ...                                   | ...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...      |
| Number of houses                           | ...                                   | ...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 118,983  |
| Total population                           | ...                                   | ...     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 643,515  |
| Average calculated from preceding columns. | Persons per square mile               |         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 504.31   |
|                                            | Villages or townships per square mile |         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.55     |
|                                            | Persons per village or township       |         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 917.99   |
|                                            | Enclosures per square mile            |         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...      |
|                                            | Persons per enclosure                 |         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...      |
|                                            | Houses per square mile                |         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93.24    |
|                                            | Persons per house                     |         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.41     |

## Chapter VI.]

## Statistics of Population.

Census statistics not analysed, as the census report will deal with the matter.

36. I do not attempt any elaborate analysis of these figures, as they will receive full attention in the census report. Broadly, it is apparent that the Hindus are almost four times as many as the Muhammadans. The incidence of population per square mile is 504·31 and per cultivated acre 1·21. The extent of land held by the principal agricultural tribes will be found in Appendix VI., from which I extract the following prominent figures:—

|     |                            |     |     | Acres.       |         | Rs.      |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|---------|----------|
| 1.  | Jats                       | ... | ... | hold 361,075 | and pay | 4,08,494 |
| 2.  | Gujars                     | ... | ... | 83,535       | "       | 57,748   |
| 3.  | Brahmins                   | ... | ... | 59,249       | "       | 65,554   |
| 4.  | Tagas                      | ... | ... | 39,338       | "       | 39,001   |
| 5.  | Rájputs, including Choháns | ... | ... | 32,575       | "       | 32,925   |
| 6.  | Ahirs                      | ... | ... | 31,744       | "       | 35,927   |
| 7.  | Gorwáhs                    | ... | ... | 19,499       | "       | 22,802   |
| 8.  | Sayads                     | ... | ... | 17,474       | "       | 21,075   |
| 9.  | Taga (Mussalman)           | ... | ... | 17,370       | "       | 17,698   |
| 10. | Neos                       | ... | ... | 14,744       | "       | 14,839   |

The other tribes, none of them hold any considerable area. The Hindus as a body hold 678,891 acres and pay Rs. 7,34,154, and the Muhammadans 98,104 acres and pay Rs. 1,02,864. In addition to these tribes *Christians* are recorded as holding 38,690 acres and paying Rs. 27,726. I have ascertained that the Government of India is intended to be described under this nomenclature. !

History of some of the towns of the district.

37. The remainder of the chapter treats of the founding and history of the various towns in the district, of which the principal are Ballabgarh, Sonapat, and Faridabad, though Mr. Maconachie has particularized many more which are hardly more than large villages. The account of the Jat zamindárs, who founded Ballabgarh and subsequently attained to the dignity of Raja, holding pargana Faridabad in virtue of the office of Foujdár of the environs of Delhi and Killadar of the fort of Ballabgarh, is of much interest. The last Raja, Nahar Singh, was implicated in the Mutinies of 1857 and executed, the State being confiscated. The dowager Rani spoken of has transferred her rights in the mahal of Ballabgarh, re-acquired by purchase from the Government, to the Raja of Faridkot and his wife, her daughter.



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**Previous Fiscal administration of the District. [Chapters VII-IX.]**


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**CHAPTER VII.**

38. Chapter VII., descriptive of the appearance, habits, mode of life and social customs of the people, is written in an attractive style, and is full of information not possessed by most English officers, and tells of intimate acquaintance with the domestic life of the people.

Chapter VII. illustrates the domestic life of the people.

**CHAPTER VIII.**

39. The description of the administrative arrangements of the district in Chapter VIII. does not require particular notice ; but *à propos* of what is said in para. 163, I cordially endorse the proposal that the country traffic should be allowed to make use of the road on the canal bank, and I regard it as a special hardship that this is not permitted. It is possibly necessary to maintain one of the banks for canal traffic proper ; but, if so, the other bank might be opened to district traffic, and no doubt the district committee would gladly bear the cost of repairs of the roadway of any convenient reaches of such canal banks thus opened. This question will be discussed with the Deputy Commissioner and Superintending Engineer.

Administrative arrangements of the district.

40. The fairs of the district are wholly connected with semi-religious observances, and are not for purposes of trade. Some of them are very largely resorted to, especially at the bathing festivals on the Jumna. It would seem possible, with a little tact and energy, to convert some of these gatherings into useful opportunities for purchase and sale of cattle.

Fairs of the district.

**PART II.—THE SETTLEMENT.****CHAPTER IX.**

41. Chapter IX. is full of interest, but does not require to be followed para. by para. The Settlement Officer has put together a number of notes obtained from a variety of sources bearing on the revenue administration from the earliest days of British rule, with a brief historical summary of the leading events from 1803 down to the present day. The extracts from the reports of Messrs. Fraser, J. Lawrence, Edmonstone, and others are curious, as illustrating their views of the policy and practices of the time rather than of value as a standard of comparison from a settlement point of view.

Revenue administration of the district in the past.



**Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.**

Old system  
of short set-  
tlements.

42. The plan in those early days of short settlements for two, three and five years, appears to have been that the Government should take all that it could get without regard to the best interests of the villages or the Government itself, and, when these settlements broke down, yield so much as would enable some farmer to stagger on for a further period and then take the estate under "kham" management.

No valuable  
comparison  
in the rates of  
the several  
settlements  
possible.

43. It is very difficult to compare the rates of the several settlements of the district made between 1817 and 1872, as the areas of the several tahsils as existing down to 1857 and thereafter differ so greatly: as before noted, villages have come in from Pánipat in one direction and Ballabgarh and Rohtak and Jhajjar in the other, while others on the left bank of the Jumma have passed over to the North-West Provinces.

Mr. Maco-  
nachie draws  
some compa-  
risons, but  
they are not  
clear without  
the help of  
fuller infor-  
mation and  
maps.

44. Where comparisons have appeared usefully possible, Mr. Maconachie has drawn attention to them; but I must admit that in the absence of fuller information and of maps, I have not been able to gather any clear idea of what particular area paid what particular amount at each successive so-called settlement.

The Mu-  
tiny as affect-  
ing this dis-  
trict.

It would have been impossible to have omitted altogether from the settlement report of the Delhi district some account of the scenes of anarchy and bloodshed enacted in 1857, without giving undue prominence to the matter. Mr. Maconachie has briefly told the story so far as Delhi is concerned, and I am glad that the opportunity has thus been afforded of putting on permanent record the noble services of Mir Hidáyat Ali, the zamindár of Ishakpur, Bhure Khán, and the zamindárs of Rohtak and Kailana, who at immense risk to themselves in each case, sheltered and protected European lives. The names mentioned in the text do not form a complete list, however, of all those of the Delhi district who did good and loyal service: a further fuller list will be found in Appendix XIV., though this indeed contains a record of good-service grants made in the Delhi district, whether the services were actually rendered in Delhi or in other parts of India. Similarly, many persons, residents of the Delhi district, have obtained rewards in other parts of the province.

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**History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.]**


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**CHAPTER X.**

45. To turn now to the history of the present settlement. The district was put under settlement by Government Notification No. 119, of 29th January 1872, simultaneously with the district of Gurgaon and part of Karnál.

Authority  
for the settle-  
ment.

46. The settlement establishment and general control were placed under the supervision of the Commissioner of the division, as at that time the Settlement Commissioner was fully engaged with the preparation of the reports "of districts which have long been settled, but never reported." (See Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 704, dated 13th October 1871, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce).

Settlements  
placed under  
the super-  
vision of the  
C o m m i s -  
sioner.

47. One of the reasons given for thus putting the superintendence of these settlements under the Commissioner was "the probability of an early separation between the judicial and executive branches of the service which will leave the Commissioners sufficient leisure to superintend the settlements progressing within their respective divisions." Ten years have passed since these words were written, during all which period the settlements have been under the Commissioner's supervision, while judicial work has steadily increased, and the separation anticipated between the judicial and executive lines has not been realized.

One of the  
reasons for  
placing the  
control of the  
settlements  
under the  
C o m m i s -  
sioner.

48. The several Commissioners under whom the settlements were conducted were Colonel Cracroft during a period of three years, Colonel Davies for three years, Colonel Waterfield for three months, Major Gordon Young from 1st February 1879 to 10th October 1879, and again from 1st November 1880 to the close. Lieutenant-Colonel Birch held charge from 11th October 1879 to 31st October 1880.

Several  
C o m m i s -  
sioners who  
held charge  
of the settle-  
ments.

49. Mr. Maconachie has explained exactly the extent to which Mr. Wood and he were respectively concerned in making the settlement, and I need not repeat this. I may, however, state that in my opinion it was undoubtedly a mistake to give Mr. Wood the supervision of the settlements of Gurgaon and Karnál as well as the direct charge of the Delhi settlement. This was more than he could be expected to supervise efficiently, and contributed greatly to the protracted period that was taken in bringing the present settlement of the Delhi district to a conclusion.

M e s s r s.  
Wood and  
Maconachie's  
share in the  
work.

**Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.**

Settlement officers invested with Judicial Civil powers with reference to only a portion of the district.

50. It is as well to note here that the Settlement Officers of the district were not invested with judicial powers as civil courts, except in those villages, 134 in number, which came under settlement for the first time. These villages principally appertained to the confiscated territory of the Rájá of Ballabgarh, the Nawáb of Jhajjar, the jágir of Mirza Mughal Beg and other rebels, and to the King's private estate.

Principle of the assessment.

51. The Settlement Officer has quoted at length the instructions of the Local Government under the Punjab Land Revenue Act as to the principle of the assessment, and prescribing that the revenue rates reports were to be rendered for each tahsil. The manner in which these instructions were followed, and how the assessments were eventually framed, will be noticed further on.

Genealogical tables furnished by Settlement Officer.

52. The genealogical tables drawn up after hearing the traditions of the family "bháts" are very useful records: they seem generally to give satisfaction, and are of great assistance to the civil courts in cases connected with proprietary rights in land.

Preparation of khasras or field registers.

53. In the preparation of the khasras or field registers a good deal of discretion was, perhaps inevitably, left to the subordinate establishment; and the note on page 170 indicates that the Settlement Officer is disposed to think that in the matter of estimating irrigation this was somewhat too wide and to be regretted. I concur in this view, and the remarks already offered regarding the classification of soils apply equally to the classification of irrigation.

Work delayed by the patwáris' inefficiency.

54. The whole of the measurements were made by the patwáris, and as many of them were inefficient, this no doubt delayed the work, as stated in the report, though the experience gained by the patwáris may be set off against this. The arrangement also was some guarantee for the work being done *boná fide*, as the patwári could at my time be got hold of and made responsible in a way not possible with foreign amíns, here to-day and there to-morrow. The arrangement was therefore on the whole beneficial to the best interests of the district and the people.

Settlement and survey measurements.

55. The agreement between the ultimate results of the village measurements and those of the revenue survey, showing only a difference of 1.6 per cent., is as

## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.]

close as can be expected. The causes which lead inevitably to slight differences are well known and need not be explained.

56. In the matter of attestation of the record of rights, the several plans of attesting at the head-quarters of the tahsil, at certain selected central villages adopted as temporary head-quarters in each tahsil, and finally in the several villages themselves, were all tried with the result that the last, which is undoubtedly the best and only reliable system, was eventually adopted and held to. I agree with the Settlement Officer that, on the whole, the work of attestation was fairly done.

Attestation  
of record of  
rights.

57. The system described in para. 202, under which the rights of tenants were recorded in the papers, appears to me to be right, and specially so in cases where a tenant was recorded as an occupancy tenant under the old settlement record, in which instances it was not attempted to do more than repeat the entry without attempting to interpret under what clause his tenancy would fall for purposes of enhancement under the Tenancy Act. Mr. Maconachie doubts if this was right, and writes of having met with "very great authority to the contrary effect," seeming to mean that it was the Settlement Officer's business to classify each tenancy under Act XXVIII. I do not, however, thus read section 19 of Act XXXIII. of 1871. I think this matter should be left to the civil court when the issue arises between the parties.

System of  
r e c o r d i n g  
rights of ten-  
ants.

58. The administration paper was drawn up, on a pattern approved by the Financial Commissioner, from which speculative provisions were excluded; but the order and number of subjects was uniformly observed, a note being made that such a section was not required in any village to which the subject did not apply, thus guarding against the idea that it had been inadvertently overlooked.

The admi-  
nistration  
paper.

59. The provision regarding "kankar" in the village administration paper is to the effect that Government is entitled to dig it when required, merely paying compensation if the surface soil of culturable or cultivated land is cut up. I think this a better way of dealing with the subject than that pursued in Gurgaon, where the corresponding clause was to the effect that no one is to dig for kankar except with the leave of the Deputy Commissioner. In the absence of legal power to punish an infraction of

The provi-  
sion regarding  
Kankar, how  
recorded in  
the adminis-  
tration paper.

## Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.

Land Revenue Act on kankar quarries.

this rule, the Deputy Commissioner is left in a somewhat undignified position when attempting to enforce the condition.

60. The Land Revenue Act declares that the produce of all quarries shall be presumed to belong to Government, except in cases where the same has been taken into account in making the assessment. This source of income has in no case been taken into consideration in this district in framing the assessment, so that if the matter of title ever comes before the Civil Court, Government will start with the presumption in its favor; but there seems to be no means at present of preventing the land-owners from allowing others to dig as well as the Government, or from digging and selling themselves.

Fairing of settlement records.

61. The fairing of the copy of the settlement record to be deposited in the Collector's Office after the first copy (or the patwari's copy) had been faired from the roughly attested record was done by contract—a system no doubt more economical and expeditious than that of copying it by a regular establishment, and the Settlement Officer considers the result was satisfactory. Everything here depends on the care with which the second copy is compared, and though in the course of judicial investigation mistakes are sometimes come across, the work has, I think, been fairly done on the whole.

Preservation of the rough record or "chitta."

62. In view of the probability of discrepancies in the several copies, and as explanatory of differences in the entries in the "khewatkhatauni" between the old record and the new, I strongly advocated that the "chitta," or rough copy, should be preserved (Mr. Maconachie was opposed to this); and in my No. 1018, dated 19th April 1879, to the Financial Commissioner, I gave my reasons for this, instancing the case of Hoshiarpur, where the preservation of these "chittas" on more than one occasion in my own experience had proved of signal value in helping to determine the genuineness of the entries and the reasons why they differed from those of the old record. The subject was fully discussed by Major Wace, the Settlement Commissioner, and the opinions of most Settlement Officers taken, with the result that under the Financial Commissioner's instructions (see his Secretary's No. 4894, dated 10th July 1879, to Commissioner, Delhi) the rough records were directed to be sent to the Collector's Office for preservation for a period of six years

## History of the operations of the present Settlement.

## [Chapter X.]

from the date of the sanction of the revised record by Government, while if the Financial Commissioner's recommendations are approved by Government some of them, viz., the "fard baddr," the files of summary inquiries into the rights of occupancy tenants, owners, mortgagees, or other special classes of rights; the file of the preparation of the "wájib-ul-arz" and "misl tafrik," or file of the distribution of revenue in complicated cases, will be preserved for the whole term of settlement. The final orders of Government have not yet been received on this point: they can conveniently be awaited until the record is sanctioned.

63. The No. II. Statements, constituting the village note-books, are very well got up and substantially bound. If the Deputy Commissioner adds to the remarks from time to time well-ascertained information as to the working of the settlement, these volumes should make future assessment a comparatively easy task. The information they contain is very full, and some of the notes recorded by the several Settlement Officers are of great value.

Village  
note-books.

64. The note-books should always be referred to when questions of the pressure of the assessment, propositions for remission or suspension, and the like, are under discussion.

Use of these  
note-books.

65. The re-alignment in progress of the Western Jumna canal rendered the preparation of any record of irrigation rights therefrom inexpedient, and none has consequently been made.

Why no  
record of irri-  
gation has  
been pre-  
pared.

66. In para. 211 Mr. Maconachie makes a suggestion I should be very glad to see acted on, viz., that at his leisure each patwári might usefully prepare a map of the abádi, or village site, for all villages in his circle. If this were done with care and on a fairly large scale, say 100 feet to the inch, it would be of material assistance to the civil courts when dealing with disputes regarding houses, enclosures, and waste plots: as it is, no such maps have been prepared for the Delhi district.

Maps of  
village site.

67. The cost of the settlement, from first to last, appears to have been Rs. 6,23,312, of which the Government paid Rs. 4,81,699 and the people Rs. 1,41,613. I have taken these figures from the statement on pages 187 and 189 respectively, only deducting from the total given on the latter page items Nos. 2, 4, and 7, which do not fairly enter

Cost of the  
settlement.



## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

into the account, being receipts on account of *finer on establishment, mutation fees*, which were leviable in any case, and sale of waste paper, &c. Speaking in round numbers then, the cost amounted to the large sum of six and a quarter lakhs and the work extended over a period of nine years. The financial result, *including the Settlement Officer's estimate of receipts from owner's rate*, which is now credited to the Canal Department, is an increase in the total demand of Rs. 47,765 (Major Tighe's estimate of what might be expected from a revision was Rs. 1,01,146): it will thus take twenty-five years for the settlement to repay the gross cost, adding five per cent. interest on the capital expenditure from date of the close of the operations, and after taking credit each year for the estimated increase; but as only a sum of Rs. 4,81,799, or say five lakhs, was paid by the Government, their expenditure will be recouped in a less time than this—say twenty years.

68. I will not attempt to balance the account and decide how far the results attained have been worth the sum shown, and the nine years expended on the work, with all its accompanying expense to the people over and above what is exhibited in the report; but it is at least doubtful, if all the facts had been foreseen, whether it would have been deemed desirable to undertake the re-settlement on the elaborate scale adopted, though doubtless we have secured a good and reliable record of rights, always a most important matter, and especially so in the case of this district, as the old records were destroyed, and those reconstructed from the patwari's copy were at least unsatisfactory.

## CHAPTER XI.

The work  
of assess-  
ment.

69. In Chapter XI. the Settlement Officer has given a very full account of the work of assessment, and has explained exactly what portion of the work is his own and what that of Mr. Wood, who preceded him: he shows that on the whole the work was done in about equal shares by Mr. Wood and himself, though as the officer in charge at the close, and with opportunities of revising his predecessor's proposals, he accepts the ultimate responsibility for the jamas announced,

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI]

70. The revenue rates reports were submitted by Mr. Wood for tahsils Delhi and Ballabgarh, and by Mr. Maconachie for tahsil Sonapat. All these reports were elaborately reviewed and submitted to the Financial Commissioner by Colonel Davies as Commissioner. In every case the Financial Commissioner approved of the amendments and suggestions of the Commissioner and sanctioned his proposals. The exact degree in which these differed from the proposals of the Settlement Officer have been given in a comparative table on page 198 for tahsil Ballabgarh, and on page 216 for tahsil Delhi: in the case of tahsil Sonapat, where there were only two "chaks," the information has not been given in the same tabular form, but will be found in the letter press in paras. 256 and 261. As the reports were dealt with by so able an authority as Col. Davies, and accepted by the Government after being reviewed in detail by the Financial Commissioner, I shall hardly be expected to discuss them at length or do more than indicate the general result.

Revenue  
rates reports.

71. The general principles of the assessment prescribed by the Local Government under Act XXXIII. of 1871 have been given at length in para. 191. The Government demand for land revenue was not to exceed the estimated value of half the net produce: great care was to be directed to produce estimates where *produce rents* prevail, and, in framing the assessment, the Settlement Officer was enjoined to consider "all circumstances directly or indirectly bearing upon the assessment, as the habits and character of the people, the proximity of marts, facilities of communication and incidence of past assessments, grazing profits, and the like."

Principle of  
assessment.

72. The revenue rates on the various soils were to be deduced from the gross assessment of each circle arrived at on the principle above indicated, and the proposed gross assessment and proposed revenue rates were then to be reported for sanction; and, when passed, were to form the basis of the assessment of particular estates in each circle: though in fixing the ultimate amount to be adopted in each case, latitude was given for full consideration of the special circumstances of each estate. How far these instructions were acted up to will be seen on reference to the elaborate review of the revenue rates report by Colonel Davies. He did not regard Mr. Wood's produce estimates as at all reliable, and little or no attempt was made to work out a *rent rate* and thence a revenue rate. In the case of tahsil Sonapat, for which the revenue rates

Revenue  
rates on soils.



## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

report was submitted by Mr. Maconachie, he writes on this subject as follows:—"The assessment, though partly based on produce estimates, depends in a great measure for its justification on a comparison of the present with the former assets and resources, and on the results which Mr. Edmonstone's assessment has produced on the condition of each particular village as ascertained by careful inspection throughout the tahsil."

Prevalence  
of bhaiachára  
tenure.

73. The general prevalence of the bhaiachára tenure, which is to be found not only in villages so classed as a whole, but within the several constituent "pattis" of most of those villages classed as imperfect pattidári, must needs have rendered the task of deducing revenue rates one of more than ordinary difficulty, to quote from Mr. Edmonstone's report on the assessment of Pánipat in 1842:—"In the first place rent rates are unknown, and except in those villages which are leased in farm, every payment made either by proprietor or cultivator is regulated by the proportion which the extent of his possession in bighas bears to the amount of the Government demand, and not by the fertility or local superiority of the land which he cultivates. Each minute portion of land yields to its individual occupant the only profit and means of subsistence which he can anticipate, and inflicts upon him the only loss which he can, under ordinary circumstances, apprehend." In point of fact, in a vast number of instances no rent at all is paid, either in cash or kind. See the table at page 76, from which I extract the following information:—

The total number of tenants of both sorts, i.e., occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will, is 54,030, holding 34.67 per cent. of the cultivated land of the district. Of these 54,030, no fewer than 33,890 pay at *revenue rates only*, while 4,938 more pay merely a small malikána over and above revenue rates, and 12,114 more pay by what is called "chakauta," or a consolidated sum supposed to represent revenue and a certain amount of rent, but which may be, and actually is, sometimes less than the revenue and cesses applied at soil rates.

Revenue  
rates as de-  
duced from  
rent rates.

74. These figures show that it must have been almost impossible to prepare revenue rates from *rent* rates, for rent does not as a rule exist, either in cash or in kind, on a scale sufficiently large from which to make any safe deductions, though such rates would have been some check. As a matter of fact, Mr. Wood and Mr. Maconachie

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

trusted to careful village-to-village inspection for the amount of their jamas, and however the revenue rates were arrived at, it was certainly not by the manner prescribed in the Government instructions as quoted in para. 191 of the report. The produce estimates which Mr. Wood tried to frame were so faulty that he was himself obliged to declare them not to be depended on. Colonel Davies prepared an amended estimate, and with the notes made after inspection of each village, this was the main basis of assessment (*vide* para. 250).

75. The general rise of prices within the last 20 years is very marked, and, so far as I can judge, is not less than 25 per cent. in almost all staples; but it is noticeable, as was remarked by Colonel Davies, that the greater portion of this rise took place just after the lapse of the first quinquennial period of the 20 years immediately before settlement, and that for 15 years prices have been comparatively stationary. It thus comes about that whereas two-thirds of the net produce was the basis of the Government demand on the occasion of the former settlement, and one-half is now fixed as the limit, bearing this rise of prices in mind, the net result to Government should not greatly differ now from then.

Prices.

76. Thus there need be no surprise that the general result of the revision of assessment has only been to raise it from Rs. 9,22,166 to Rs. 9,69,931, or an increase of 5.19 per cent. including the estimated average receipts from owner's rate.

General result of present settlement.

77. The increase of cultivation has already been given as 9.23 per cent. It is 5.67 in Delhi, 11.49 in Ballabgarh, and 11.17 in Sonapat; but some allowance must be made for more accurate measurement at the present settlement: probably the actual increase has been less, and bears a nearer proportion to the increase in the demand. The room still left for expansion is given at 21 per cent. for the whole district, and varies from 26 per cent. in Sonapat to 11 per cent. only in Ballabgarh. But as the best lands are always broken up first, probably the actual area which can be said to remain for profitable expansion, and taking into account the necessity for grazing grounds for cattle, is considerably less. There will, however, still remain an area of no inconsiderable extent which may be expected to develop under a moderate assessment.

Increase of cultivation.

## Chapter XL

## The Assessment.

Appeals  
from assess-  
ments.

78. There were only 41 appeals from the assessments eventually announced, of which 33 were accepted with a resulting reduction of Rs. 2,770, and on review a further sum of Rs. 1,370 was similarly reduced. A few complaints have since reached me from the Ballabgarh tahsil, and have been referred to the Deputy Commissioner for examination and report. Meantime the revenue has been paid without difficulty, and I think it extremely probable that the petitioners in the instances cited were stimulated to try their luck by what they have witnessed during the past year in the immediately neighbouring tahsil of Palwal in the district of Gurgaon, where it has been found necessary to re-consider the assessment in some instances. Ballabgarh tahsil is a tract principally dependent upon rain for the success of its crops and, as less well-protected than other parts of the district, it will always be a locality which will demand special watchfulness on the part of the Deputy Commissioner.

Area of dis-  
trict.

79. The area of the district may be thus classified :—

|                                             | Acres.  |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|
| Revenue free ... ..                         | 11,909  |
| Waste ... ..                                | 140,860 |
| Culturable ... ..                           | 136,069 |
| Fallow ... ..                               | 633     |
| Groves and gardens ... ..                   | 2,557   |
| Irrigated naturally and artificially ... .. | 102,689 |
| Unirrigated ... ..                          | 416,728 |

Incidence  
of assessment  
on cultivated  
area.

80. The incidence of the assessment on the cultivated area is Rs. 1.13 per annum inclusive of the estimated demand for owner's rate in canal-irrigated villages. As one-third of the district is irrigated, the incidence does not seem unduly high.

Village in-  
spection.

81. Much pains were expended by both Mr. Wood and Mr. Macnachie in the village inspections, and I think the revenue has been distributed evenly with reference to the varying circumstances of each circle.

Khalsa re-  
venue.

82. The full khalsa revenue now imposed, and exclusive of the estimated owner's rate, amounts to Rs. 8,41,254 for the first year of the new settlement. But ultimately it will reach Rs. 8,47,269, adding the jama imposed on Government gardens and the civil station, and a sum of Rs. 21,020 which will at the end of 20 years fall due on well lands protected for various periods up to that limit. These figures, it is to be noted, include Rs. 53,189, assigned revenue, from which, as the

Protective  
pattahs.

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI]

grants lapse from time to time, small increments will fall in. A detail of these assignments will be found on page 240.

83. The incidence of the land revenue proper and including owner's rate, respectively, in each tahsil is as follows:—

|            |     | <i>Land revenue proper.</i> |    |    | <i>Including owner's rate.</i> |    |    |
|------------|-----|-----------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------|----|----|
|            |     | Rs.                         | A. | P. | Rs.                            | A. | P. |
| Ballabgarh | ... | 1                           | 7  | 0  | 1                              | 8  | 0  |
| Delhi      | ... | 1                           | 9  | 0  | 1                              | 14 | 0  |
| Sonepat    | ... | 1                           | 13 | 0  | 2                              | 3  | 0  |

84. The cesses imposed are the ordinary ones: they amount to Rs. 19-13-4 per cent., Rs. 20-1-4, and Rs. 20-5-4 in tahsils Sonepat, Delhi and Ballabgarh, respectively, the difference being due to four annas more having been imposed in Delhi and eight annas more in Ballabgarh than in Sonepat for the patwari's cess. No orders have yet been received as to whether cesses are to be paid on the owner's rate or not, but they are being levied at present.

85. The jamas were distributed mostly by the people themselves, and in the case of 556 villages out of 810 were made at one all-round rate. Mr. Maconachie thinks this to be on the whole a not inequitable mode of distribution. I am not of this opinion. As long as an assessment is paid without difficulty as being really light, and harvests being good and plentiful, it will answer well enough; but the minute reverses come, and the shoe begins to pinch, those whose lands were really below the average are very quick to show the inequality of the arrangement and to clamour for a re-adjustment. I think that in many cases the subordinate settlement officials use a certain amount of pressure to induce the people to vote for this all-round system of distribution, which saves them much trouble, and that the people give a very unintelligent consent in many cases.

86. There is also this very forcible objection to the system, that where, as is so often the case, the village bania in time comes to hold all the best lands, either on mortgage or purchase, and only the poorest lands are left with the zamindars, the money-lender pays much less for his lands than is right, and ten chances to one the assessment on the poorer lands breaks down. I therefore distrust and dislike these all-round rates save in exceptional cases. The most intelligent system seems to me to distribute "kismwar," or on shares where these are well recognised.

Incidence  
of land re-  
venue.

Cesses.

Distribu-  
tion of jamas.

Objection  
to system of  
all-round  
rates.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

Kists.

87. The revenue is payable in four instalments, two for the spring and two for the autumn harvest, which range between half and half and four annas and twelve annas, according to the circumstances of the case. An inquiry was lately directed, under Financial Commissioner's orders, in order to ascertain if the date fixed for the first rabi instalment, viz., 15th May, was felt to be too early. The answer from all districts of the division was that this was not felt to be the case.

Māfis.

88. The system on which the rabi investigations were made has been fully noticed in para. 266 *et seq.* The results are given in the abstract on page 240, from which I extract the following information :—

There are 939 such grants in all : of these

|     |                                           |
|-----|-------------------------------------------|
| 298 | are lands assessable at less than Rs. 5   |
| 210 | at between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10               |
| 188 | " " ... " 10 ... " 20                     |
| 126 | " " ... " 20 ... " 50                     |
| 86  | " " ... " 50 ... " 100                    |
| 42  | above ... " 100                           |
| 37  | are of barren land not assessable at all. |

With reference to the remark in para. 266, that certain of these cases have been reported for orders of Government, it is to be noted that these cases have now all been finally disposed of.

Progressive jamas.

89. In the case of ten villages of Ballabgarh tahsil, progressive jamas have been allowed, and the special considerations which prevailed with the Financial Commissioner and led to this being sanctioned are fully given in para. 237. The principle admitted would seem to be that where there is a hope that the proprietors will be able to pay an enhanced demand in time, and approached by moderate stages, though unable to meet a largely enhanced demand at once, such system is justifiable and not otherwise.

Short settlement of certain canal villages.

90. In Government letter No. 767, dated 15th July 1881, to the address of the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, special allusion was made to the case of certain canal villages which, owing to swamping and bad drainage, had been assessed at something less than a true dry assessment, and His Honor intimated that he considered that such villages should be liable to revision of assessment after five years in the interests of Government, and desired that the number requiring to be thus dealt with should be specially noticed

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

in forwarding the final settlement report for orders. Mr. Maconachie has given a list of 20 such villages, one in Delhi and 19 in Sonapat; and in taking the proprietors' engagement, this arrangement ought to have been provided for: it, however, appears to have been overlooked. Presumably the orders had not reached before the settlement misls were completed and handed over to the district office. The matter can, however, now be remedied, and the omission supplied, as the records have not yet been sanctioned. Authority to supply the deficiency is now solicited.

91. The case of certain canal villages has been noticed in para. 264, in which the assessment has been made at *more than a true dry rate*. The Settlement Officer, however, has expressed the opinion that even if canal irrigation is restricted or denied to such villages, it is almost certain they would sink wells and be therefore very soon in as good a position as ever: consequently he does not make any present recommendation that under such circumstances there should necessarily be any revision of the assessment; but contents himself with giving the names of such villages that the district officer's attention may be specially directed towards them, and leaving it to him to deal with such cases on their merits when interference seems called for. I think this course is the best to pursue, and that provided the district officer keeps a careful eye on the estates indicated, and steps forward at once with proposals of relief in case of their being really required, it is undesirable to remove the stimulus to exertion which would probably be called out by the occasion if it ever arises.

Villages assessed at more than a true dry assessment.

92. In Government letter No. 751, dated 9th August 1880, and which deals with the Financial Commissioner's reference forwarding the revenue rate report of the Delhi tahsil, it was remarked that with reference to the "Kohi and Zer Kohi" circles the rates were only provisionally sanctioned, and subject to a further report regarding the lands flooded by the Delhi and Gurgaon water-works. The Lieutenant-Governor's remarks, as indicated above, were called forth by a remark in the review of the revenue rate report by the Additional Financial Commissioner, to the effect that if the water rate of Rs. 0-6-4½ per acre, levied by the Canal Department when the Gurgaon water-works were under that department,

"Kohi" and "Zer Kohi" circles.



## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

Irrigation  
from bands.

continued to be taken, the rate recommended might be too high. Such rate, however, is only taken in one village, and is declared by the Settlement Officer to be perfectly fair.

93. The extension of a system of irrigation from *bands* is a subject that has been commended and brought to notice repeatedly. It was advocated in the report of Mr. John Lawrence, written in 1844; and, as indicated by Mr. Maconachie, it is sad to see the remains of many magnificent works of this class lying in ruins in the midst of lands only awaiting their repair to become doubly fertile. As noted in an early part of this report, the subject is one which would well repay the attention of the district committee. Something has been done, and the subject shall not be lost sight of.

## Transfers.

94. The table of transfers of land between 1861 and 1874, by sale and by mortgage respectively, and divided into two periods of seven years as given in Appendices Nos. XII. and XIII., exhibits some very remarkable features. Between 1861 to 1867, it would appear that land sold at Rs. 10 per annum on the average, and, roughly speaking, at 8 years' purchase of the jama; while on mortgages Rs. 9-10 per annum was raised at approximately the same number of years' purchase of the demand on the mortgaged land. In the succeeding period of seven years, from 1868 to 1874, the land sold brought an average of Rs. 30 per annum, upwards of 23 years' purchase of the revenue demand; while on mortgages Rs. 29 per annum was borrowed, being twenty-nine times the demand on the lands thus transferred. These figures mark unmistakably the rapidly increasing value of land in the district, about 200 per cent. The whole amount of money charged on mortgages in the 14 years between 1861 and 1874 was Rs. 4,21,000, or about half a year's revenue of the whole district; and the area thus encumbered amounted to 4.19 of the cultivated area; while the area sold was 3.22 per cent. of the same. The highest percentage in each case was in tahsil Sonapat, where it reached 8.3 on mortgages and 9.7 by sales. Except in the case of this tahsil the figures do not indicate any serious pressure of assessment, nor special agricultural calamity, though the period embraces the year 1868, which was one of famine, or at least of great scarcity and high prices.

Increase  
in jama.

95. The apparent increase in the jama of this tahsil, as lately settled, is 2.85 per cent. including owner's rate,

## The Assessment.

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and is fully justified by the fact that cultivation has increased in this tahsil by 11·7 per cent. In point of fact the pressure now is less than before.

96. The Settlement Officer's estimate of owner's rate to be expected is Rs. 1,22,662, calculated at half the *abiána* of the last 10 years' average, but for various reasons, explained in para. 263, he thinks this estimate will not be realized at first, but that the new method of assessment will lead to much less water being taken until the zamindárs find they cannot do without it. I join with the Settlement Officer in the hope he expresses that the cases of men who renounce water at first will, when they come forward again as suppliants for it, be generously dealt with. Since the Settlement Officer's report was rendered, I have reported in my No. 1773, dated 21st July 1882, on the working of the owner's rate system in this and the Karnál district. The rapid falling off in the area irrigated from the Western Jumna canal during the first year after the introduction of the system, and which was fully expected, only lasted for one year. The zamindárs quickly apprehended that they could not do without taking the water, and I have no doubt that there will be little or no appreciable diminution in the canal revenue in the course of a year or two; and that Mr. Maconachie's estimate of the owner's rate will be speedily realized to the full. The more valuable crops, especially sugar-cane, which is daily becoming a more popular crop, and to which the introduction of the improved sugar mills from Bihia has lent an important stimulus, cannot be grown without water, and the area under this crop shows a tendency to increase year by year. Under these circumstances, but little can be expected, in the direction of curing swampage and over-irrigation, from the zamindárs themselves. The best cure for the former will be found in the drainage project in conjunction with the re-alignment of the new branch. For the latter, I know of no remedy but the development of scientific agricultural knowledge—as yet, I fear, far off.

97. The subjoined figures, giving the demand for owner's rate for the three years since settlement, illustrate forcibly what I have stated above, and show how quickly matters are recovering themselves, and that the demand for water will rapidly attain its normal dimensions:—

Estimate  
of owner's  
rate.

Working of  
the system  
already re-  
ported.

Figures for  
past three  
years prove  
what has been  
advanced.



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## The Assessment.

|             |     |     |     |     | Rs.    | Total<br>Rs. |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------------|
| Kharif 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44,250 | } 57,408     |
| Rabi 1880   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,158 |              |
| Kharif 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38,053 | } 45,840     |
| Rabi 1881   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,787  |              |
| Kharif 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51,991 | } 74,153     |
| Rabi 1882   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,162 |              |

The system of charging separately for canal revenue and owner's rate was only introduced for the first time during the kharif 1879 and was not fully understood until 1880, when the effect is very marked.

The rabi harvest will be the one likely to be longest affected by the change in system, as, if favorable rain falls, the crops are to a greater extent independent of the canal than the sugar-cane and rice crops which demand it or fail.

Ratio of  
owner's to oc-  
cupier's rate.

It was decided after much discussion that the owner's rate should be taken at a fixed ratio of the occupier's rate, and not at rates differing to suit the varying circumstances of different villages; and half the occupier's rate having been already fixed as a suitable ratio in the case of the Pánipat and Karnál tahsils, the same proportion was fixed on for this district, for it was found, as lately noted in the review of the Rohtak report by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that one-half was the nearest simple fraction of the occupier's rate, which would represent the difference between the wet and dry assessment of canal villages.

Area on  
which as-  
signees  
receive  
owner's rate.

Under the rules sanctioned by Government, the assignees of 3,257 acres will receive the owner's rate, their lands having been irrigated before the regular settlement, and they having heretofore enjoyed the full irrigated rate.

Zaildárs.

98. Forty-four zaildárs were appointed with an average inám of Rs. 193 each, which is deducted from the jama; and with reference to Government letter No. 751, of the 9th August 1880, I may remark that these allowances are *bonâ fide* reductions from the jama assessed independently of the cess, and that the amount was not, as in Rohtak, first added to the jama and then allowed as a drawback.

In selecting the zaildárs, due regard was had to the instructions of Government to connect these representative men with the tribes, clans, and other local ties, so far as was consistent with a proper distribution of circles.

The appointments made were, I think, on the whole, judicious and the men are useful; though here, as in most other matters of district administration, it rests with the

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XII]

Deputy Commissioner to bring out the good qualities and fully develop the use of these persons : they should not be allowed to deteriorate into the mere hacks of the deputy inspector of the nearest thána, though their services in the suppression and detection of crime should, of course, be freely used.

99. Ala lambardárs were appointed in all villages in which there were three headmen and are paid, like the zaildárs, by a deduction of one per cent. from the jama. Paras. 307 and 308, and the statement at page 269, give full information regarding these appointments.

Ala lam-  
bardárs.

100. The Settlement Officer has explained fully the system on which the patwáris were appointed and how they are paid. The scheme appears a careful one : it was worked out and fully reported on in a separate reference, and has been duly sanctioned. There are 224 patwáris with graded rates of pay ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 14.

Patwaris.

101. On an average all through the district each patwári is responsible for 2,318 acres, comprising something less than 5,000 fields, and has to do with the collection of Rs. 3,754 of revenue. These figures point to compact circles, which should be well within the capacity of every patwári to inspect thoroughly every year, the record being maintained with regularity and precision. To ensure this important work being thoroughly done, eight girdawárs, on a salary of Rs. 20 each per mensem paid from savings from the patwári's cess, have been appointed in addition to the existing staff of one kanungo and one assistant in each tahsil. With a fairly efficient staff of patwáris to start with, the Deputy Commissioner will have little excuse if he fails to keep himself thoroughly posted in the condition of every village in the district and preserve an accurate record of changes. The degree of perfection to be looked for on the part of the patwáris has certainly not been attained up to the present, for last year's girdawári was very indifferent ; but the census work no doubt seriously disorganised the whole agency.

Girdawárs.

102. The question of how best to deal with the Government property in the district is before the Financial Commissioner. Complete registers exhibiting the extent of the Government interests in all villages in which there are co-proprietors with Government, and all the necessary information in the case of whole villages the property of

Government  
villages.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

Government, were submitted with my No. 243, dated 7th February 1881, together with proposals for dealing with each estate. I advocate their being disposed of as soon as possible, or, if retained, that a competent official be specially appointed to look after them. The subject is dealt with in paras. 313 to 318 in the report, including what is known as "taiful," or what was formerly the private property of the King.

Subjects  
requiring  
orders.

103. In the Settlement Officer's covering letter submitting the report, mention is made of ten several subjects on which the special orders of Government are required. These subjects have since mostly been disposed of: final orders have been passed in the case of Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. They are still required in the case of No. 3 (Treatment of Government property), No. 8 (Levy of cesses on owner's rate), No. 9 (Provision for revising the assessment of certain canal villages quinquennially), No. 10 (Credit of revenue of chak jhil to the Canal Department).

Believes the  
settlement  
will work  
well.

104. I believe the settlement will work well, subject to the one or two cautionary remarks offered in the Settlement Officer's report and in this review. I have every confidence in thinking the assessment will be paid without difficulty, and recommend its sanction for a period of 30 years from the rabi harvest of 1880 A.D., except in the case of the 20 villages of which the demand is subject to revision after five years.

Notice of  
officers.  
Mr. Maco-  
nachie.

105. I have already commended the report as an excellent one, and Mr. Maconachie deserves all credit for the energy, diligence, and skill which he brought to bear on the work of settlement at a time when it was much in arrears, and there were a good many difficulties to be encountered owing to the state of laxity and slackness of the subordinate staff, begotten in part, no doubt, by the protraction of the operations which had been permitted under Mr. Wood. Mr. Maconachie brought the work to a conclusion with commendable promptitude within two years from his appointment, and has earned the thanks of the Government as well as the confidence and liking of the people.

Mr. Wood.

106. Mr. Wood, as I have already stated, had more entrusted to him at the outset than he could be expected thoroughly to fulfil. He was a painstaking and conscientious officer, popular with the people, and with considerable

## The Assessment.

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experience in settlement work. His village inspections were patient and thorough; but he lacked the faculty of controlling his subordinates, and did not get as much work out of them as was to be expected. He was perhaps past the time of life when energy can be looked for to the same degree as in a younger man; but he has done much faithful work for which he deserves credit.

107. The work of Rai Ajudhia Parshád has earned the praises of the Settlement Officer, as has also that of Fakir Burhán-ud-din; and I concur in the praise he bestows on each, as both are well known to me.

Rai Ajudhia Parshád.

108. Chandan Lál and Aziz-ud-din are also well spoken of by the Settlement Officer, but I have little personal knowledge of these officers.

Chandan Lál and Aziz-ud-din, Superintendents.

109. In conclusion, I must apologise for the undue length of this review, which, however, I have not seen my way to condensing further.

Apology for length of review.

110. The village note-books are in the same form as those of Karnál and Gurgaon, which have, on more than one occasion, been before the Financial Commissioner, and as they are very bulky and are constantly required for reference, I do not now resubmit them, but they can be sent at a day's notice if required.

Village note-books.

I have, &c.,

G. GORDON YOUNG,

*Commissioner and Superintendent.*

**READ—**

The Final Report of the revised settlement of the land revenue of the Delhi District, compiled by Mr. R. Maconachie and submitted to Government under cover of the letter of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, No. 1157, dated 10th October 1884.

**REMARKS.**—The Delhi District is bounded on the south by Gurgaon, on the west by Rohtak, on the north by Karnál, and on the east by the Jumna river. It contains an area of only 1,258 square miles, and, with the exception of Simla, is the smallest district in the Punjab. Though in point of extent of cultivation it ranks only twenty-third, in point of population it ranks twelfth, and in point of assessment of land revenue eighth; while the incidence of revenue per acre of cultivation, *viz.*, Rs. 1-13-6, places the district in the very first class in the Punjab. Its position as regards population is due to the presence of the City of Delhi, which contains 173,000 inhabitants, and its prosperity, as indicated by its cultivated area and assessments, is owing largely to the natural advantages of its situation for trade, and to a large area irrigated from wells and from the Western Jumna Canal. The average rainfall is 23 inches, and the area protected by irrigation amounts to 37 per cent. of the whole area cultivated. Half of the Delhi District is therefore fairly secure in the sense of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Revenue Department, No. 58 R. of 12th October 1882.

2. The district is less than 20 miles broad in most parts, and, as in the case of nearly all riverain tracts in North India, is divided roughly into two portions—the low Khádir lands lying near the river, and the higher Bángar lands now removed from the influence of the floods of the Jumna. The district is further divided into two halves by the hills rising in the neighbourhood of the City of Delhi, and by the low-lying Dábar lands situated to the west of the hills round the Najafgarh Jhíl. Much of the upper Bángar is intersected by old drainage lines leading to the Khádir, the stoppage of which by the Western Jumna Canal has been attended by disastrous results in some cases. The hill tracts are full

of ravines and channels from which water was formerly obtained for irrigation purposes by the construction of weirs and embankments. An account of these works is given in paragraphs 67—69 of the present Report. Some of them have been recently restored by the Deputy Commissioner under the directions of Mr. Maconachie, and a memo. by that officer on the whole subject has been lately published and circulated for guidance in other districts of the Province (*vide* letter to Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 171 of 3rd June 1885). For administrative purposes the district is divided into the three tahsils of Sonapat, Delhi and Ballabgarh.

3. The soil of the district consists for the most part of a good loam called rausli, with a small admixture of stiffer and lighter soils in parts. The area under cultivation is 519,000 acres. The principal crops are jowár, wheat, wheat and other crops mixed, bájra, barley, gram, sugarcane and cotton. The number of wells used for irrigation, including unlined wells, is 8,841, of which more than half are situated in Sonapat, and nearly half in the Khádir tract of that tahsil. The real spring level is about 70 feet below the surface in the Bángar, but the depth to the water in the Khádir is not usually more than 20 feet. The area irrigated by wells is 77,000 acres, and by canals nearly 79,000 acres. The latter area, however, has been subject to considerable fluctuations according to the character of the season since the system of assessing all lands at dry rates, and of imposing an owners' rate over and above the dry assessment on lands actually irrigated by canals, was introduced at the recent settlement, as may be seen from the following figures :—

| Year.   |     | Area irrigated by canals. |     |               |
|---------|-----|---------------------------|-----|---------------|
| 1877-78 | ... | ...                       | ... | 96,552 acres. |
| 1878-79 | ... | ...                       | ... | 92,700 „      |
| 1879-80 | ... | ...                       | ... | 51,783 „      |
| 1880-81 | ... | ...                       | ... | 62,206 „      |
| 1881-82 | ... | ...                       | ... | 50,902 „      |
| 1882-83 | ... | ...                       | ... | 65,073 „      |
| 1883-84 | ... | ...                       | ... | 96,685 „      |

Of the area irrigated by the Najafgarh Jhíl an interesting account is given by the Settlement Officer in paragraphs 70-71, 223 and 244 of his Report. Four per cent. of the total area under cultivation is protected by irrigation from the



jhál or from bands. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that protective leases have been granted to 98 wells, involving a deferred payment of revenue to the extent of Rs. 902 per annum. Since the conclusion of the settlement considerable sums have been advanced for agricultural improvements in the Delhi District, and the subject will doubtless continue to occupy the attention of the Deputy Commissioner. Situated as it is on the eastern verge of the tract skirting the north of the Rájputána desert, which is periodically subject to drought and famine, the area protected by irrigation is a very important factor in the agricultural prosperity and revenue administration of the Delhi District. This may be seen from the circumstance that the district has suffered five times from severe drought or actual famine since 1860, and though, as above stated, nearly one-half of the area may be considered secure, the other half will always call for careful and considerate treatment in seasons of prolonged or severe drought.

4. The agricultural population of Delhi consists chiefly of Játs, who own nearly half the area of the district, Gújars, Brahmins, Ahírs and Tagas,—an area of 98,000 acres only being held by all classes of Mussalmáns. The Játs and Ahírs rank among the best cultivators in the whole of India. The Brahmins are perhaps better husbandmen than is usually the case with this tribe; but the Gújars are indifferent cultivators, and bear a very indifferent reputation. In the Delhi District, as elsewhere throughout the old Delhi territory, the number of village menials is very large. The Chamárs are more powerful in number than any other tribe or class in the district except the Játs. The incidence of population per square mile of cultivation, excluding the population of the city of Delhi, is 561. The people are distributed for the most part into large and very strong village communities; the tenures of the country are in consequence principally of a communal nature, and the revenue is paid in most instances by an all-round village rate, by which differences of soil and cultivation are ignored. The size and strength of the village communities, many of which were founded centuries ago, forms the most striking feature in the constitution of native society throughout the Delhi territory. They were described as follows by the late Lord Lawrence when Collector and Settlement Officer of Delhi, and though the inevitable tendency to individualism and separation which accompanies

the march of progress in India has not been without its effect on these communities, the description is for most purposes and intents as true now as it was in 1844 :—

“ Bound together by the ties of blood, connection, and, above all, common interest, like the bundle of sticks, they are difficult to break. Droughts may wither their crops, famine and disease may depopulate their houses, their fields may be deserted for a time, but when the storm blows over, if any survive, they are certain to return. If an accident happen to any individual, he is assisted and befriended by his *bhybunds*, but above all the grand advantage, in my mind, of this tenure over the *zemindári* is that the entire profits are their own, and not that of a stranger. In the hands of the *biswadár* the rent becomes capital, which directly or indirectly goes to improve his property, or is available on future occasions; while that of the *zemindári* is too often a mere revenue serving to support a position in the adjoining town to keep up idle servants, horses, elephants and *sawári*. ”

The area comprised in communal and other estates of the district is not recorded by the Settlement Officer, and the statement of tenures annexed to the Revenue Administration Report of the Punjab for 1883-84 follows a different classification to that shown by Mr. Maconachie. According to this statement 732,000 acres are included in *páttidári* and *bhyachára* estates of an imperfect type, and 52,000 acres in the 96 *zemindári* estates of the district. The large number of estates of the last class is accounted for by Lord Lawrence in the report above mentioned by the circumstance that “ in former times from vicinity to the imperial seat of Government parties were able to oust the ancient inhabitants and appropriate their lands, partly from the extensive system of farming that has prevailed, and also from individuals occupying and settling lands which had from various circumstances been deserted.” In six villages of the district there are superior as well as inferior proprietors. Details of these are given by the Settlement Officer at pages 73-74 of the Report.

5. Of the total area under crops 65 per cent. is cultivated by the owners and 35 per cent. by tenants. The area held by tenants with a right of occupancy is 57,000 acres. On the greater part of this area no real rent is paid, but only the Government revenue and cesses. More than half the area cultivated by tenants is held on these terms, one quarter being subject to lump cash rents, called *chakauta*, and less than one-sixth to rent in the shape of payment of a pre-



proprietary fee over and above the revenue assessed upon the land. A change, however, is slowly taking place in this respect, and the payment of rent in some form or another will doubtless become common during the next thirty years. Rents in kind are realized on 13,000 acres only, the usual rate being one-third of the produce. The reason why the relation existing between landlords and tenants points to an unexpected backwardness in general development is that the tenants belong largely to the same classes as the owners of the soil, and are often related to them by marriage or have acquired the possession of their lands under special circumstances. All these causes of exemption are, however, likely to disappear as the land becomes more sub-divided and the pressure of population upon it more intense. The average holding of each tenant is less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres; the average area owned by each landlord is not stated by the Settlement Officer.

6. The annals of the past fiscal administration of the district are given by Mr. Maconachie in Chapter IX of his Report. In common with that of the adjoining districts, the early revenue history of Delhi is one of short and severe settlements, frequent breakdowns, and constant recourse to farming. It is stated by Mr. Maconachie that practically three summary settlements took place in the two northern tahsils between 1817 and 1842-44, when the regular settlement was made. The Ballabgarh villages were for the most part settled after 1857, when the estate of the Rájá was confiscated for treason. The Settlement Officer has recorded his opinion that the regular settlement was fair in the Khádir of the Sonapat tahsíl, but has proved hard in the Bángar owing to the abuse of canal irrigation; that in the Delhi tahsíl the assessment was moderate; and that in the Ballabgarh tahsíl it was light. A reduction of Rs. 23,000 was made between 1844 and 1873 in the Sonapat Bángar in consequence of the development of saline efflorescence (*shor*), but elsewhere the alterations of the revenue-roll have been unimportant. The Settlement Officer has not noticed the suspensions of revenue granted to the district as a whole during the currency of the regular settlement.

7. The general advance made by the district since 1842 may be summed up as follows:—Communications have been improved to an extraordinary extent by the extension of

railway communication which has directly connected the great market of Delhi with all the principal markets of India. In consequence prices have risen to a degree which it is not easy to estimate exactly, but which may be safely put down at from 25—35 per cent., and the danger to the district from drought or famine has been greatly minimised. The area under cultivation has increased from 475,500 acres to 519,500 acres, or by 9·23 per cent., and though a falling-off is shown under the area irrigated, this is probably more apparent than real. Population and cattle have also increased considerably in numbers ; exact figures of the advance cannot be given owing to the circumstance that so many changes have occurred in the constitution of the district since the regular settlement was made and the earliest censuses were taken. Between 1868 and 1881 the population of the whole district increased by 3·50 per cent. The people are on the whole comfortable and free from debt, and the area sold and mortgaged has not been large. According to the statement prepared by the Settlement Officer, the area sold between 1861 and 1873 amounted to 3·22 per cent. of the total area under cultivation, and the area mortgaged to 4·19 per cent. During the same period sale and mortgage prices rose by nearly 200 per cent.—a fact which of itself attests the progress made by the district and the moderate standard of the revenue demand. On the other hand, it must be remembered that much of the new cultivation has taken place in poor soils ; that some of the old cultivation has deteriorated from over-cropping, or still more from over-watering ; that in some parts the population is almost too heavy for the land to support ; and that the margin left for extension of cultivation is much smaller than before. This area is shown indeed as 136,069 acres, or 21 per cent. of the whole, but it consists largely of reserved village grazing lands which it is most important for the people to retain. Finally, it must be borne in mind that at the present settlement the standard of assessment has been reduced from two-thirds to one-half of the net profits derived from cultivation.

8. The revised settlement was made in accordance with the instructions by which all recent settlements in the Punjab have been regulated : these are quoted by the Settlement Officer at paragraph 191 of his Report. In the chapter treating of the new assessment, Chapter XI, Mr. Maconachie has dealt with his subject for the most part by

tahsils and by assessment circles framed within the tahsils, and it is, therefore, somewhat difficult to obtain a broad view of the effect of his assessment upon the principal physical tracts or upon the district as a whole. The Khádir and Bángar tracts above noticed are persistent throughout the three tahsils, and constitute the whole of the Sonapat tahsíl. To these assessment circles have been added in the Ballabgarh and Delhi tahsils (1) a circle including the low-lying lands irrigated by the Sáhibi floods and natural drainage lines from the hills, and known as dahri or dabar ; (2) two circles named Kohi, Zer-Kohi, which include the hill tract lying to the south-east of the City of Delhi ; and (3) Khandrat, which contains the estates situated among the ruins of the old sites and suburbs of the imperial city and from their position possessing unusual market facilities. As will have been gathered from the brief account of the tenancies of the district given above, no sufficient data of rental were forthcoming to enable the Settlement Officer to found his assessment upon the profits received by landlords from their tenants. Produce estimates were therefore framed, as is usual in the Punjab, to form the basis of the proposed assessment. Unfortunately these were not prepared with sufficient care in the first instance, and they were ultimately used by the Settlement Officers only for the purpose of checking the results of the method of assessment adopted by them. This was practically to assume that the revenue rates fixed at last settlement, and which had since worked satisfactorily on the whole, were generally fair, and to apply them to the increase in cultivation and irrigation in each estate, the results being corrected in accordance with the local knowledge of the Settlement Officers and the past history of the estate. The actual rates for assessment were then modified slightly with reference to the results as above ascertained and by comparison with those adopted in the adjoining districts of Gurgaon, Rohtak and Karnál, then under settlement, the rise in prices being practically set off against the lowering of the standard of assessment. The want of a produce estimate based upon reliable data is to be regretted, as in its absence it is difficult to apply any independent test to the work of the Settlement Officers ; but apart from this, the plan followed in Delhi is to all purposes and intents that which has been adopted in most of the revised settlements of the Punjab, and corresponds in the main with the system put forward by the Government of India in the Resolution of the Home Depart-

ment, No. 540 R. of 15th May 1883. Fortunately the present Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, Colonel Davies, was as Commissioner of the Delhi Division able to apply from his own local knowledge a full test of the assessment proposed by the Settlement Officers; and the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore no doubt that it is generally appropriate, especially as it corresponds pretty closely in its pitch with the assessment framed in the adjoining districts.

9. The revenue rates were carefully examined by Colonel Davies and the Financial Commissioner at the time when the assessment reports were submitted, and were generally approved by Sir Robert Egerton. Under these circumstances, and in view of the facts above stated, Sir Charles Aitchison does not propose to examine them at length on the present occasion. The reasons for adoption of each class of rates will be found in full in the Reviews of the Assessment Reports printed in the Proceedings of this Government which

No. 10A., Revenue, of  
March 1878.

No. 6A., Revenue, of  
August 1880.

No. 12A., Revenue, of July  
1881.

are noted in the margin, and are briefly summarised by Mr. Maconachie in his present Report. The following comparison of the rates adopted in tahsíl Sonepat at the regular settlement and on the present occasion may prove interesting for the remaining two tahsís; information regarding the revenue rates of the regular settlement is not forthcoming :—

| Name of Circle and Soil. |     |     | Former Rate. |    | Present Rate. |      |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|----|---------------|------|
| <i>Bangár.</i>           |     |     | Rs.          | A. | Rs.           | A.   |
| Canal                    | ... | ... | 3            | 2  | }             | 2 15 |
| Well                     | ... | ... | 2            | 12 |               |      |
| Dakar and rausli         | ... | ... | 1            | 10 |               | 1 8  |
| Bhur                     | ... | ... | 1            | 0  |               | 0 12 |
| <i>Khádir.</i>           |     |     |              |    |               |      |
| Irrigated                | ... | ... | 2            | 6  |               | 2 12 |
| Dakar and rausli         | ... | ... | 1            | 6  |               | 1 6  |
| Bhur                     | ... | ... | 0            | 12 |               | 0 12 |

From this table it would appear that the proper revenue rates for the northern tahsíl of the Delhi District at least may now be considered as fairly settled, and that such alterations as may be called for hereafter will depend practically on the rise in prices. The annexed statement shows that the standard

of assessment adopted in the Delhi District is not lower than that fixed in the adjoining parts of the Province :—

| Assessment Circle and Soil. | Tahsíl Ballabgarh.       | GURGAON DISTRICT.        |                          | Tahsíl Delhi.            | ROHTAK DISTRICT.         | Tahsíl Sonapat.          | KARNAL DISTRICT.         |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                             |                          | Tahsíl Palwal.           | Tahsíl Gurgaon.          |                          | Tahsíl Sámpla.           |                          | Tahsíl Pánipat.          |
|                             | Rate per acre.<br>Rs. A. | Rate per acre.<br>Rs. A. | Rate per acre.<br>Rs. A. | Rate per acre.<br>Rs. A. | Rate per acre.<br>Rs. A. | Rate per acre.<br>Rs. A. | Rate per acre.<br>Rs. A. |
| <i>Khádir.</i>              |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |
| Well ...                    | 2 12                     | 2 8                      | ...                      | 3 4                      | ...                      | 2 12                     | 2 14                     |
| Dakar ...                   | 1 6                      | 1 6                      | ...                      | 1 8                      | ...                      | 1 6                      | 1 8                      |
| Rausli ...                  | 1 6                      | 1 6                      | ...                      | 1 8                      | ...                      | 1 6                      | 1 8                      |
| Bhur ...                    | 0 14                     | ...                      | ...                      | 0 14                     | ...                      | 0 12                     | 0 8                      |
| <i>Bángar.</i>              |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |
| Canal ...                   | 3 4                      | 2 12                     | ...                      | 3 0                      | 2 12                     | 2 15                     | 2 12                     |
| Dakar ...                   | 1 8                      | 1 6                      | ...                      | 1 8                      | 1 4                      | 1 8                      | 1 6                      |
| Rausli ...                  | 1 8                      | 1 6                      | ...                      | 1 8                      | 1 8                      | 1 8                      | 1 6                      |
| Bhur ...                    | 0 14                     | 0 14                     | ...                      | 0 12                     | 0 12                     | 0 12                     | 0 12                     |
| <i>Dahri.</i>               |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |
| Well ...                    | 3 0                      | 2 12                     | 3 0                      | 3 0                      | 2 12                     | ...                      | ...                      |
| Dahri ...                   | 2 8                      | 2 4                      | 2 8                      | 2 8                      | 2 0                      | ...                      | ...                      |
| Dakar ...                   | 1 10                     | 1 5                      | 1 8                      | 1 6                      | 1 6                      | ...                      | ...                      |
| Rausli ...                  | 1 10                     | 1 1                      | 1 4                      | 1 6                      | 1 4                      | ...                      | ...                      |
| Bhur ...                    | 1 0                      | 0 13                     | 0 10                     | 0 12                     | 0 12                     | ...                      | ...                      |

10. The net result of the revision of settlement as compared with the average revenue demand of the five years preceding the commencement of the recent operations is in each tahsíl as follows :—

| TAHSIL.    |     | Former average demand. | NEW ASSESSMENT. |               |         |
|------------|-----|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|
|            |     |                        | Fixed revenue.  | Owners' rate. | Total.  |
| Ballabgarh | ... | 202,312                | 229,889         | ...           | 229,889 |
| Delhi      | ... | 318,546                | 279,113         | 48,158        | 327,271 |
| Sonapat    | ... | 401,308                | 338,267         | 74,504        | 412,771 |
| Total      | ... | 922,166                | 847,269         | 122,662       | 969,931 |

Progressive assessments were sanctioned in the case of ten villages only. Including the sum leviable as owners' rate, to which reference will be made further on, the demand on account of land revenue in the Delhi District has been raised from 922,166 to 969,931, or by 5.19 per cent. according to the report of the Settlement Officer. As a fact, however, the average sum collected on account of owners' rate during the past four years has been only Rs. 83,000, so that the actual increase of revenue due to the recent settlement has so far been only Rs. 8,000 per annum. In view of the facts stated in paragraph 7 above, this increase can hardly be considered other than moderate, though, having regard to the liability of the unprotected parts to drought, and to the high place which the district holds in point of incidence of land revenue among those in the Punjab, the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to consider that a much larger increase could have been safely taken. The decrease in income from the owners' rate is not altogether to be regretted, as it is notorious that under the old system the people were often tempted to ruin their lands by over-irrigation. Since the introduction of the new assessments the district has passed through several years of unfavourable seasons, and one (1883-84) of almost actual drought. In consequence it has been found necessary to grant suspensions of the land revenue, and the total sum of which the collection has been deferred from time to time has been Rs. 54,000. Of this sum Rs. 549 have been remitted, and Rs. 16,600 are still outstanding. The suspensions have been made, and the sums still due are owing almost entirely in the Delhi and Ballabgarh tahsils. Considering the nature of the trial to which the settlement has been subjected, the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to consider these results satisfactory as showing that the general pitch of assessment is moderate, and that the revenue has been fairly distributed. Subject, therefore, to the approval of the Government of India, His Honor is pleased to sanction the assessment for a period of 30 years from 1st April 1880, except as regards the 20 villages mentioned by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 264 of his Report, in which the dry assessment is at present below a true assessment. This sanction is accorded in the case of unirrigated estates on the same understanding as that on which the Rohtak Settlement was approved, *viz.*, that "the revenue assessed is one which is to be paid in full in ordinary years, but which Government does not expect to realise at



once during severe or long-continued droughts." If these conditions are duly observed there would appear to be no reason why the prosperity of the Delhi District should one be at least as great under the new settlement as it was under the old, and Sir Charles Aitchison sincerely trusts that this will prove to be the case.

11. At the first regular settlement of the district all lands irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal were assessed at irrigated rates without regard to their dry aspect. At the present settlement it was determined to impose an owners' rate under Sections 37—39 of Act VIII of 1873 (The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act), and to assess all lands in the first instance at unirrigated rates. In order to facilitate the collection of the owners' rate, and to restrict its realisation to lands actually irrigated each season, it was further determined to make the owners' rate a simple fraction of the occupiers' rate. It is unnecessary in the present place to follow the course of the correspondence which took place on this subject in the Delhi, Karnál and Rohtak Districts. The outcome of the discussion is summarised in the letter of the Punjab Government to the Financial Commissioner, No. 1171 of 30th October 1879 ; and by Notification No. 576½, dated 25th June 1880, it was declared that until further orders an owners' rate should be assessed on the lands watered by the Western Jumna Canal at one-half of the occupiers' rate leviable on such lands, provided (1) that lands irrigated by wells and assessed at irrigated rates should be exempted from payment of the owners' rate ; and (2) that such rate should not exceed the sum which might be assessed on the land on account of the increase in the annual value thereof caused by canal irrigation. Well lands assessed at well rates and receiving canal water were, as far as possible, marked off on the village maps, and a book credit has been allowed to the Irrigation Department for the amount of the owners' rate which would otherwise have been due from them. The owners' rate itself has, under the orders of the Government of India contained in the Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2141 of 18th August 1879, been credited in the public accounts as direct revenue of irrigation works instead of as land revenue. Considerable correspondence took place on this subject between the Local and Supreme Governments, but in the end the above ,

orders remained unaltered. Rules for the enjoyment of the owners' rate by *jágírdárs* were sanctioned by the letter of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 228 of 27th May 1880. Under these rules the revenue assignees of 3,257 acres receive the owners' rate levied upon the lands of which the revenue is enjoyed by them, a book credit for an equivalent sum being taken by the Irrigation Department. The question of the levy of cesses on the owners' rate proved to be one of considerable difficulty. It will be sufficient to note here that the levy of the road, school and post cess, now included in the local rate cess, has been provided for under Act XX of 1883, and that it is proposed to deal with the levy of the *patwári* and *lambardári* cess by amendment of the Canal Act, of which the revision is now under consideration.

12. Two further difficulties which arose in connection with the assessment of the owners' rate are noticed by the Settlement Officer at paragraph 264 of his Report. It was found in the case of certain estates which were badly affected by swamp and saline efflorescence that, having regard to their capabilities as a whole and to the sum which they must necessarily pay as owners' rate in order to obtain the water on which the cultivation of their soil depended, it was impossible to fix an adequate dry assessment for them. It was known, however, that the condition of such estates was likely to be improved by the drainage works which were about to be undertaken by Government, and it was foreseen that under these circumstances Government was liable to become a considerable loser by fixing their assessment for the full term of 30 years. Accordingly orders were issued that these villages should be called upon to engage for five years only, and under these orders one village in the Delhi *tahsíl* and nineteen in the Sonepat *tahsíl*, of which a list is given on page 233 of the present Report, have been allowed to engage for five years only, and their assessment is sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for this limited period.

From a statement furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi it appears that the dry assessment of these 20 villages is Rs. 21,210 according to the revenue rates sanctioned by Government, and that the assessment actually fixed by the Settlement Officer is Rs. 18,928. The collec-



tions on account of owners' rate in the villages during the last six years have been as follows :—

|         | Rs.        |
|---------|------------|
| 1879-80 | ... 9,116  |
| 1880-81 | ... 6,611  |
| 1881-82 | ... 7,793  |
| 1882-83 | ... 9,052  |
| 1883-84 | ... 13,134 |
| 1884-85 | ... 13,478 |

From this it would appear that the canal irrigation of these estates has increased by one-half during the last two years ; and it may be hoped that this increase is due in the main to improvement in their condition.

The second difficulty arose with regard to estates which were probably somewhat over-assessed in their purely dry aspect. In the case of these it was decided that the fact should be carefully noted in the village note-books, and that if it should so happen that water were withdrawn hereafter, allowance should if necessary be made in the dry assessment. The Settlement Officer reports that there are only four villages, all in the Sonapat tahsíl, which fall under the above class, and it is not likely therefore that any practical difficulty will arise with regard to this question in the Delhi District.

With reference to the concluding remarks of paragraph 263 of Mr. Maconachie's Report, it may be noticed that under orders conveyed in the letter of the Punjab Government to the Financial Commissioner, No. 1028 of 23rd October 1880, the sudden withdrawal of water from estates which have long enjoyed irrigation is prohibited, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government to be obtained through the Financial Commissioner. The extent to which the area of canal irrigation has fluctuated during the past four years at the will of the irrigators may be judged from the figures stated above in paragraphs 3 and 10.

13. Five villages lying on the borders of the Najafgarh Jhíl, and of which the lands are apt to suffer from excessive floods, have as regards such lands been placed under a

simple system of fluctuating assessment at the present settlement. The rates levied are—

Rs. 6 per acre on each crop of sugarcane which comes to maturity ;

„ 1-8 per acre for melons and spring jowár ;

„ 3 per acre for other crops.

This system has so far worked satisfactorily in the Delhi and Gurgaon Districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor is now pleased to accord his formal sanction to it. The revenue derived from the lands placed under a fluctuating assessment should, following the orders already issued in the Gurgaon case, be credited to the Irrigation Department. An occupiers' rate of 6 annas  $4\frac{4}{5}$  pie per acre is levied from one village in the Dahri chak of the Delhi tahsíl, as explained by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 249 of his Report.

14. The distribution of the new revenue over the various estates, and over the holdings inside estates, appears to have been carefully carried out. As already noticed, the great majority of estates preferred an all-round rate for the distribution of their assessment, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Colonel McMahon in considering that in the case of strong village communities there is no objection to this system if the people desire it. Most of the villages have elected to pay their revenue by equal instalments at the autumn and spring harvests, a certain number, situated chiefly in the Khádir and Dahri tracts, preferring to pay  $\frac{6}{8}$  in the autumn and  $\frac{10}{8}$  in the spring. The dates fixed for the instalments of revenue are 15th May, 15th June, 15th November, and 15th December. These are considered suitable ; but if at any time the local officers may see reason to do so, they are at liberty to represent the matter for further consideration. The cesses imposed at the late settlement were as follows :— School and road 1 per cent. each, post  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., local rate 8-5-4 per cent. (these have now been amalgamated in the single cess of the local rate which, under Notification No. 2690 of 28th November 1883, has been fixed for the Delhi District at 5-6-8 per cent. on the annual value, or 10-13-4 per cent. on the land revenue), village headmen 5 per cent., and village accountants at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in tahsíls Delhi and Sonapat, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in tahsíl Ballabgarh. All these cesses are hereby duly sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. The remu-

neration of zaildárs and ála lambardárs forms a charge against the Government revenue. Sir Charles Aitchison trusts that the local officers will take full advantage of the creation of this agency in the revenue and criminal administration of the district. The apprehensions with which the appointment of zaildárs was at one time regarded fortunately proved to be as unfounded in Delhi as in the other districts of the Province.

15. The special attention of the Deputy Commissioner is invited to the weak points in various estates of the Ballabgarh tahsil noted by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 239 of his Report. Similar notes have doubtless been made in the village note-books regarding the other tahsils of the district. With regard to the realisation of the revenue of unirrigated lands in seasons of severe or prolonged drought, the Lieutenant-Governor deems it necessary to call attention once more to the principles laid down in the Resolution of the Supreme Government, No. 58 R. of 12th October 1882, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, on this subject, and to the following remarks made in reviewing the Settlement Report of the Rohtak District, which received the approval of the Government of India :—

“In such seasons suspensions will be freely given ; and it is the duty of the District Officer to bear this in mind and to submit prompt proposals for the suspension of the demand when its immediate realisation would entail hardship on people afflicted with failure of crops. The point which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to impress upon the local officers is that they should observe with vigilance the working of the assessments of the unirrigated lands in all seasons of scanty rainfall. It is meant that relief shall be afforded whenever it is required ; and the responsibility for bringing material facts to notice rests with the Deputy Commissioner.”

16. The late Commissioner of the Delhi Division, Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Young, has stated his opinion that the records prepared at the late settlement were good and reliable, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to accept this testimony to their character. The village measurements showed a variation of only 1·6 per cent. from those of the revenue survey, and this result must be held to be satisfactory. The attestation and fairing of the record of rights is considered by the Commissioner to have been good generally ; and, taking all these facts into account, the Lieutenant-Governor is

pleased to sanction the record of rights as a whole. His Honor observes that the Commissioner has stated that the village note-books have been well prepared and are full of useful and valuable information, and he trusts that no pains will be spared by the District Officer to complete and keep them up to date. The value of these records when properly maintained is very great, and all District Officers will in future be held strictly responsible for their proper maintenance. The Lieutenant-Governor will not discuss in this place the desirability or otherwise of the temporary preservation of certain rough settlement papers to which the Officiating Financial Commissioner has alluded in paragraph 13 of his review.

17. Settlement operations lasted from 1872 to 1880, or for eight years. Mr. O. Wood held charge of the work from the commencement till the end of 1877, and Mr. Maconachie from that date till completion. The period occupied was unusually long, and the cost of the settlement has therefore been abnormally great. The share of total expenditure falling upon Government was Rs. 4,81,000, which will be recovered from the enhanced revenue of the district in a little more than ten years if the estimate of receipts from the owners' rate framed by the Settlement Officer is realised hereafter. At the rate of the actual annual increase, hitherto as shown in paragraph 10, the cost will not be recovered for 60 years. The responsibility for the slow work and excessive cost rests principally with Mr. Wood, who has now retired from the service. After Mr. Maconachie assumed charge operations were pushed on with great vigour, and that officer is entitled to much credit for the manner in which he completed the settlement. The expenditure entailed upon Government in the present instance has been very serious, and the inconvenience caused to the people by the protraction of operations cannot have been inconsiderable. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore trusts that no pains will be spared to keep the new settlement record up to date and to obviate the necessity of any elaborate and formal revision of it in future. With a view to strengthening the subordinate revenue agency of the district, eight girdáwars were appointed by the Settlement Officer, and will now be constituted field kanúngos under the scheme which has recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State. The patwári cess is paid into the Government Treasury, and the pay of the

patwáris, who are graded according to their capabilities, is disbursed regularly therefrom, as in the case of most districts recently settled in the Punjab. The charge of each patwári appears to have been carefully fixed, and it may be hoped that they will be found thoroughly efficient in future in maintaining the record of rights up to date.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with interest the account of the village wood preserves in paragraph 38 of the Report, and he trusts that all possible encouragement will be given to the people to protect these areas. It is also interesting to note that the great success of the Bihia sugar-mill has had a decided effect in re-extending the contracted area of canal irrigation. His Honor agrees with the Officiating Financial Commissioner in the opinion expressed in paragraph 24 of his review regarding the assessment of newly-formed alluvial lands. Instructions to this effect have recently been approved in the case of the rules for the assessment of such lands on the Sutlej in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts.

19. Enquiry will be made of the Irrigation Department whether it is not possible to allow country traffic to make use of one of the roads on the banks of the Western Jumna Canal on the understanding that the cost of repairs is accepted by the District Committee. The Deputy Commissioner should be requested to report further regarding the want of bridges and ferries on the Agra Canal, to which the Settlement Officer refers in paragraph 222.

20. The orders issued by the Financial Commissioner with regard to the treatment of nazúl lands (*vide* paragraph 22 of the review by the Officiating Financial Commissioner) are in accordance with the instructions laid down by the Government of India in the Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2128 of 31st December 1879. The questions connected with the treatment of the taiúl property of Government and the lands owned by the State in the Ballabgarh tahsíl are under separate consideration, and will receive separate orders where these have not already issued.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Financial Commissioner and Commissioner of the Division in the praise which they have bestowed upon Mr. Maconachie's work as

Settlement Officer, and desires to specially acknowledge the energy and diligence with which that officer completed the settlement after it was entrusted to him. The report submitted by Mr. Maconachie is interesting in itself, and shows much knowledge of the people and sympathy with them. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks, however, that it is to be regretted that its merits should be lessened by the unnecessary length to which it has run, and by the want of arrangement and revision in parts. On the subject of the great length of Final Settlement Reports a separate communication will be addressed to the Financial Commissioner. The work of Mr. Wood while Settlement Officer was doubtless performed conscientiously, but the task of energetically controlling the settlement operations was apparently beyond his powers. His Honor regrets that an untimely death should have made it impossible for him to acknowledge the services of the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Munshi Ajudhia Parshád. The Punjab Government is under special obligations to Colonel Davies, c.s.i., and Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Young, by whom the settlement operations were principally supervised and directed.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that the above review be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with a recommendation that the settlement be confirmed for 30 years with effect from 1st April 1880.

Also that it be communicated to the Financial Commissioner for information and guidance, and to Mr. Maconachie for information.



No. 823 R.-152-2, dated Calcutta, 9th December 1885.

From—E. C. BUCK, Esq., C. S., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Revenue and Agril. Dept.,  
To—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed by the Government of India to acknowledge the receipt of the Settlement Report of the district of Delhi in the province of the Punjab, a copy of which, together with a copy of the Resolution recorded on the subject by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, was transmitted under cover of Mr. Fanshawe's letter No. 1270, dated the 23rd June last.

2. The re-settlement was commenced under Mr. Wood in 1872, and was completed by Mr. Maconachie in 1880. The report was submitted to the Commissioner in manuscript in December of that year, but was not printed till February 1882. The Commissioner's review is dated the 12th December 1882, and that of the Financial Commissioner the 10th October 1884.

3. It is needless to comment on the delay which the above figures indicate. Whether regarded from the point of view of cost to Government, or protracted harassment to the people, it is equally to be regretted, and, as observed in other similar cases, the period that has elapsed since the settlement was completed renders it impossible for the Government of India to exercise its legitimate power of control with any prospect of usefulness.

4. The review submitted by the Financial Commissioner, moreover, is not so exhaustive as to justify the delay which occurred after the report left the Settlement Officer's hands. His Excellency in Council holds that one of the chief objects of a review of a Settlement Officer's proceedings should be to satisfy the Government that the physical, natural, and meteorological conditions of the district justify not only the rates imposed by the Settlement Officer, but also the method of assessment adopted, as well as to show the extent to which it is desirable to apply the theoretical rates to each part of the assessed area. In the present instance these requirements are hardly satisfied. In accordance with the above principles the character of the assessment and the method of collection which it prescribes should be made to depend upon a close analysis of every separate tract which is subject to varying



conditions ; but it appears that only by the Government of the Punjab itself in its final remarks has the report been carefully examined from this point of view. In Sir Charles Aitchison's final review is presented in fact the clearest picture given in the whole series of reports of the agricultural character and position of the district, and His Honor has accordingly placed wholesome restrictions upon the application of the assessment. His Excellency in Council conceives that such analysis of the assessment should have formed part of the duty of the supervising officers of the settlement operations.

5. The final review by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shows that while one-half of the district is secure, the other half will always call for careful and considerate treatment in seasons of prolonged and severe drought, and that ever since 1860 the Delhi District has suffered from severe drought or famine. Indeed, its geographical position on the continent of India indicates sufficiently the precarious character of its meteorological conditions. It is in fact one of those districts of which the normal fertility is so great as to attract a large population, without at the same time affording permanent means of resisting those failures of the monsoon which, however occasional, are certain to recur sufficiently often to induce a considerable diminution of the normal outturn. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has rightly urged that such a country requires exceptional treatment, and the Government of India cannot insist too earnestly that such treatment should be the result of a deliberate analysis of each tract or, if necessary, of each village within the district, and should not be left to be considered till action is forced on the local officials at the time when the failure may actually occur. The determination of the relief, which may be justified in applying from year to year the fixed assessment by the Settlement Officer, requires an intimate acquaintance with the geographical details of every part of the district however remote from head-quarters which cannot be expected from officers who have to acquire this knowledge for the first time at the crisis when the necessity for taking action arises. The analysis should, in fact, be the gradual outcome of the annual tours of district officials.

6. Under these circumstances, I am to express the satisfaction of the Government of India that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has distinctly laid down the same rule

that was applied to the Rohtak District, that the full assessment need only be realized in normal years, and has insisted that all District Officers are held responsible in future for completing and maintaining the village note-books up to date. It is only by a careful and gradual analysis thus effected through the continuous examination and historical record from year to year of the circumstances of every village and estate that a sound basis for the proper administration of the revenue collections can be afforded. In this view the injunctions of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the 15th paragraph of the proceedings of the Local Government are fully approved and confirmed, and I am to communicate the wish of His Excellency in Council that during the course of the next few years an endeavour may be made to effect such a classification of the various tracts as do not fall within the category of secure areas as may enable the District and Divisional Officers to deal promptly and judiciously with them on the occurrence of any failure of season.

7. His Excellency in Council regrets to receive the further confirmation afforded by this report of the evil effects of the badly-aligned drainage of the canal water-courses. The subject is dealt with independently of these papers, and His Excellency in Council is glad to know that such remedies as can be provided are in course of application. The financial results of the settlement are unsatisfactory, and go far to confirm the views to which expression has been given in recent correspondence with the Punjab Government as to the necessity of permanent arrangements for the maintenance of maps, records, and a continuous history of the agricultural condition of a district upon the basis of which a re-settlement can be rapidly framed.

8. The demand has been increased from Rs. 9,22,166 to Rs. 9,69,931, including the owners' rate ; but as the latter is estimated at Rs. 1,22,662, while the average collections of the past four years have fallen short of that amount by about one-third, it is not improbable that the anticipated increase may not be realized. Under the most favourable conditions it will take ten years to recover the cost of settlement operations (Rs. 4,81,000), while if only the average collections of the owners' rate are maintained, as the Punjab Government seems to anticipate, the increase will be about Rs. 8,000 a year, and the cost of operations will not be recovered for sixty years.

9. His Excellency in Council, while agreeing with the Local Government that the report might have been materially curtailed, is glad to notice the approval bestowed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on Mr. Maconachie. It would save some time in bringing settlement operations to a conclusion if all matters not immediately connected with the actual assessment and agricultural condition of a district were relegated to a separate volume, or incorporated in the Provincial Gazetteer, and I am to take the opportunity to note the satisfaction with which His Excellency in Council has read the instructions of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject.

10. Finally, His Excellency in Council confirms the assessment for a period of 30 years from 1880 inclusive, except in the case of those villages for which the Local Government proposes, in the 10th paragraph of its review, a settlement for 20 years.

No. 17, dated Lahore, 29th January 1886.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,  
To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I AM desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 823 of 9th December, 1885 which conveys the orders of the Government of India upon the re-settlement of the Delhi District; and with reference to the 3rd and 4th paragraphs thereof, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with the views expressed by the Government of India as to the great importance of reasonable expedition in dealing with the final reports of completed settlements. During the last year or two strenuous efforts have been

1. Delhi.
2. Simla.
3. Muzaffargarh.
4. Jhelum.
5. Jhang.
6. Dera Ismail Khan.
7. Bannu.
8. Waziri Rupi and Siba  
in Kangra.

made in the Punjab to secure this result and the final reports of the marginally-noted settlements have all been submitted for the orders of the Imperial Government. The only reports now remaining for disposal are those of Karnál, Kohát, Sirsa, Mooltan, Gur-

gaon, and Ludhiána. Every effort will be made to dispose of these promptly. The first two are pending in this office, and are nearly ready for submission to the Government of India. The last four are pending with the Financial Commissioner, who will be requested to expedite their transmission.

2. I am to take this opportunity to point out that in the last two words of your letter under reply "*five years*" should be read instead of "*twenty years*." I am to request that this error may be rectified.

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No. 18, dated Lahore, 29th January 1886.

COPY, with copy of letter replied to, forwarded to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for information and guidance with reference to his letter No. 1157, dated 10th October 1884.



**FINAL REPORT**  
ON THE  
**SETTLEMENT OF LAND REVENUE**  
IN THE  
**DELHI DISTRICT,**

Carried on 1872—77, by Oswald Wood, Esq.,

AND

*Completed 1878—80 by R. MACONACHIE, Esq., C. S.*

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- B. Revenue, showing Assessment.
- C. Showing Distribution by Tribes and Zaildars' Circles.
- D. Showing Conditions of Irrigation.
- E. Showing extent of Irrigation.

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## *List of the more important Errata and Corrigenda in the Delhi Settlement Report.*

In page 2 at line 5 from the top for Gohán read Gohána.

Do. 7 re bridging the 'Burhiya Naddi,' substitute the following. "During the dozen years or more  
"that the Public Works Department have had  
"charge of the road, no bridge has been built on  
"this spot, but preparations are now (1883) being  
"made to supply this conspicuous want."

Do. 43 at line 13 from the top insert another 'is' between 'is' and 'the.'

Do. 46 at line 4 from the bottom—for 'they'—read 'the people.'

Do. 56 para. 67 and 68 add note :—

"Since the above was written, I have had  
"an opportunity of special examination of the  
"Delhi and Ballabgarh Tahsils, with reference to  
"the question of 'bands,' and now think my  
"advocacy of the restoration and improvement  
"of these irrigation works scarcely strong enough.  
"There are numbers of spots where a valuable  
"protection from drought and famine can be  
"obtained, and I would urge the District Com-  
"mittee not to stop in the systematic prosecution  
"of such works till an account shall have been  
"given of every considerable stream now making  
"its way down the hill sides, its precious fluid  
"either escaping direct into the river, or falling  
"into a noxious jhól. I am thankful to say that  
"the present Deputy Commissioner, Mr. T. W.  
"Smyth, concurs with me in his sense of the  
"urgency and importance of these works. Some  
"of my remarks on the bands in detail would  
"now be more favourable."

Do. 58 in line 5 from the bottom, add :—

'Though there is good hope now (1883)  
'that they will become such. If sites are well  
'selected some very valuable 'bands' may be  
'made here.'

Do. 79 line 25 from the top for 'natural' read 'natural.'

Do. 88 line 12 from the top for 'these' read 'there.'

## List of Errata.—*Concluded.*

- In page 88 footnote for 'chagan' read 'Chajjan.'
- Do. 95 footnote for 'relatives' read 'relations.'
- Do. 104 line 6 from the top, insert 'in' between 'than' and 'in.'
- Do. 105 line 10 from the bottom for 'duntaun' read 'dantaun.'
- Do. 116 line 12 from the top for 'pitkandhi' read 'pitkaudi.'
- Do. 117 line 16 from the top for 'lamenss' read 'lameness.'
- Do. 169 line 2 from the figured statement for 'entires' read 'entries.'
- Do. 171 line 17 from the top, for 'punishment' read 'to punish.'
- Do. 177 line 12 from the top for 'require' read 'required.'
- Do. 209 line 3 from the top for 'lie' read 'lee.'
- Do. 209 add as footnote on the subject of the 'reh' drainage.
- "On this point of likelihood of increase of damage. I find now (1883) I was wrong. The "reh" has increased considerably in some villages, and a separate report will be probably necessary on their revenue condition,"
- Do. 211 line 9 for 'Deva Mandi' read 'Dera Mandi.'
- Do. 241 line 12 for 'Rs. 2,665/- acres' read '2,665 acres.'
- Do. 241 line 14 for 'their' read 'thus.'
- Do. 255 line 25 for 'in proportion to the whole number 'of each set' read 'the proportion borne by their 'number to the whole set of patwáris.'
- 261 line 9 for 'of' read 'in.'
- Do. 267 line 32 from the top for 'become' read 'becomes.'
- Do. 267 line 34 for 'as' read 'in.'
- Do. Appendix iv A. page xliv line 5 for 'whether' read 'when.'
- Do. Appendix xi page cxxxii—in remarks on 'Lahrara' fair—for 'over it' read 'over the spot.'

FINAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DELHI SETTLEMENT.

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PART I.—*General account of the District.*

CHAPTER I.

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*General aspect of the District with some account  
of its drainage, climate and rainfall.*

**Para. 1.**

Geographi-  
cal position.

§ 1. The district of Delhi, as at present constituted, is a long strip of country lying on the right, that is the western side of the Jamná. For administrative purposes it is divided into three Tahsils—Sunipat in the north, Ballabgarh on the south, and Delhi in the centre. The city of Delhi which is conspicuously marked on any map of India, overlooks the river at a point somewhat to the south of the middle of the district with a Geographical position given as Latitude 28°, 39, 40" N. and Longitude 77°, 17, 45" E.

**Para. 2.**

Length,  
Breadth and  
Area.

§ 2. The greatest length of the district is in a direct line from Chilkáná in the north to Mohiná in the south, about 76 miles. The average breadth is 18 miles, the broadest place being opposite Delhi itself where it measures nearly 26 miles. The actual area of the district by the last Revenue Survey is 803,098 acres, giving 1,255 square miles.

**Para. 3.**

Boundaries.

§ 3. The Jamná, having an almost uniform direction slightly to the East of South, forms its eastern boundary throughout the whole length, dividing it from the Bághpat Tahsíl, Meerut district, North West Provinces, which reaches down as far as village Tehrí Daulatpur 11 miles north of Delhi. Below this on the east side of the river lies the Gháziábád Tahsíl of the same district as far as opposite Okhlá 7 miles south of Delhi. Further again to the south down to Makanpur the border village, comes district Buland-

## General aspect of the District.

## [ Chapter I.

shahar, Sikandarábád Tahsíl. On the north, Tahsíl Pánipat of the Karnál district is the boundary. On the west the Sámplá Tahsíl of Rohtak reaches down as far as opposite Kundal in the south-west corner of Sunipat. Below this Tahsíl Gohán and Jhajjar of the same district, the former reaching as far as Ishákpur, Pane Gharíb 22 miles nearly due west of Delhi, and Jhajjar thence forward as far as Deorálá. Then comes the Sadar Tahsíl of the Gurgáon district down to the south-west corner of Ballabgarh. The Palwal Tahsíl of Gurgáon forms the boundary to the south.

§ 4. The tract thus limited, though exhibiting none of the beauties of mountainous districts, possesses a considerable diversity of physical feature, and in parts is not wanting in picturesqueness. This it owes to the hills and to the river. The former, which at the southern end join on to the hills of Mewat and so meet with the Arwalís, at the other start from the river at Wazírábád, 4 miles north of Delhi, and skirting the present city on the north-west and west stretch away nearly due south to Máhraulí. Before reaching this place, however, they branch out into two halves, one going full south the other sweeping round in a curve to the south-east to Arangpur whence again it turns south-west and uniting with the other branch below Bhátí holds on southward to Kot, and so out of the district into Gurgáon. But though the main direction may thus be described, there are here and there irregularly shaped spurs which break the continuity of the range, and at the same time greatly extend its area. The irregular oval enclosed by the branching halves above spoken of is really a plateau of a light sandy soil, lying high and generally dry—but with a very useful slope to the south-east. Here in different places are earth-work dams aggregating several miles in length, made to catch the drainage; all more or less broken and ruinous. Of these more will be said further on.

§ 5. The hills of Delhi though not attractive in themselves give a pleasant view across the Jamná, and in clear weather allow it is said even a glimpse of the Himalayás. Their surface is generally bare, supporting little or no vegetation save a stunted 'kíkar' (*Acacia Arabica*) or 'karíl' (*Capparis aphylla*) or the small bush of the 'bérí' (*Zizyphus nummularia*) which with its prickly thorn is so inhospitable to the foot traveller. The surface of the ground is sprinkled with thin laminae of mica which shine in the sunlight like gold. The stone which juts up from the ground here and there is hard and often sharp-edged. Water of course lies

**Para. 4.**

Striking  
features of the  
district.

The hills &  
the river.

The hills.

**Para. 5.**

The same  
continued.

## Chapter I.]

## General aspect of the District.

The Gújar  
a thief.

The Delhi  
'Ridge.'

**Para. 6.**

Two main  
divisions of  
the district.  
North and  
South.

The North.  
1 Khádar.

2 Bángar.

Proverb on  
the Gújar.

Height of  
the Railway  
Bridge at  
Delhi.

very deep, and irrigation by well almost every where impracticable. A moderate pasture is obtained by flocks of sheep and goats herded by Gújar boys. This tribe has appropriated almost entirely the hill villages, as they suit their pastoral traditions, and pastoral traditions are less repugnant than a settled husbandry to thieving a habit universally attributed to the Gújar.\* The highest point of the range probably is near Bháti—1045 feet above the sea and 360† above the Jamná Railway Bridge at Delhi. The breadth varies greatly. At Arangpur it is not less than ten miles, while toward the northern end the hills dwindle into a mere rocky ridge only, a few yards broad. That 'Ridge,' however, since the memorable hot weather of 1857 is a name not likely to be forgotten by Englishmen.

§ 6. The hills divide the district into two parts. The northern which is the larger is also the more fertile and more populous. Without going minutely into details which will with more advantage be treated of in describing the various Assessment Circles, it may be said that this larger half of the district consists of three parts the Khádar or Riverain of the Jamná—the Bángar or Level Mainland, and the Dábar or Lowland subject to floods. The Khádar lies rather low, has a light sandy soil, and easy irrigation from wells.

The Bángar is higher, and by nature, dryer. The W. J. Canal, however, traverses its whole length and affords a too copious irrigation which has produced a sad effect on the appearance of the country. The most casual observation

\* His character for industry and general eligibility as a neighbour is indicated by the rhyme.

'Yá basé Gújar, yá rahé újar.'!

May the place remain uninhabited or dwelt in by a Gújar! Mr. Lyall in his Kangra Settlement Report Appendix V. Proverb No. 18 gives a somewhat different meaning to the phrase. But the optative meaning here is, I think, indicated by the following anecdote.

King Toghlak was building his fort at the same time that the Pír Nizám-ud-dín was making a stair-case well ('bāolí.') The holy man's workmen laboured day and night, but those of the king required rest. Filled with envy the king sent orders that no 'banyá' should supply the Pír with oil, so that the workmen might have no light. However, the miraculous power of their employer enabled the night-workers to burn water instead of oil, and in return to the message from the king, the saint uttered the anathema quoted. Toghlakábád is now a Gújar village. For other sayings of the kind see para. 87.

† Making the bridge itself 685 feet above the level of the sea. The highest recorded flood of the river at this point was 673·7 feet. The sundial in the Fort at Delhi gives 825 feet, but this I fancy is somewhat too high.

## General aspect of the District

## [ Chapter I.

during a ride across the Bángar would show hundreds of acres whitened or half whitened by the destructive 'reh' or 'shor.' The soil is naturally more fertile and productive than that of the Khádar, being of a firmer consistency. The country is cut up in every direction by water courses. Nearly on the boundary of the Khádar and the Bángar the Great Trunk Road runs almost due north up to the end of the district.

The Dábar lies to the west of the hills and consists of the low ground or basin scooped out by their westward drainage, and the floods of the Sáhibi Naddí which comes down through Gurgáon from Alwar. In the rainy season the country is under water for many miles round Chháolá and the villages near it: as the rains subside and the cold weather comes on, the greater part of the floods is carried off into the Jamná by the Najafgarh Jhíl Escape—but the Jhíl itself always covers a great many acres with the residuum which lies in a hollow, south of the villages of Báblolpur Dahrí and Zainpur.

§ 7. If, as seems probable, the drainage of the hills hollowed out the Najafgarh Jhíl, so too the division of the Khádar and Bángar was doubtless caused by the erratic wandering of the Jamná from its ancient bed. The river enters the district at a height of some 710 feet, and leaves it at about 630 feet above the level of the sea; with a course within the Delhi limits of rather over 90 miles and an average fall of between 10 and 11 inches to the mile. The general direction has been already mentioned as nearly due south. In the floods of the rainy season the river has a considerable breadth swelling in places to several miles with a maximum depth of some 25 feet. In the cold weather its normal depth is said to be four feet only; the stream is only sufficient to supply the three canals which draw from it (the eastern, and the western Jamná, and the Agra Canal) and is then fordable in many\* places. The banks of the river are generally low, and the bed sandy, but there is said to be "a bed of firm rock" under the site of the Agra Canal weir at Okhlá. Religious reverence is due to the Jamná from the Hindú, though in a less degree than to the Ganges.†

3 Dábar.

## Para. 7.

Old bed of the Jamná.

Size of the River.

Its bank &amp; bed.

Its religious estimation.

\* Not in "almost every point" as stated in the Gazetteer page 4.

† A mixture of rationalism in spiritual matters is apparent even in India. When asked the reason *why* the Ganges was more sacred than the Jamná, a Hindú (of course heretically) replied. "Because its water never putrefies." Fifty years ago the assertion would certainly have been—"It does not putrefy because it is so sacred."

## Chapter I. ]

## General aspect of the District,

Old bed described.

It passes close under the Fort at Delhi, and it must always have rounded the Eastern point of the rocky 'Ridge' at Wazírábád. But in the northern part of the district it appears formerly to have had a course much to the west of that which it holds at present. The drainage channel called the 'Budhi nálá,' which comes down under the very doors of Sunipat, would seem by the conformation of the country to have been the old bed of the Jamná, and this is supported by strong and general tradition. The course of the Budhi marks off the division of the country into Khádar and Bángar. The Khádar which, as might be supposed, lies low, may be defined as the soil which at some time or other lay either under the river or to the east of it. \*The Bángar in old times lay immediately to the west of the stream, and the ascent of the old bank is in most places plainly visible. How or when the river changed its course is not known, but there seems some probability that the change was violent rather than a gradual one. The physical conformation above alluded to favours this, while some countenance is also given to it by the fact that the shapes of the village areas in the Khádar do not at all suggest a gradually elongating boundary as would probably be the case had the river gradually receded. Nor is the latter supposition rendered likely by the circumstances, so far as known, of the origin of those villages. There is a Khádar Chak in Pánipat Tahsíl of Karnal, so that the locality of disturbance is beyond my ken. It may at any rate be considered certain that the river once flowed beneath the walls of Sunipat and down south by Narelá, to somewhere near Azádpur† on the Grand Trunk Road near Delhi, where, beginning to feel the influence of the hills, it must have turned sharply to the east. Below Delhi its course seems to have been in the same way immediately east of the Bángar bank. This in the immediate vicinity of the city abuts almost directly on the stream where it now runs; the soil is hard, high, and in many places, rocky. The Khádar after re-appearing in the fertile lowlands of Indarpat and Ghyáspur is again cut off

\* An interesting evidence of this (first suggested by my friend Mr. Ibbetson) is the elongated slip-like shapes of most of the eastern Bángar villages. They evidently abutted on the river, and part of their areas is made up of the Khádar land deserted by it. But east of this again the land is slightly higher, also favouring the theory of a sudden change to the east.

† This of course leads to the inference that the country east of this line is Khádar. As a fact it is, and it was not well done, I think, to class some of it as Bángar. This, however, probably was because some villages took canal water. The point is noticed further on—see para. 243.



## General aspect of the District.

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at Okhlá, where the Bángar bank juts boldly forward, giving an advantageous site for the head of the Agra Canal. For some few miles below this the ground continues the same, but then the old river would seem to have taken again a more westerly course than the present—to have passed close by the ancient village of Tilpat: then turning again south-east along a 'nalá' still visible, to have rounded closely the high bank on which the Khádar-Bángar villages in this part mostly stand. From Gharorá to Cháensá this line is very conspicuous. The Khádar south of Delhi is thus a very narrow slip, of country, often only a single village in breadth.

§ 8. The country immediately south of Delhi as far as Máhraulí, Toghla-kábád, and Molarband is rocky and undulating. This and the picturesque ruins abounding almost everywhere give the scene an interest not often found in the plains of India. Beyond this again to the south the country lying between the hills to the west and the Khádar already described on the east, becomes more flat and open, and so fit for the passage down the eastern side of its length of the Agra Canal which keeps an almost perfectly straight course at a low level down into the Palwal Tahsíl. Parallel with it, roughly speaking, is the metalled road to Agra which passes through Ballabgarh at a distance of 22 miles from Delhi.\* The soil of this part is mostly a light sandy loam; which under good hands is very fairly productive. The country between the Agra Road and the hills to the west, begins to get level a few miles below Badarpur; it is mostly sandy, bearing the detritus from the hill slopes, and in the rainy months is marshy and in places flooded—the passage of the water is toward the south where it debouches at the top of the Palwal Tahsíl.

§ 9. The above will give a general idea of the physical features of Delhi. Some of them will be described in greater detail further on in connection with special matters relating to revenue. But I think it well here to make some remarks on the drainage of the district. The subject is of primary importance from a revenue point of view,

**Para. 8.**

South Division of the district.

**Para. 9.**

Drainage of the district.

Ballabgarh.  
Bángar.

Wrongly described in the 'draft' Gazetteer.

\* It is not correct to say as has been said in the District Gazetteer that this part "is naturally the poorest and least fertile of the District." The whole hill tract and much of the land under the hills in various parts is inferior to the Ballabgarh Bángar. Nor is it "almost entirely dependent on the seasons for its cultivation." The Chak has 830 wells irrigating at a fair estimate 7864 acres or 14 per cent. of the cultivated area. I think the information quoted must have been obtained from Thornton's Gazetteer which either was inaccurate or must have described a country quite different in its features from those of the Ballabgarh Bángar as they are now.



## Chapter I. ]

## General aspect of the District.

Southern  
drainage.

since a regulated abundance of water supply is one of the essential conditions of a prosperous and efficient system of husbandry.

The drainage of the Delhi district as may be easily seen from the map is divided completely by the hills, and may be separately considered in these two portions. The drainage of the southern part is simple. There are three main outlets for the north Ballabgarh drainage in its rush down eastward from the hills to the river—the Báráhpulá, Tekhand and Burhiyá naddís. The general flow of these water courses which is too violent in flood to be of much use in irrigation, is to the east, but here and there owing to local peculiarities of soil, their course is changed, and they go sometimes east, sometimes south.

The North  
Ballabgarh  
Naddís.

1 Báráhpulá.

2 Tekhand.

3 Burhiyá.

The Báráhpulá drains the slopes of the hilly villages north-east of Máhraulí, and crossing the Agra Road under a fine bridge (from the number of arches of which it takes its name) runs into the Khádar just south of Humáyún's tomb. The Tekhand naddí drains the lands west of Máhraulí, crosses the road about 4 miles below the Báráhpulá, runs over the canal by a super-passage  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Okhlá, and then runs southward into the river. The Burhiyá naddí drains the whole of the hills lying in the vicinity of Arangpur to its south-west and south. It is larger than the Tekhand nála and in flood it is sometimes violent enough to stop the passage of travellers at the point where it crosses the Mathrá Road. There was a bridge here a few years ago, but having been carried away in 1875, it has not been replaced, nor is there any sign of the Public Works Department feeling itself called on to do so. The want is a conspicuous one, and if not supplied by Government might in charity be seen to by the District Rates Committee. The south Ballabgarh drainage runs more decisively south-east. The torrents and drainage channels on this part beginning from the north are as follows:—

South Bal-  
labgarh drain-  
age.(1.) Meolá  
Maharájpur  
channel.

(1.)—There is a small channel issuing from the hills south of the village Meolá Maharájpur which comes down on to the low ground of Fatehpur Chandilá. I do not think this gets any further.

(2.) The Par-  
saun naddí.

(2.)—A much larger stream called the 'Parsaun' comes down from the Badhkhal hill on the same low ground in Fatehpur Chandilá, a little to the south of the other. It crosses the Agra Road under a bridge and fills the tank at Farídábád. Thenceforward it divides; one branch of the watercourse goes down the old imperial road toward the

## General aspect of the District.

## [ Chapter I.

Majesar lands and then turns eastward on to Sihi. The second goes more directly to Sihi passing by the 'ábádí' of that village and so on near Súrat Rám's garden to Ballabgarh. Thence it crosses the main road again on to the low ground of Ranherá. Before the Agra Canal was dug the water used to spread over the fields of Majherí and Chandáoli.

(3.)—A third channel descends from the hills south of Badhkhal through the Daulatábád land, and round to the south through Ajraundá into the limits of Majesar village. There it splits up into two streams; the main one passing between the two 'ábádís' of Majesar passes through the west lands of Ballabgarh on to Ranherá Jhíl; the other passes north of Majesar into Sáran; some water too from this nalá comes down on the south lands of Daulatábád, through Minárú to Sáran and meets the last named stream in the 'dahar' of Gaunchhí village.

(3.) Badh-  
khal Nála.

(4.)—Another stream comes down from the hills on the confines of Bhánkrí and Pálí on to Dabuá lowlands, then through Gházípur and Naglá Gújarán touching the south-west corner of Sáran, and falls into Gaunchhí 'dahar.' When in heavy flood it does not stop there but passes on to Shamápur too.

(4.) Bhán-  
krí channel.

(5.)—There is a stream locally known as 'Bandhwán-báj' which comes down south of the last named on to Kherí Gújar.

(5.) 'Bandh-  
wán-báj.'

(6.)—The sixth torrent comes out of the Pálí hill. Passing by the south of the 'ábádí' of that village, it goes to Kherí, like the other.

(6.) P á l i  
naddí.

(7.)—Another nalá comes down from the hills near Kothrá Muhabatábád. It passes to the north of Pákal and touches the north of the Nekpur lands joining with Nos. 5 and 6 in Kherí Gújarán. Thence running on through the south-west corner of Naglá and the north of Koreishípur it goes through Sarúrpur and Mádalpur and joins No. 3 and 4 in Shamápur. Thence moistening the lands of Jhársetlí, Kandháolí, and Kaelgáon, it passes through Naglá, Jogián, Harphalá, Maholá and Kabúlpur Bángar, out of the district.

(7.) P á k a l  
Naddí.

(8.)—This nalá comes out of the hills under Mángar; it

(8.) Mángar  
Naddí.

## Chapter I. ] General aspect of the District.

is injuriously violent, and when in flood brings down a large body of water. Its line lies close by Dhauj, Tíkri Kalán, Fírozpur Kalán, Ladhiapur into the Jhíl of Kabúlpur Bángar.

(9.) K o t  
Naddí

The largest  
are Nos. 8, 3,  
9.

Drainage  
east of the  
Agra Canal.

(9.)—The last naddí is the one issuing from under Kot, this is nearly as bad as Mángar nalá when in flood—and damages the lands of the villages through which it flows when it comes down in heavy rains—it passes through Alam-pur, Sarohi, Khorí-Jamalpur, Bijupur into the marsh at Sarmatla in Palwal and thence on to the Jhíl of Khalílpur. Of all of these the most violent are No. 8, the Mángar one—No. 3 from Badhkhal, and No. 9 from Kot in the order named. There is no perennial stream, however, and except in the rainy season the effects are seen only in the undulating character of the ground, here and there cut into more clearly marked channels—the permanent moisture of the lower lands, and in a few villages, a pool of standing water which, though in dry seasons it disappears altogether, in wet ones swells into a Jhíl or marsh of considerable size. Thus in the cold weather I once found the road unpleasantly flooded between Sarmatla on the border of Palwal and Ballabgarh; and duck can be generally shot on the ponds near Gaunchhi throughout the winter months. As instanced just now the Agra Canal has materially altered the drainage of the east-half of the Ballabgarh Tahsíl. There is now no room for any considerable length of drainage flow on that side. There is an escape dug from the canal south of Tilpat opposite the place where the water of the Burhiya naddí comes in, and this meanders on in a slimy shor-mixed stream through the low Khádar north of Bhopáni on toward Bhaskaula where it gets a doubtful exit into the river. The want of drainage here is shown in the prevalence of 'shor' which more or less affects all the land lying in this neighbourhood.

### Para. 10.

Drainage  
north of the  
hills.

The Budhi  
Nalá.

§ 10. Turning to the drainage north of the hills and beginning at the further end of the district—the first drainage line that draws notice is the channel of the Budhi nalá mentioned above in para. 7 which runs down almost due south, on the east side of the Bángar Chak. This comes down to within a few miles of Delhi, but in the latter part of its course it becomes very serpentine, and hence is called there the 'Nág nalá.' It has no clear outlet but is partly intercepted by the Gangá Toli escape, dug from the canal 13 miles above Delhi. The large sheet of water near Bhalswá Jahángírpur marks the continuation of this channel, which sooner or later it is hoped will be cleared

## General aspect of the District.

## [ Chapter I.

out again. There are outlets for the drainage from the west dug into this channel near Jagdísipur and Ládipur below Sunipat, but no outlet alas exists for the water when it comes there, except a very irregular passage down by Pitampurá which does not do its work at all properly.

§ 11. Besides this nalá, the Khádar has a depression, well defined in some parts, blocked up by cultivation in others, running down from Kheri Tagá with a fork on one side through Pipli Kherá, and another through Rámnagar. Between Dhatúri and Malikpur the channel is well defined, but in Murthal it grows doubtful, appearing again in a perfect net-work of hollows and sinuous depressions in Kunashpur, Dipálpur, and Kheoráh. Hence it takes a turn rather more south-east and joins a nalá of the river at Máhraulí. From the large pond in Piplá Kherá a small trench (it can hardly be called a ditch) has been dug for a considerable distance to the south-east to carry off the rain water, but it has not been vigorously followed up or kept in repair, and so is of little practical use. It may be asked what is the need of drainage channels in the Khádar where the water supply is never too abundant, but this remark supposes a greater power of absorption in the soil than actually exists. As a matter of fact the Khádar does need drainage though in comparison of the Bángar not so much. There are not a few places in the Khádar where 'Reh' or 'Shor' is apparent, especially under the lee of the Grand Trunk Road. This work forms in some places a 'band' several feet above the level of the adjacent country and necessarily impedes the passage of the rain drainage toward the river. It is true there are scientific bridges at different places—but the breadth of waterway was, it would seem, intended to be enough to protect the road, rather than specially to allow free unimpeded passage of the drainage.

§ 12. But the damage done in this way by the Grand Trunk Road is a mere trifle compared with the grievous injury that has been for many years going on in the Bángar by reason of the bad alignment of the Western Jamná Canal and want of proper provision for drainage of the rain water and surplus moisture from irrigation. The Settlement Officer of Karnal no doubt will dwell on this point in his report, and the evil there is perhaps more painfully glaring than in Delhi, but even here it is bad enough and makes one wonder at the comparative unconsciousness of responsibility, manifested in some ways by our English administration.

**Para. 11.**

Other Khádar drainage channels.

Need of drainage in the Khádar.

The Grand Trunk Road as a drainage obstructor.

**Para. 12.**

Bad state of the Bángar as regards drainage.

## Chapter I.]

## General aspect of the District.

The W. J.  
Canal as a  
drainage ob-  
structor.

As, however, there is some\* reason to hope that the matter will now receive systematic attention, I need not do more than briefly note the facts for the warning, it may be of those that come after. The alignment of the Canal, as it has stood for some fifty years since its reconstruction, is throughout a great part of its course in this district in *a valley*—and in order to allow of irrigation on the higher grounds receding from its side, its bed has been raised so as to be not seldom higher than the adjacent fields. Percolation has been of course immense. Then the distributaries have hitherto been constructed on the same principle without any thought of economy of land or water. The watercourses often intersect each other—often run parallel side by side for long distances. It is not wonderful therefore that the damage done by waterlogging is immense, and in places all but irretrievable. With the best system of drainage possible and the best care and attention in watching over and enforcing that system it will be a long time before the Bángar recovers itself.

**Para. 13.**

The Bángar  
drainage.

Six lines  
West of the  
Canal.

§ 13. One branch of the drainage of the Delhi Bángar runs down to the west of Bali Kutabpur, then south south-west to Pugthalla (see para. 69) on through the two Bajánás and so into Rohtak to meet with the other lines at the Najafgarh Jhíl. Another depression systematised into a drainage cut starts from Juan and goes south south-west by Salemsar Majra and Mahipur and so like the other out of the district. A third runs due south from Bhatgaon through Nirthán; a fourth crosses the line of the Canal at Bhadana and Jharauti with, as may be imagined, a terrible effect; while a fifth, a very important line, runs due south from the two Thanás by Nizámpur Khurd, Kutabgarh, and passes between the two large villages Ládpur and Kanjháolá with a course to the south-west into Rohtak. A sixth lies south-east of Púthkhurd and goes through Sahíbabád, Daulatpur,

\* I wish I could say certainly that this part of the drainage question was not in the limbo of deferred schemes—but two years ago I wrote—“It is true the present realignment of the Canal is designed to improve the drainage. But the removal of obstructions in the present drainage lines is quite as important and as urgent a work. Yet this after being authoritatively directed many months ago, appears to have been as authoritatively shelved. A heavy responsibility lies with those who do this.” It is indeed hard to write strongly enough on the point without seeming to be sensational, but I wish to record my deliberate conviction that the district has through the bad drainage of Canal lands lost in productive power about as much as it has gained elsewhere since last settlement, and this loss must be measured yearly by lakhs. The only remedy is an efficient through drainage passing direct to the Jamná and not round by the Najafgarh Jhíl.

## General aspect of the District.

## [ Chapter I.

Rithala (a large part of whose lands is simply marsh) and Magholpur Khurd crossing the Rohtak road about a mile east of Nángloi Jat, and falling into the Najafgarh Jhíl in the limits of Nángloi Saiyad.

These drainage lines are not mere depressions scientifically determined to be such: they are patent to an ordinary observer riding over the ground if he carefully watches the lie of the land, and two things that always are affected by this, the character of the cultivation and condition of the soil. Except the last line the lower part of the channels lies in Rohtak where they come in at the top of the Najafgarh Jhíl.

These lines are patent to observation.

§ 14. On the other side of the Canal the directions of the drainage flow are perhaps not so clear, but still they may for the most part be made out. One small line goes down between Ahulána and Atael—another larger one runs south-east from Khúbru through Shekhpura and Aghwánpur—a third from Dabarpur in the same direction through Máhrá into the Khádar below Shahzádpur. The outlet of these three is clear, or might be made so, into the Budhi nalá mentioned above in para. 10. But below this there is more difficulty. There is a flow south-east from Juán but it gets obstructed somewhere about the road where it passes through Barwásni, and I doubt if much water passes on to Mailana though that seems the natural direction. About Rohat there is almost a basin, and the escape dug nearly due east to Nasírpur Bángar at present does but little good. It appears to be used to take off superfluous canal water rather than for relieving the neighbourhood by drainage. Further down there is a sinuous depression below Katlupur passing through the north-east lands of Bowána round by Sanauth into the Gangá Toli escape. This escape was dug possibly to take off the surplus water of the canal and not for drainage purposes, though its direction is shaped so as partly to serve them. It carries off some water from Sanauth and Razapur Kalán and then running sharp to the south turns again to the east at the Grand Trunk Road which it crosses a mile south of Alipur and thence on in the same direction to Garhí Khusru and the nalá running past Buráí.

**Para. 14.**

Drainage lines East of the Canal.

§ 15. The western lines, as has been already said, converge on the Jhíl below Najafgarh—there are two main passages into this—one to the north of Jharaudah and east of Dicháon comes into the lowlands at Nawáda Hashtsal. The other and larger body of drainage comes in between

**Para. 15.**

The Najafgarh Jhíl.



## Chapter I. ]

## General aspect of the District.

Mandela Khurd and Bákargarh running south-east to Pind-wála Kalán and meeting the large Jhíl below Chháola. The main Jhíl lies to the south-west and west of this and is fed, as already noted, by the Sahibi drainage from Gurgáon and the flow of hill water on the west side of the Delhi hills. This last comes down in several places; the most distinct lines perhaps are those lying about Dábri, and Pálam.

A more particular account of the Najafgarh Jhíl, considered in its revenue and irrigation aspects, will be found in paras. 70 and 71 of Chapter IV. It is sufficient to note here that the area drained by it is estimated at 3,072 square miles—and its water surface with a depth of 12 feet in the water gauge at Nanak Heri is 56,657 acres or about 88½ square miles.\* In 1833 its area was estimated at 52½ square miles, but I do not know the time of the year this refers to. Its outlet is a drain passing with a muddy sluggish flow to the north-east by Kakraula, Nilauthi, and Basei across the Rohtak Road about 3 miles west of Delhi, and emptying itself into the Jamná just above the village of Wazirábád.

**Para. 16.**

Climate of  
the District.

The weather  
fit for each  
season.

§ 16. The climate of the district is what might be anticipated from its position, as lying between the plains of the Punjab and those of the more tropical parts of Bengal. The cold weather is much like that of the Punjab—and there is a bleak north-west wind which makes the temperature seem lower than it actually is. On the other hand the hot weather begins sooner, by a good fortnight, though the nominal dates for commencing and leaving off pankhás are the same as those of Lahore. Tents become unpleasant after April 1, when if the season is a normal and favourable one, the hot wind (‘lúh’) begins. During the succeeding months down to the middle or end of June, the west wind should blow moderately and equally—a violent west wind is hurtful to the crops, while an east† wind is unhealthy for men. The four months—Phágan—Chait—Baisákh—and Jeth—make up the ‘Kharsa’ season—the dry months. Then comes the ‘Chaumása’—the four rainy months—Asárh

\* In 1856-57 this gauge showed 15' 11" which would give a much larger area, but the capacity of the Jhíl has been ascertained only up to 12 feet on the gauge.

† ‘Jeth chale pura,  
Wuh bhi bura.’

‘Ját nacháwe tura,  
Wuh bhi bura.’

‘Bahman bandhe chhura,  
Wuh bhi bura.’

*If the east wind blow in Jeth,  
That is bad.*

*If a Jat (mount and) make a horse to dance,  
That is bad.*

*If a Brahmin take to wearing a knife,  
That is bad.*

Proverb  
about the  
weather.

## General aspect of the District.

## [ Chapter I.

—Sáwan—Bhádón—Asoj. In this period plentiful rain is expected and wished for, especially in Bhádón.\* In Asoj, however, it is getting too late for cotton and til.† The air then, if the west wind blows, is fresh and healthy—the east wind is very debilitating and is said to produce boils and fever. Asoj brings us on to October when the nights are beginning to get cool. Then comes the feverish season which is always bad in Delhi, but during the last few years has been so fatal as in some parts to materially diminish the population. The canal villages which might be thought most likely to suffer have not been distinguished lately in this way. Toward the end of November or the beginning of December matters begin to improve, for the ‘Jára’ or cold season has well begun. The four months Kátik—Mangsir—Poh—Mágh, bring us round again to the ‘Kharsá.’ Rain is almost unknown in November, but is thought good for husbandry in December,‡ as if there is no rain, there

The weather  
fit for each  
season.

\* There are many sayings in the popular vocabulary exemplifying this :—

- |                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1.)—‘Barsega Sádih (Asárh or Hár),<br>Karega abád.’                                         | <i>If it rain in ‘Hár.’<br/>It will make (the country) prosperous.</i>                                                              |
| (2.)—‘Sáwan ki Jharí<br>Motion ki bhari.’<br>‘Sáwan ki Jharí<br>Súkhi gili sab ho gai harí.’ | <i>The showers of Sáwan.<br/>Are filled with pearls.<br/>(In) the showers of Sáwan.<br/>Dry and moist (soil) all becomes green.</i> |
| (3.)—‘Barsega Bhádón<br>To Sakh hongí donon ;’                                               | <i>If it rains in Bhádón.<br/>Then both harvests will be (good).</i>                                                                |

while heat for Jeth and rain for Bhádón are pithily indicated as desirable in the forcible lines

- (4.)—‘Ghana na ant ka bolná ; ghaní na ant ki chup  
Ghana na ant ka barsná ; ghaní na ant ki dhup.’  
Bhádón ant ka barsná ; Jethon ant kí dhup  
Bhádón ant ka bolná ; Bahuon ant ki chup.’

which may be translated thus :—

Talk as a rule is good but not too much ; silence is good but not too much.  
Rain is good but not too much ; sunshine is good but not too much.

But the more we get the better, of rain in Bhádón, or sun in Jeth, or talk in our story-tellers, or silence in our wives.

† ‘Asoj men jekar láge jhari

Tilon tel, na bánon puri.’

If it rains in Asoj, the til wont give (good) oil, nor cotton trees (good) pods.

‡ ‘Páni áyá Mangsir

Gehún áyá rangsir.’

With rain in Mangsir the wheat will be of good colour.



## Chapter I. ]

## General aspect of the District.

**Para. 17.**  
Delhi Boil.

will be heavy work for the oxen in watering the young rabi crops,\* and in Poh though late it is better than nothing.†

§ 17. The only peculiarity in the way of disease in the district is the Delhi Boil. The causes of this sore are as yet not known, but the best local opinions point to a scorbutic origin. Some years ago in the Indian Medical Gazette there appeared a memorandum by Lord Mark Kerr, sounding a pœan over the supposed fact that “at the end of eight years” (after his Lordship’s return home from India in 1864) “the disorder has almost entirely disappeared from Delhi.” Enquiry was instituted by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, but the reply received did not show any evidence either one way or another. There had been no doubt a decided temporary decrease, but it was not as yet certain to be permanent—and conclusions were considered premature.‡ At the city Dispensary in Delhi the annual average of cases treated for this disease for the last five years (1875–79) is 37.

\* ‘Mangsir men nahín de kor  
Kyún bailon ko legayá Chor’?

If watering is not given in Mangsir—surely a thief has carried off the oxen!

† ‘Barsegá Poh,  
Mára mota jamkar bhí ho.’

If it rains in Poh, there will still be something of a crop, full or thin.

‡ Lord Mark Kerr had assumed that the sore was caused by the state of Delhi. His Lordship writes:—

“Before my arrival in India, I had heard of the existence of certain  
“boils and sores in many eastern cities which, having once been places  
“with enormous populations, and all the requirements of wealth and lux-  
“ury—well drained and well watered and adorned with numerous trees  
“and gardens—had in the process of centuries become, for the most part,  
“desert wastes, their canals and watercourses choked up and their early  
“vegetation unwholesome weeds.”

“I knew such to be the case at Bagdád, Aleppo, and other places.  
“When I arrived at Delhi, I found the inhabitants and those with whom  
“I, as Brigadier General, was most concerned, the garrison both European  
“and Native, to a great extent suffering from boils, sores, and unsightly  
“fungus-looking growths on their hands and limbs, and I found Delhi  
“within the walls a surface of barrenness covered here and there for the  
“space of 2 miles in length and 500 yards in breadth by foul weeds, heaps  
“of demolished buildings with wells and water-ducts choked up.” As a  
remedy, trees and grass were planted—and his Lordship’s opinion is that  
it was completely successful.

The men of the cavalry regiment at the Kabulgat were entirely free, and men sent out “among the trees and verdure” of the old cantonment, rapidly improved. The Durya Gunje aqueduct was restored. Lord Mark Kerr left India in January, 1864.

Lord Mark Kerr’s Pœan on its supposed disappearance.

The

## General aspect of the District.

## [ Chapter I.

§ 18. In the villages irrigated by the Western Jamná Canal the standard of health and vitality is materially lower than elsewhere. This fact attracted the attention of Government as long ago as 1847, when a Committee was appointed to enquire into the sanitary state of irrigated districts. The Medical Officer, Dr. Dempster, in his memorandum forming part of the report, showed that in many villages of this part, 75 per cent of the people had disease of the spleen, and that the average proportion of the persons thus diseased to the total population of the villages, examined during the enquiry, was nearly 50 per cent.

## Para. 18.

Health of  
Canal villages.Enquiry in  
1847.

The Punjab Sanitary Commissioner when called on for opinion and facts, said that there was great doubt as to the latter, consequently an opinion induced from them would be premature. He evidently inclined to the opinion, however, that the disease could be said only to be in abeyance. The cases in the Dispensary though less than half in 1870 and '71—as compared with the five years before, had in the earlier months of 1872 again mounted up to nearly their former numbers.

Lord Mark  
Kerr on the  
Delhi Boil.—  
( Continued ).

The Government of India was not satisfied with the reply and again referred the point to the Punjab, but nothing more was elicited.

For the following medical description of the sore, I am indebted to the courtesy of Lálá Rám Kishendás, Assistant Surgeon in charge of the city Dispensary at Delhi :—

“This disease is similar in its nature to Biskra (?) Button, Aleppo “evil, Lahore sore, Mooltan sore, &c.; it would be better, therefore, to “call all of these by a common name; and the designation ‘Oriental “sore,’ proposed by some writers, is the most appropriate.

“It attacks persons of all ages and positions in life, and both sexes “indiscriminately, but children between the ages of five and ten seem most “liable to it.

“Depraved nutrition from climatic influences is believed to be the “cause of its production, but the exact nature of these influences is un- “known.

Medical  
description of  
the Delhi Boil.

“It attacks generally the most exposed parts of the body, e. g., the “face, fore-arms, hands, legs, and feet, but has been seen on the chest, “abdomen, and other parts, generally covered, as well. It commences “as a papular eruption, attended with itching—soon followed by a crush- “ed pustule and ultimately by irregular ulceration, which may last any “length of time, but which, so far as I have seen, never destroys the deeper “tissues.

“There is no certain cure for it: strong caustics sometimes eradicate “it by destroying the nucleated cells contained in the meshes of the tissues “attacked. There are several stimulating and astringent native remedies “in vogue as specifics for the sore, but I have never seen any material “benefit arising from them. Change to a better climate has appeared “beneficial to troops, suffering from it.

“Its pathology is under dispute; some observers of authority say it “is of a parasitic origin, while others of equally high reputation deny this “altogether.”

## Chapter I.]

## General aspect of the District.

**Para. 19.**

Later In-  
quiry of 1867.

Dr. Adam  
Taylor's Re-  
port.

§ 19. In 1867 another inquiry was instituted by the Government of India and the results reported by Dr. A. Taylor, Civil Surgeon of Delhi. This report has been printed (Selections from the Records of the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies New Series No. VI), so that I need not do much more than refer to it. Dr. Taylor showed clearly the presence of an unusual amount of Spleen disease, and its close connection with the degrees of swampiness and want of drainage found in various parts. The villages "enjoying the greatest advantages" of irrigation were almost invariably those where the debilitating disease assumed its most prominent form. The perusal of the report is in general depressing,—but in para. 77 he speaks of the beneficial effect, produced by the enlargement of the drainage cut from the Najafgarh Jhíl to the Jamná, in 1857. In 1845, he says, the splenic enlargements were 43 per cent. while now in 1867 they were only 5·37. The flood level had sunk 3 feet, and the aspect of the people is healthy and robust.

**Para. 20.**

Alleged evil  
effects of  
canal water.

§ 20. Besides fever, the zamindárs of the canal villages complain that copious irrigation of the land brings with it, though they do not know how, impotence in the men. On this point information is of course very doubtful: it may be noticed that the earliest report on the matter, that of Mr. Sherer (Selections from the Records of the Government of India in the Public Works Department No. XLII) expressed an opinion which would provoke strong dissent now-a-days.

"The unfruitfulness of women in canal villages is a subject of common remark, and the consequent difficulty of inducing other Ját families to give their daughters to the men of Pánipat, and the environs of the canals generally, is very great: and yet it is a most *singular circumstance that nothing will persuade the villagers to drink canal water*, which chemical analysis has shown to be quite free from noxious ingredients."

Impotency  
said to be in-  
duced by  
canal water.

Dr. Taylor heard that sexual incapacity existed greatly among men, but that women were not barren in the same proportion. The present report is the same; and it is said in addition that the women are generally more healthy than the men. Two reasons are given—the women come from other villages—often villages not irrigating from the canal—and so have a healthier stock to begin with. Secondly they work more than the men. This sounds strange—and is only half true—but there is no doubt that the women in the canal villages look less lazy and demoralized than the men, who

General aspect of the District.

[ Chapter I.

are indeed a very degenerate race.\* Many villages now drink canal water though they abuse it as the cause of all their woes.

§ 21. There is nothing special to record of the district in respect of cholera. The city of course suffers when any cholera is hanging about, but the other parts of the district are, if anything, more free from it than the average. The last epidemic was in 1878 when the deaths for a short time were very high. But cholera is not so fatal as fever, which for the last two or three years has been very prevalent during the autumn months.

Para. 21.

Cholera.

Fever.

§ 22. The average rainfall for the whole district during the 12 years 1869–1879 is 23·1 inches. This is the result of carefully abstracting the monthly returns published in the Punjab Gazette but it is, I think, curious when compared with the larger rainfall in Pánipat, and the larger rainfall on the other side in Gurgáon, which certainly has the reputation of being a thirsty tract as compared with this district. The Tahsíl averages do not help us in the matter, as Delhi has a larger figure than the others, thus—Sunipat gives 22·7—Delhi 25·5—Ballabgarh 21·3 inches. The yearly averages for the district are here noted:—

Para. 22.

Rainfall.

| 1867-68 | 68-69 | 69-70 | 70-71 | 71-72 | 72-73 | 73-74 | 74-75 | 75-76 | 76-77 | 77-78 | 78-79 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26·2    | 8·2   | 20·6  | 24·7  | 25·8  | 24·5  | 31·7  | 21·0  | 34·9  | 21·7  | 13·5  | 24·0  |

The striking deficiency in 1868-69 accounts for the scarcity in that year—the other bad year 1877-78 had, it will be noticed, a considerably larger rainfall, though it was less than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the annual average. But 1877 was not so severely felt in this district as in Rohtak and Gurgáon. A detailed analysis of the figures will be found in Appendix No. I. I have had the months arranged in three divisions according as their rainfall may be supposed to affect the Rabi crop—

\* I remember when appointing Head Lambardárs in canal villages noticing how in large places of three or four hundred proprietors—hardly a single man came up to vote who had not some bodily defect. He was either palpably suffering from spleen—or was ill-nourished and weakly, or lame, one eyed, semi-paralytic, or the like.

Chapter I. ]                      General aspect of the District.

|                            |                                                        |              |           |                |         |             |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| Rainfall for<br>each crop. | the Kharif crop—or both crops: the grouping is thus :— |              |           |                |         |             |
|                            | For the                                                | { April ...  | Common    | { Aug. 16—31   | For the | { October.  |
|                            | Kharif                                                 | { May ...    | to both   | { September... | Rabi    | { November. |
|                            | crop ...                                               | { June ...   | crops ... | {              | crop .. | { December. |
|                            |                                                        | { July ...   |           | {              |         | { January.  |
|                            |                                                        | { August ... |           | {              |         | { February. |
|                            |                                                        | { (1—15) ... |           | {              |         | { March.    |
|                            |                                                        | —————        |           | —————          |         | —————       |
|                            |                                                        | 4½ Months... |           | 1½ Month ...   |         | 6 Months.   |
|                            |                                                        |              |           |                |         |             |

The average rainfall in the first period; *i. e.*, the purely Kharif rains is 13·4—for the rains common to both crops as above defined 6·9—and for the Rabi alone about 3 inches.

Para. 23.

Years of  
scarcity or  
drought.

§ 23. A note of past years of scarcity may conveniently be made here, seeing that the main cause of a failure of food is a failure of rain. These, as known by tradition or reported by different authorities,\* are the years A. D. 1345; 1631; 1661; 1739; 1770; 1783-84; 1803-4; 1813-14; 1819; 1825-26; 1827-28; 1832-34; 1837-38; 1860-61; 1865; 1868; and 1877.

Of these the worst are said to have been 1783-84, 1803-4, 1837-38, and 1860-61. Perhaps this is said because there is a more commonly known tradition of these years than of others, especially of the terrible ‘chalisa’ 1783-84 (Sambat 1840.) But the earlier famines are well known in histories. Muhammad Tughlak’s savage extravagance in his war schemes brought on, it is said, the famine of 1345, wherein men ate each other. Sháh Jahán saw two years of drought 1629-30 and this induced the scarcity of the following year. Aurangzeb’s reign had the famine of 1661, in which, in spite of the personal exertions of the Emperor, multitudes perished, and at least as many at Delhi, as in other places [‘chirág-ke-nichē andhera’.] In 1825-26, it is said, there was great drought in Delhi—out of a revenue demand of 28,72,272, the balances were 10,59,212. In the Northern Division of the Territory a whole year’s revenue was remitted, and in the Western Division there was considerable distress. Suffering

\* The facts of this para. were chiefly taken, I think, from an official report of the North West Provinces, but I forgot to note the reference, and cannot now recall the name of the writer.

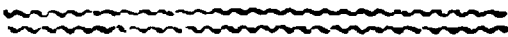
General aspect of the District.

[ Chapter I.

again occurred in 1832-33, while in 1837-38 bread-riots came into fashion, and unlimited relief was ordered for those who would work. In Pánipat alone 26,000 rupees revenue was remitted and elsewhere no doubt in proportion. This trouble was put an end to by rain in February 1838.

The events of the post-mutiny famines are fresh and well known;—in 1860-61 a system of large earth works was started for the employment of sufferers—chiefly in the Ballabgarh Tahsíl. Some of these works, as will be noted in the proper place, have fallen out of repair, while others have been rendered useless by the construction of the Agra Canal.

Post Muti-  
ny famines.



## Chapter II. ]

## Products of the District.

## CHAPTER II.

*Products of the District—A. Spontaneous—  
Mineral—Vegetable, and Animal.***Para. 24.**Minerals of  
the District.

§ 1. The noticeable minerals of the district so far as known are Stone, Crystal, Kankar, and Chalk—though it is said the quartz-like formation of the hills \* renders the existence of gold not impossible, and the known presence of crystal at Arangpur has been recently alluded to as favouring the probability.†

**Para. 25.**

Delhi Stone.

§ 2. The quartz-like kind of stone is hard and not easily worked, except for uses not requiring delicate shape—it is seen as its best in many of the old buildings round Delhi where it fitly harmonises with the sombre dignity of the Pathán Style. For the Agra Canal a considerable quantity was used, but for the new Delhi Branch, I believe, the softer and more malleable Agra stone has been preferred. There is also a sandstone found in the hills near Ballabgarh which is soft and looks handsome when worked up. The Rájá's palace, now the Tahsíl at Ballabgarh, shows some very pretty pieces of this work in pillars and arches

**Para. 26.**Crystal at  
Arangpur.

§ 3. The only place where crystal has been brought to the surface is in the limits of Arangpur, a hill village about 2 miles south of Delhi. A mine here was first started, it is said, a hundred years ago by the Rájá of Ballabgarh who spent a good deal of money in getting out and sending for sale a supply of the mineral. Most of the pieces, however, were small octagonal blocks of no great commercial value, and after this one attempt the Rájá gave up

\* Their scientific description is given as follows :—

“A core of quartzite with more or less vertical bedding, and the associated rocks as far as they are exposed on the flanks of the ridges indicate advanced metamorphism.”

Medlicott and Blanford's Manual of Geology of India page 52.

Gold to be  
found at  
Arangpur.

† See an enthusiastic letter in the Indian Agriculturist for June 1880. The idea of finding gold at ‘Sona’ in Gurgáon loses any basis it might have in the name of the place when it is noted that the word is ‘Sohná.’ But the mineralogy of the writer may be more accurate than his philology; and those who take an interest in the district may hope so, though hardly able to expect as he apparently does, that the “very considerable sum of money” required for the Afghán War “may be drawn from the valley of Arangpur.” See also para. 204



## Products of the District.

## [ Chapter II.

the enterprise and closed the mine. After the mutiny a Khatri of Delhi took a contract for working it; but after spending some 1,500 rupees in trying to find the Crystal, gave up the attempt and his contract also. The locality of the mine is rather inaccessible; it lies to the south-west of the village which itself is a collection of huts at a considerable distance from the main road. Dr. Thompson in his report on rock Crystal mines \* says that "the Crystal does not occur in its primitive position but in a secondary deposit of siliceous breccia very highly impregnated with iron; each crystal is encased in a sheath of hæmatite. As we go downwards the rock becomes less ferruginous, and lower still is met with in pieces of pure quartz, embedded in a matrix of almost pure white clay."

§ 4. Kankar† is found more or less extensively throughout the district. In Sunipat it is not regularly worked but in nine villages it has been found and doubtless might be obtained, if needed, in a good many more. In Delhi Tahsil 33 villages produce it, chiefly in the subcolline and marshy parts. In Ballabgarh 22 villages are shown as producing it. Very little digging is required to reach the beds—the chief element in its cost is that of carriage and transport to the place where it is required for use. It is not appropriated for roads in this district so exclusively as in others where it is the only material available. Macadamite is also used, and the station roads are many of them laid with 'Bajri' a reddish gravelly Kankar‡ found in the beds of hill torrents and such like places. 'Bajri' is cheaper than Kankar, but is not so durable and softens more under heavy rain.

**Para. 27.**

Kankar.

§ 5. Chalk is either worked or known to exist in Kasumpur, Mahraulí, Malikpur Kohí, and Arangpur. It is dug out of a rude mine made by sinking a shaft 30 or 40 feet deep, and 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and then making tunnels in all directions horizontally at the bottom. The blocks ('dallá' or 'dhír') that are turned out whole are sold on the spot—the smaller pieces ('tikyá') are taken to Málchá village and there washed and dried, and then sold for whitening. The local idea, I know not whether correctly, makes

**Para. 28.**

Chalk.

\* Quoted at p. 47 of Punjab Products.

† "A calcareous concrete consisting of carbonate of lime in irregular kind of foliated pieces."

Punjab Products p. 141.

‡ "Disintegrated gneiss" as Mr. Baden Fowell says, p. 39 Punjab Products.



## Chapter II. ]

## Products of the District.

## Para. 29.

Salt.

Saltpetre.

## Para. 30.

Soils of the District how classified locally.

The villages where salt-petre is made.

stone fuse into chalk by a kind of subterranean ignition. The product is of some value: in the village of Kasúmpur the lease of the chalk mines has for some years past brought in an income of over Rs. 300/- on the average. The expenses of excavation, carriage, washing, and making up into cakes for market sale are estimated at Rs. 15/6 per 100 maunds, the bazar price of which is about Rs. 30/-.\*

§ 6. Salt is not now made anywhere in the Delhi district though it used to be in certain Khádar villages where the marks of the earth-beds ('sar') are still evident. Saltpetre is occasionally made in different parts. During the last ten years 30 licenses have been given for this purpose in 15 villages.†

§ 7. The soil of the district is mainly alluvial and is classified as Dákar, Rauslí, and Bhúr which are described respectively as a clayey loam, a half sandy half clayey loam, and a sandy loam degenerating in its inferior state to mere sand. The zamíndár distinguishes the three kinds according to their degrees of consistency—the Dákar clods are hard and stiff, not easily broken—the Rauslí while looking firm as a clod should crumble in fine pieces when let fall from the hand to the earth—while Bhúr as a rule does not lie in clods at all.‡

\* The zamíndárs do not dig the chalk themselves, they lease the right to strangers, generally men of low cast, living in the neighbourhood. Cooly labour at this work fetches 2½ annas per diem for the digger working down below, and 2 or only 1½ annas for the lighter work on the surface.

† These are :—

Sunipat—Rámpur, Kundal, Pinána, Nizampur.

Delhi—Dindhásá, Malakpurzer Najafgarh, Ker.

Ballabgarh—Bhopání, Jaik alias Unchágáon, Sháhjahánpur, Mújerí, Síhí, Phapúnda, Aghwánpur, Fatehpur Billoch.

‡ A comparison with other classifications in the Punjab is given below :—

| D A K A R<br>is equivalent to<br>'Chiknot'—Gurgáon.               | R A U S L I<br>is equivalent to<br>Less clayey 'Narmot'—<br>Gurgáon. | B H U R<br>is equivalent to<br>Inferior 'Magdá'—Gur-<br>gáon |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| More clayey 'Narmot'—<br>Gurgáon.                                 | Superior 'Magdá' Gur-<br>gáon.                                       | 'Bhúr'—Gurgáon.                                              |
| Rohí—('chikní mitti'<br>when very stiff)—Bárl<br>and Rechná Doáb. | Less clayey 'Dosháhl'—<br>Bárl Doáb.                                 | Inferior 'Mairá'—Bárl<br>Doáb.                               |
| More clayey 'Dosháhl'—<br>Bárl and Rechná Doáb.                   | Superior 'Mairá'—Bárl<br>Doáb.                                       | 'Tibba' „                                                    |
| 'Sikand'—Montgomery.                                              | 'Gasrá'—Montgomery.                                                  | 'Retti'—Montgomery.                                          |
| 'Karkaní'— „                                                      |                                                                      |                                                              |

## Products of the District.

## [ Chapter II.

§ 8. The productive qualities of the soils may be estimated from their description. 'Dákar' is strong and fertile if it is well worked and its particles well separated—but it is generally too stiff for the comparatively light ploughs of the native agriculture, while its great retentiveness of moisture requires a favourable succession of wet and dry weather. 'Rauslí' is more easily worked, and is more porous; with less natural strength and forcing power, it is on the whole as good as 'Dákar' because it mixes better with manure, and allows the chemical action of the air freer scope. A light 'Rauslí' likes a brackish ('malmala') water well—the zamíndárs know this though to a stranger they not unfrequently make the complaint 'pání bil-kul khára,' (our water is altogether salt) as proving the want of productiveness in the soil. This is referred to further on under para. 65 with reference to irrigation.

§ 9. The kind most commonly met with is 'Rauslí.' In fact 'Dákar' is hardly found except in drainage lines, or old beds of pools and ponds, while 'Bhúr' representing sand scarcely at all mixed with vegetable decayed matter is also rare: the proportion as found in the district cultivated area is Rauslí 79 p. c., Dákar 13 p. c., Bhúr 8 p. c.

§ 10. There is a considerable difference in the various assessment circles in respect of the distribution of soils. 'Dákar' soil is found extensively in low lying lands where the passage of drainage water either free or impeded, may be suspected. It is also formed in canal lands by the accumulated deposit of alluvial matter which is brought down by the canal, and the layer of decayed vegetation which generally works into the ground year by year. 'Rauslí' is the normal soil of the Bángar, and 'Bhúr' represents the result of drainage washing away the lighter particles of soil or rock, so that it is not unnaturally found most largely in the Khádar near the river, or in the tracts immediately lying under the hills: the average of the assessment chaks as regards the distribution are given here :—

**Para. 31.**

Their productive qualities compared

**Para. 32.**

Respective proportions found.

**Para. 33.**

General feature of distribution.

Distribution 'chakwár.'

## Chapter II. ]

## Products of the District.

| Chak.              | Soil.      | BALLABGARH. |            | DELHI.   |            | SUNIPAT. |            | TOTAL.    |            |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|                    |            | Area.       | Percentage | Area.    | Percentage | Area.    | Percentage | Area.     | Percentage |
| * Khādar-Bāngar.   | Dākar ...  | 1,235       | 3          | 1,152    | 13         | 9,575    | 13         | 11,962    | 10         |
|                    | Rauslī ... | 32,025      | 82         | 6,354    | 69         | 56,705   | 80         | 95,084    | 79         |
|                    | Bhūr ..    | 6,093       | 15         | 1,682    | 18         | 4,872    | 7          | 12,647    | 11         |
| Bāngar.            | Dākar ...  | 1,240       | 2          | 13,288   | 18         | 29,120   | 25         | 43,648    | 17         |
|                    | Rauslī ..  | 49,842      | 86         | 58,723   | 79         | 82,705   | 71         | 1,91,270  | 76         |
|                    | Bhūr ...   | 6,788       | 12         | 2,514    | 3          | 5,157    | 4          | 14,459    | 7          |
| Dahri or Dābar.    | Dākar ..   | 2,942       | 14         | 9,201    | 17         | ...      | ...        | 12,143    | 16         |
|                    | Rauslī ... | 11,970      | 58         | 41,408   | 78         | ...      | ...        | 53,378    | 73         |
|                    | Bhūr ..    | 5,525       | 28         | 2,640    | 5          | ...      | ...        | 8,165     | 11         |
| Zerkohī.           | Dākar ...  | 178         | 1          | 796      | 4          | ...      | ...        | 974       | 3          |
|                    | Rauslī ... | 10,212      | 56         | 17,038   | 95         | ...      | ...        | 27,250    | 75         |
|                    | Bhūr ...   | 7,757       | 43         | 213      | 1          | ...      | ...        | 7,970     | 22         |
| Khandrat.          | Dākar ...  | ...         | ...        | 14       | ...        | ...      | ...        | 14        | ...        |
|                    | Rauslī ... | 6,254       | 100        | 4,598    | 92         | ...      | ...        | 10,852    | 97         |
|                    | Bhūr ..    | ...         | ..         | 364      | 8          | ...      | ...        | 364       | 3          |
| Kohī.              | Dākar ...  | 18          | ...        | 60       | ...        | ...      | ...        | 78        | ...        |
|                    | Rauslī ... | 14,493      | 90         | 12,713   | 100        | ...      | ..         | 27,206    | 94         |
|                    | Bhūr ...   | 1,579       | 10         | 52       | ...        | ...      | ...        | 1,631     | 6          |
| Total of District. | Dākar ..   | 5,613       | 4          | 24,511   | 14         | 38,695   | 21         | 68,819    | 13         |
|                    | Rauslī ... | 1,24,796    | 79         | 1,40,834 | 81         | 1,39,410 | 74         | 4,05,040  | 79         |
|                    | Bhūr ...   | 27,742      | 17         | 7,465    | 5          | 10,029   | 5          | 45,236    | 8          |
|                    |            | 1,58,151    |            | 1,72,810 |            | 1,88,134 |            | 5,19,095† |            |

\* In Sunipat this is *wholly* Khādar : in the other two Tahsils the villages mostly contain both Bāngar and Khādar soil.

† The revised measurements give a slight increase on this of 322 acres, viz., 5,19,417, see para. 39 and para. 200.

## Products of the District.

## [ Chapter II.

§ 11. Coming to vegetable products of the soil; the district is not well wooded throughout, but in many parts the trees are abundant enough to give a pleasant variety to the landscape, and in some a bird's eye view of the country from an elevated spot \* gives an effect not unlike that of an English park. In other parts, particularly in the hills, in the marshy lands near Najafgarh, and in the inferior parts of the Khádar, trees are scarce, and there is nothing to relieve the monotony of the prospect. Along the Western Jamná Canal are fine avenues of 'shisham' and other trees, and promising plantations of 'kíkar' and 'shisham' have sprung up on the banks of the Agra Canal. The Mathrá road is not well shaded nor, except in a few parts, is the Grand Trunk Road in the north.

§ 12. The commonest trees are the well known 'kíkar' (*Acacia Arabica*), and 'Jál' (Punjábí 'pílu' or 'van'—*Salvadora oleoides*). In uncultivated lands these are specially found. In Sunipat for instance there are woody stretches of the 'Jál' extending for miles, and in the hot weather especially if the Rabí crop has been poor, hundreds almost thousands of the more destitute classes are to be seen feeding and sleeping by turns in the stunted groves. I have seen the same in the Punjab but the 'Jál'-eaters here seem more vagrant than there.

§ 13. The 'pípal' (*Ficus religiosa*)—'farásh' (*Tamarix Indica*)—'nim' (*Azadirachta Indica*)—'bor' (*Ficus Indica*)—'bakain' (*Melia sempervirens*)—'dhák' (*Butea frondosa*)—and 'bér' (*Zizyphus jujuba*) are indigenous and found in many places—as also the bushes—'karíl' (*Capparis aphylla*)—'khair' (*Acacia catechu*)—'jánt' (*Sesbania Ægyptiaca*)—and 'hingót' (*Balanites Ægyptiaca*). I doubt whether 'shisham' and 'siris' are indigenous in the sense of not having been introduced from other parts—they grow well only where they get more than natural moisture. In canal villages a common tree is the 'jamoá' or 'jamúá' which I understand to be a variety of the 'jáman'—the natives call it as a synonym 'chotá jáman.'† The fruit-trees

## Para. 34.

Trees in the district generally.

## Para. 35.

Commonest kinds.

## Para. 36.

Indigenous trees.

Fruit-trees.

\* Some of these 'Coigns of vantage' are the 'kot' in Sunipat town—the highest house in 'Kheri Khurd'—the Ridge at Delhi—the Kutab at Máhraulí—and the top of the Tahsíl building (the old Rájás palace) at Ballabgarh. The view from the top of Tilpat mound too is worth seeing.

† But query whether this is the same as the *Elæodendron Roxburghii* mentioned in 'Punjab Products' and in 'Punjab Plants'? From the description there given I doubt it. This tree grows on the side of small water-courses on the edges of fields, reaches a height of 50 or 60 feet, and has a dark fresh foliage like the 'jáman.' The fruit is very inferior.

## Chapter II.]

## Products of the District.

**Para. 37.**Special  
plants.

'Singhára.'

found in the more favoured spots are numerous and good. Some gardens near Delhi produce mangoes of a delicious flavour: the 'jámans' (*Sizygium jambolanum*) are not bad, while oranges, peaches, plums of sorts, lemons, pomegranates, guavas, figs, 'alúchás' (*Prunus domestica*), 'imlí' (*Tamarindus Indica*), &c., are also found.

§ 14. One or two plants seem to deserve mention here on account of their importance to the agriculturist as a source of income or as affording valuable material for various agricultural purposes.

(1.)—The 'Singhára' or water-nut (*Trapa bispinosa*) grows in ponds and pools of standing water in many parts of the district, though I could never ascertain what conditions are necessary for its growth. It is said, however, that the water must be clean (an expression to be interpreted, I fancy, according to Jat rather than English ideas,) and the soil of the bed of the pond should not be under the influence of 'reh.' Colonel Sleeman in his "Rambles of an Indian Officer" says:—

"The long stalks of the plants reach up to the surface of the water (in which they grow,) and upon which float their green leaves, and their pure white flowers expand beautifully among them in the latter part of the afternoon. The nut grows under water after the flowers decay, and is of a triangular shape, and covered with a tough brown integument adhering strongly to the kernel, which is white and esculent, and of a fine cartilaginous texture. They ripen in the latter end of the rainy season and are eatable till November."

The best plants are then (Hindú month 'Kátik') left for seed: in 'Manghsir' the cultivators break the nuts off and put them in 'matkás' keeping the vessels always filled with water, changing it every other day. In 'Mágh' they take the seed to a pond and throw it in broad-cast—or if the water is scarce they sow it in beds ('kiáris') with water standing in them. The plant shoots up in the spring, its green head is called 'chhátí.' There are two kinds—'hará' (green) and 'lál' (red.) The green kind is generally eaten fresh, while the red is ground into a flour which is eaten by Hindús at times of abstinence ('bart') from food. They are allowed to eat fruits ['phal-abár'] among which this is reckoned.

The produce of the plant is very variable, but a biswa of land covered with water should grow 1 or 1½ maunds,

## Products of the District.

## [ Chapter II.]

giving 20 or 30 maunds to the bígha. The price is also uncertain; at the first incoming of the crop especially if it is a light one, the fresh nuts will cost 1 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anna a ser—in the full season they may come down to 8 or 6 annas per maund, and when very cheap may be only 'taka dhari'—i. e., 6 pies for 5 sers=4 annas a maund. Dry nuts are sold at 8 sers per rupee. The Najafgarh 'Jhíl' used to be noted for its produce of this article which is considered a light and healthy food—but at present though it certainly grows there, it is not so largely cultivated as formerly. The sowing is done by 'Jhínwars' (Kahárs) who are allowed to use the village ponds for the purpose by the zamíndárs either as return for services to the community, or on payment of rent, say Rs. 2/- a 'bíghá' or on condition of letting the families of the proprietors take a portion of the crop from time to time as they need it for food. The 'singhárá' in some villages is a valuable source of water-income ('jalkar') to the community.

(2)—'Jhāū' (Panj-pilchi—*Tamarix dioica*) is found chiefly in Khádar uncultivated land, especially in the 'belás' of the river. It grows sometimes seven or eight feet high, but on the average reaches only to a man's waist: and answers to many uses with the zamíndár—either as fuel, or made up into baskets, or rustic brooms (wherewith to sweep his threshing floor)—or lining the sides of a kachá well. The baskets are made by 'kahárs' who pay 1 anna per day for the right of cutting as much of the bush as they can carry away in their 'banghy.' The actual cash income therefore is not much, except on lands near the city, but the agriculturist looks on it as of considerable use.

(3).—'Sarkandā' \* (*Saccharum procerum*) is a reed that grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet—it is found in alluvial marshes but also on the side of the canal, and sometimes of its distributaries. It must have moisture, and is fond of mud. Some villages such as Máhraulí, Tebri, Daulatpur, and Burari make very considerable sums of money by the sale of this reed. It is used for the roofing of thatched buildings, and for the reed-chair which is so much in fashion among natives. Its price is measured by sheaves, each tied up with a rope made of the leaves, two and a half cubits long. Such a sheaf is called 'bínd' and is worth about an anna.

(4).—'Pāla' (*Zizyphus nummularia*) is a small thorny bush-weed which grows pretty well all over the district, but chiefly in poor lands, and especially on the ridge-like tract of land in Delhi Tahsíl near Nangloi Jat, and Bakanvála.

'Jhāū.'

'Sarkandā.'

'Pāla.'

\* See Punjab Plants—page 261 where it is given as *Saccharum sara*.

## Chapter II. ]

## Products of the District.

## Para. 38.

Wild ani-  
mals.

In Sunipat it favours Lálberí and Rajlú and that sandy neighbourhood, while in the hills it grows extensively. In the Ballabgarh Bángar too there is a great deal. This uninviting plant gives a very useful food for buffaloes, cows, and goats. Camels and goats indeed like it better than any thing almost. It is considered heating and so is good for the cold weather. It is cut twice in the year (in Kátik and Cheyt) with a 'gandá-í.' (see para. 54 Chapter III), and is sold at 3, 4 or 5 maunds the rupee. When it is remembered that this grows as a weed it is evident that waste land yielding it is something to be considered in assessment.

§ 15. The wild animals of the district are wolves and foxes, jackals, hares, and deer ('híran' and 'chikára.') In the Khádar, also the pig is found, and 'pára' (hog-deer.) The mongoose is not uncommon and hedgehogs are sometimes seen in the fields; while monkeys in some of the villages bordering on the shady avenues of the Western Jamná Canal, are quite a nuisance.\* The 'Nil gáe' is occasionally found in the wilder parts of the uncultivated jungle, and once one was seen to bound across the open ground outside the Kashmir gate. Snakes there are, but not in great abundance. The natives distinguish three kinds. 1 'Kála'† (black)—poisonous, almost always fatal. 2 'Pílá' (yellow) not fatally poisonous. 3 'Chitkauria' (spotted)—worse than the 'pílá' but not so bad as the 'kála.' Ducks of various kinds are found in the ponds in the cold weather, snipe in several places in marshes—quail are not uncommon in the fields—partridges both black and grey are abundant—and 'kúlan' are fond of the fields of gram when the grain has not yet hardened.

\* I once heard it seriously urged as an objection to the alignment of a rájbahá through the lands of the speaker's village—that the canal officers would be sure to plant trees, and trees would be sure to bring monkeys—and monkeys would do all sorts of damage to the crops. The fact is a serious one, especially as the Jat may not kill a monkey even when he catches him 'in furto manifesto.' All that he can do is to station a loud-voiced kamín at the point he most wants guarded, hoping that he won't go to sleep. But as a rule the monkeys look in portentously good condition.

† 'Kále ke ágé díwá na ballá'—is a well known saying among the zamíndárs. Literally "In presence of the black (snake) the lamp won't burn." There is an idea that if a 'kála sámp' gets into the house, the lamps burn dimly, under the fascination, as it were, of the animal. As a proverb it means, there is no doing anything against a powerful person.



Agricultural Products.

[ Chapter III.

CHAPTER III.

Products—B—Agricultural Products with some remarks on the agriculture of the District.

§ 1. The principal crops of the district with the areas under each, as ascertained during the recent measurements, are given below :—

[ Statement of area in acres under each crop at the time of measurements. ]

Para. 39.  
Crops and areas under each.

|              |                           | DELHI.   | Ballabgarh. | Sunipat. | TOTAL.   | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| K H A R I F. | Cotton ... ..             | 4,939    | 11,521      | 12,375   | 28,835   | The difference between the total here given and that entered in S. 12 of Chap. X, viz., 5,19,417 is due to the 'do-faski' land which here of course appears twice. The area of cultivation shown in para. 33, viz., 5,19,095 acres was the area of the uncorrected and unrevised Statements. |
|              | Vegetables ...            | 457      | 253         | 391      | 1,101    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Chillies... ..            | 347      | 58          | 1,173    | 1,578    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Sugarcane ...             | 15,714   | 129         | 14,939   | 30,782   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Rice ... ..               | 3,962    | 1           | 7,856    | 11,819   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Juár ... ..               | 30,616   | 24,985      | 45,938   | 1,01,589 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Indiandcorn ...           | 1,018    | 1,450       | 5,572    | 8,040    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Bájrâ ... ..              | 45,836   | 36,535      | 7,949    | 90,320   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Til ... ..                | 5        | 8           | 7        | 20       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Mash ... ..               | 435      | 61          | 717      | 1,213    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Hemp ... ..               | 38       | 69          | 48       | 155      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Charí ... ..              | 603      | 923         | ...      | 1,526    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Gúár ... ..               | 3,457    | 2,144       | 9,579    | 15,180   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Lobia ... ..              | 60       | 1           | 3        | 64       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Italian Millet            | 5        | ...         | 71       | 76       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| R A B I.     | Moth ... ..               | 1,474    | 2,009       | 3,732    | 7,215    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Múng ... ..               | 593      | 97          | 103      | 793      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Chená, &c. ...            | 126      | 1           | 139      | 266      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Wheat ... ..              | 30,806   | 2,1313      | 57,103   | 1,09,222 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Wheat & Gram              | 8,287    | 2,190       | 14,050   | 24,527   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Wheat and Barley... ..    | 5,301    | 4,838       | 690      | 10,829   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Barley ... ..             | 15,155   | 25,824      | 3,162    | 44,141   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Barley and Gram ... ..    | 9,472    | 21,839      | 2,162    | 33,473   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Gram ... ..               | 23,818   | 2,964       | 16,483   | 43,265   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Melons ... ..             | 1,448    | 55          | 51       | 1,554    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Ajwáin, Saunf, &c. ... .. | 350      | 59          | 83       | 492      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Tobacco ... ..            | 560      | 464         | 262      | 1,286    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Onion ... ..              | 30       | 24          | 37       | 91       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Safflower ...             | 71       | 142         | 75       | 288      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Sarsaun ... ..            | 118      | 54          | 247      | 419      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Taráh ... ..              | 560      | 643         | 1,553    | 2,756    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Masúr ... ..              | 8        | 79          | 13       | 100      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Arhar ... ..              | 238      | 52          | ...      | 280      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|              | Peas ... ..               | 789      | 439         | 201      | 1,427    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| TOTAL, ...   |                           | 2,06,696 | 1,61,224    | 2,06,814 | 5,74,734 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |



## Chapter III.]

## Agricultural Products.

The largest acreages it will be seen are as follows:—

The largest crops.

| K H A R I F. |  |  |  | R A B I. |  |  |  |
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## Agricultural Products.

## { Chapter III.

The above I believe represent the average crops of the district, throughout. Of course on some lands the manured and irrigated yield of wheat (for instance) would be much higher. It might be 18 or even 20 maunds. But such a yield is exceptional, and any general estimate founded on figures approaching this would be utterly fallacious. In drawing up produce estimates as I formerly noted once (in giving opinion as to the best way of carrying out the intention of Book Circular XX of 1871 of the Financial Commissioner,) the great difficulty is to select fields fairly representing the average conditions of the tract under report. The actual cutting, carting, and weighing can be easily managed. I believe the large majority of experiments attempted in the Delhi Settlement were honestly carried out; the error undoubtedly lay in the selection of fields above the average when taken together. This selection it seems to me should have been made by the Settlement Officer himself as a most difficult and anxious part of his assessment work. That Mr. Wood did not do this or think of doing it only shows me (who have seen his careful and conscientious way of doing things in other points) that he did not rely greatly in his own mind on produce estimates at all, but leaned more on the anticipated results of his village to village inspections which were very thorough. How far this is the right method of assessment I need not discuss here, but this much may be noted that *all* assessment must depend either on a tacit reference to a produce estimate ready made in the mental background, or on the estimate of the general condition of the village or tract in question as seen paying such and such an assessment. And anything which can render more accurate the habitual produce estimate formed by the Settlement Officer during his inspections, must render greatly more probable the accuracy of his general assessments.

In my letter No. 370 of 1878 above referred to, I explained at length the measures I should advocate for obtaining accurate estimates of average produce founded on experiments.

§ 3. The modes of cultivation are for the most part those in ordinary use, and do not seem to require detailed notice, but I make a few remarks, following the order, taken in Punjab Products (see page 211 on the method of sowing, weeding, &c.) noting chiefly only difference from what is there written. The 'hárí' crop is called locally 'sádhi,' the Kharíf 'sáwaní.' Land bearing two crops is called 'dofasli' but this means two full crops, such as wheat after

Remarks on  
produce esti-  
mates as con-  
nected with  
assessment.

**Para. 41.**

Order of re-  
marks in this  
chapter.

Local names  
of harvests.

The terms  
'dofasli.'

## Chapter. III]

## Agricultural Products.

'Fáusil'  
'badhwár.'

cotton—while for land which bears a lighter crop after a full one, such as 'channá' after juár, there is another name 'fáusil.' Land giving one crop a year is called 'badhwár'\* Three crops in a year are very rare indeed in Delhi—they can be managed only by putting in a fast growing crop like 'chíná,' and the land requires rest after it. Two crops even are impossible without manuring.

**Para. 42.**

The comparative importance of the two crops.

§ 4. The comparative importance of the harvests varies in different parts—as a general rule, the Khádar mainly depends on its Rabí crop—while the Bángar rain-lands naturally yield their revenue in the autumn harvest. And this point will indeed tell pretty well the proportion of the crop. The villagers have themselves within certain limits decided how much revenue shall be paid on each crop (see Chapter XI,) and this shows pretty plainly the relative importance of each. In Bángar well lands the proportion is about half and half and the canal lands are pretty much the same.

**Para. 43.**

Tabular Statement of Agricultural operations for various crops.

§ 5. The following tabulated statement gives the leading facts respecting the cultivation of the chief crops—while a more detailed account of the cultivation of melons and sugarcane, both of which present in a way special features, will be found in Appendix No. IV. The estimates of produce here given are those of the Extra Assistant and Superintendents. They are not too high for good soil, but for a *general* average of the whole district, I prefer my own estimate which is for the most part lower.

\* The word was originally, I should think, 'Bhadwár'—meaning the land depending on the 'Bhádón rains for its cultivation.

## Agricultural Products.

## [ Chapter III.

| Crops.       | Harvest.     | When sown.         | Sown after watering ('palewá') or without. | Quantity of seed per pakká bigáh. | Number of ploughings. | Number of hoeings or cleanings. | Is manure used or not.           |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Juár.        | K H A R I P. | Asádh.             | Without watering.                          | 6 sers.                           | 2 to 5                | 1                               | Manure not used.                 |
| Bájra.       |              | Asádh.             | Without watering.                          | 2½ sers.                          | 2                     | 1                               | Manure not used.                 |
| Rice.        |              | Asádh.             | Without watering.                          | 7 sers.                           | 6                     | 2                               | See Wheat.                       |
| Hemp.        |              | Asádh.             | Without watering.                          | 3 sers.                           | 2                     | No cleanings.                   | Manure not used.                 |
| Indian Corn. |              | Asádh.             | Without watering.                          | 6 sers.                           | 2                     | 3                               | Manure used on cháhí land.       |
| Chillies.    |              | Asádh.             | 'Palewá.'                                  | ¼ ser.                            | 5                     | 4                               | Manure used 240 mds. to a bigáh. |
| Indigo.      |              | Chait and Baisákh. | 'Palewá.'                                  | ¾ to 1 ser.                       | 2                     | Cleanings not required.         | Manure not used.                 |

## Chapter III. ]

## Agricultural Products.

| Irrigated or un-irrigated land.                      | Month of harvest. | Produce per pakká bigáh. | Preceded and succeeded by what crops.                                   | Remarks as to weather, rain, and soil required.                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unirrigated.                                         | Kátik.            | 3 to 6 mds.              | Preceded by wheat, and succeeded by gram                                | Good rain is wanted for juár and bájra in the early rain season July and first part of August.                                                |
| Unirrigated.                                         | Kátik.            | 3 to 6 mds.              | Preceded by wheat, and succeeded by wheat, or barley.                   | Of the two bájra is generally sown on the poorer soil. The character of bárání land may be distinguished in no small degree by noticing this. |
| Irrigated.                                           | Asauj and Kátik.  | 3 to 25 mds.             | Wheat and gram—('gochaní.')                                             | Is grown in only the more swampy villages of Sunipat Canal Tract.                                                                             |
| Unirrigated.                                         | Kátik.            | 3 mds.                   | Preceded by juár, and 'makái,' and succeeded by wheat, barley, or gram. | Not important in this district: it generally is sown as a border to sugar-cane.                                                               |
| Unirrigated, (3 waterings given in time of drought.) | Asauj and Kátik.  | 10 to 12 mds.            | Preceded by barley, or wheat, and succeeded by gram.                    |                                                                                                                                               |
| Irrigated (15 to 20 waterings.)                      | Kátik.            | 6 to 15 mds.             | Cotton.                                                                 | Grows best in the hot—strong soil of the Delhi Khandrat—it wants much manuring and very copious irrigation.                                   |
| Irrigated.                                           | Poh.              | 7 to 15 mds.             | No crops specified.                                                     | Very rarely grown, I don't remember seeing more than two or three fields.                                                                     |

## Agricultural Products.

## [ Chapter III.

| Crops.     | Harvest.     | When sown.        | Sown after watering ('palewá') or without. | Quantity of seed per pakka bigáh.                  | Number of ploughings. | Number of hoeings or cleanings. | Is manure used or not.          |
|------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Másh.      | K H A R I F. | Asádh.            | Without watering.                          | 6 sers.                                            | 2                     | 1                               | Manure not used.                |
| Múng.      |              | Asádh.            | Without watering.                          | 6 sers.                                            | 2                     | 1                               | Manure not used.                |
| Moth.      |              | Asádh.            | Without watering.                          | 6 sers.                                            | 6                     | 1                               | Manure not used.                |
| Cotton.    |              | Chait to Asádh.   | Do., 'Palewá' if sown in Chait             | 7 sers.                                            | 3 to 5                | 4                               | Manure used on Cháhi land only. |
| Sugarcane. |              | Phágun and Chait. | Palewá.                                    | 18 'púlis' each púli = 164 'gandás' (bits of cane) | 5 to 10               | 5 to 9 or 10                    | Manure used.                    |

## Chapter III. ]

## Agricultural Products.

| Irrigated or un-irrigated land.                                                        | Month of harvest.  | Produce per pakká bigáh.              | Preceded and succeeded by what crops.                                                                                      | Remarks as to weather, rain, and soil required.                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unirrigated.                                                                           | Kátik.             | 3 to 6 mds.                           | Preceded by wheat, barley and gram ('béjhar,') or barley—and succeeded by wheat on land left fallow after the crop is cut. | 'Másh' 'Moth' and 'Múng' are all light crops and do well with comparatively moderate moisture.                                                                                          |
| Unirrigated.                                                                           | Kátik.             | 3 to 5 mds.                           | Wheat, or 'béjhar,' or barley—then múng after allowing the land to lie fallow for some time—after múng wheat or 'béjhar.'  | See above.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Unirrigated.                                                                           | Kátik.             | 3 to 5 mds.                           | Preceded by 'béjhar' and succeeded by múng after múng, 'béjhar' or barley.                                                 | See above.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Irrigated (3 or 2 waterings.)                                                          | Asauj to Manghsir. | Cháhí 3 or 4 mds. Bárdni 1½ to 2 mds. | Preceded by wheat, and succeeded by cotton—generally 6 months' rest allowed.                                               | Extensively grown, but I do not think it is often of fine growth, or very good quality—the rain for it should be early—and the season not too cold at the time when the picking begins. |
| Irrigated (5 to 8 waterings with rain; 15 or 20)(but without.) [See also Appendix IV.] | Manghsir to Chait. | 10 to 40 mds. ('Gur.')                | Cotton.                                                                                                                    | See separate note Appendix IV.                                                                                                                                                          |



## Agricultural Products.

## [ Chapter III.

| Crops.   | Harvest. | When sown. | Sown after watering ('palewá') or without.                  | Quantity of seed per pakká bigáh.       | Number of ploughings. | Number of hoeings or cleanings. | Is manure used or not.                         |
|----------|----------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Wheat.   | R A B I. | Kátik.     | 'Palewá,' if the soil is 'do-faali'; otherwise, without it. | 21 to 30 sers.                          | 6 to 9—               | Cháhi—2<br>Bárání—1             | Manure used on cháhi land, not on bárání.      |
| Barley.  |          | Kátik.     | See above.                                                  | 15 to 21 sers.                          | 6 to 9—               | Cháhi—1<br>Bárání none.         | Manure used on cháhi sometimes on bárání also. |
| Gram.    |          | Asauj.     | Without watering.                                           | 12 to 15 sers.                          | 3                     | No cleanings.                   | Manure not used.                               |
| Tobacco. |          | Mágh.      | After watering.                                             | 2 sers.                                 | 5                     | 3                               | Manure used as for wheat                       |
| Sarson.  |          | Kátik.     | See Wheat.                                                  | 1 ser.                                  | 6                     | No cleaning.                    | See Wheat.                                     |
| Chiná.   |          | Mágh.      | See Wheat.                                                  | $\frac{1}{2}$ ser to $\frac{3}{4}$ ser. | 6                     | 3                               | See Wheat.                                     |
| Melons.  |          | Mágh.      | Without watering.                                           | $\frac{1}{4}$ ser.                      | 6                     | 3                               | Manure used.                                   |

## Chapter III. ]                      Agricultural Products.

| Irrigated or un-irrigated land.                                                                     | Month of harvest. | Produce per pakká bigáh.                  | Preceded and succeeded by what crops.                                                 | Remarks as to weather, rain, and soil required.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| If irrigated, 6 waterings are given.                                                                | Baisákh.          | Cháhí—10 to 13 mds.<br>Barání—5 to 8 mds. | Bájra or juár. If preceded by Bájra, wheat will grow better and yield a good outturn. | Wheat is not grown generally except in good soil, and there are various distinctions drawn in some parts as to quality of seed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| As above.                                                                                           | Chait.            | Cháhí—11 to 16 mds.<br>Barání—6 to 9 mds. | Bájra or juár—(see above).                                                            | Barley stands to wheat as bájra does to juár—a zamindar will rarely grow barley if he thinks the ground will grow wheat well.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Unirrigated.                                                                                        | Chait.            | 5 to 9 mds.                               | Preceded by juár, and succeeded by the same.                                          | A light crop, wants early rain, and the winter rain ('maháwal') and a gentle equal wind. A dry blast withers the plant.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Irrigated (20 waterings).                                                                           | Jeth.             | 15 to 20 mds.                             | Preceded by cotton, and succeeded by juár.                                            | Like pepper in preferring the dry, hot soil of the khandral and copious watering.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| See Wheat.                                                                                          | Baisákh.          | 3 to 5 mds.                               | See Wheat.                                                                            | This brings out the salt of the soil, which tobacco likes exceedingly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Irrigated (15 waterings).                                                                           | Jeth.             | 12 to 15 mds.                             | Preceded by cotton or juár, and succeeded by juár.                                    | A very rapid crop, and requiring copious irrigation, said to show bad cultivation, I know not why—thus the proverb.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| If irrigated, once, but it is generally un-irrigated being grown in moist lands.—(See Appendix IV). | Jeth.             | 50 to 250 mds.                            | Preceded by 'makái,' succeeded by the same.                                           | <div> <div> 'Chíná,<br/>chorí chakárí<br/>Háre kare<br/>kisán' </div> <div> <i>Let a broken down husbandman do one of three things, cultivate chíná,* thiere, or go out in service.</i> </div> </div> <p>See separate note Appendix IV.</p> <p>* But some wag alluding to the labour of cultivating the crop has replied.</p> <div> <div> 'Chíná,<br/>chorí, chakárí<br/>Mardón hí ká kám' </div> <div> <i>Cultivating chíná, thieving, and service are fit work for men.</i> </div> </div> |

## Agricultural Products.

## [ Chapter III.

§ 6. Sowing for the Rabí begins in Asuj the latter part of September, and continues till Manghsir has half gone—the beginning of December—the order of sowing is gram, barley, wheat. Channá is always sown with a rough drill ('orhná') fastened on to the plough. This is merely a thick piece of bamboo, the upper end of which has been split into many slips and opened out so as to form a kind of trumpet shape. It is strengthened with an iron ring put inside ('andí') and bound with leather outside—the top part of the 'orhná' is called 'dórhí.' It is big enough at the mouth to let a man's full hand in. The sower walks along with his 'chádar' full of seed, and takes out a handful with his right hand and gives it to his left hand to drop down the 'orhná'—the left hand remaining on the 'dórhí' and guiding the plough.\*

Barley is sown with a drill; or broadcast (Ballabgarh 'pabhér'—Delhi 'pabhér' and 'bakhér'—in Sunipat 'bakhér' and 'khindáo.') Wheat is sown with a drill and also broadcast, and in the northern part of the district in the furrow (khúd) without the drill.

§ 7. Sowings for the Kharíf (except for sugarcane of which the special treatment is described further on) begin in Chait with cotton and juár for fodder. Then come bájrâ, the juár intended to give full crop 'makkeí'—'urd'—'moth'—'múng'—'juár,' &c., &c. 'Makkeí' and 'moth' can be sown up to 15 Sáwan. Both modes of sowing are used—broadcast is however preferred when the ground is well moistened as after good rains. When the land is dry the drill is more used.

§ 8. The ordinary number of ploughings is for the Kharíf crops five, and for the Rabí nine. The first ploughing is called 'pár'—the second 'dosar' the third 'tesar'—the fourth 'chausar'—and the fifth 'panchbáhini'—after this there is no special name till the ninth when it is 'naubáhini' and this is enough. But sometimes for sugarcane more is done. The depth of ploughing is only six fingers breadth and is often only three—this is of course merely scratching the ground. Seed is put in about 3 fingers-breadth deep.

Good ploughing is a pakká bighá per day—work goes on from early dawn to evening with two hours rest in the middle of the day. But this of course is work in the Indian style, and allows for some half dozen pulls at the 'hukkáh'—

**Para. 44.**

Sowing for the Rabí.

**Para. 45.**

Sowing for Kharíf.

**Para. 46.**

Number of ploughings, their names:

their depth.

Work how long kept up.

\* Most of the guidance is done with the voice 'Barrh' turns the animal to the right, to turn it to the left, it is necessary to say 'ah' (the 'h' very soft)—and as to stop them, the man makes a noise with his lips ('puchkárí,') for turning, the turn is always made from right to left—this is the cry at the end of each furrow.

## [ Chapter III.                      Agricultural Products.

|                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Remark on well-work.                                                         | <p>four times before mid-day and twice afterwards. Some rest is necessary of course for the bullocks, and to make sure that their necks will not be galled by the yoke ('júá'). I do not know that any special damage is attributed to the rotatory motion at the Persian wheel, but well-work generally is very trying for the animals; the husbandman says, it is as bad for them as gambling is for a man.* The 'sohágá' is used after ploughing, for levelling the ground and breaking the clods ('dalle,' 'dhím.') It is also called 'mahz.' A little 'sohágá' according to the usual way of making diminutives† is 'sohági' or 'mahjí.'</p>                                                                                                                                 |
| <p><b>Para. 47.</b><br/>Lucky days for the zamíndár's ploughing, &amp;c.</p> | <p>§ 9. Propitious times ('mahúrat'), are sought for ploughing—and certain days must be somewhat humoured. Thus on Monday and Saturday a prudent man will not plough with his face to the east—according to the proverb:—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'Som Saníchar, púrab básá,' (basta.)<br/>'Mangal o Sukr mitáwan sánsá,' (quiet your fear.)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 'Disá-súl.'                                                                  | <p>On Monday and Saturday the Demon of the four quarters ('Disá-súl') remains in the east—his location is not so fixed during the rest of the week as give rise to any other proverb, but a zamíndár will not of his own accord go northward on Tuesday and Wednesday—westward on Friday and Sunday—and the south must be avoided on Thursday ('Brihaspat.') These limitations are, I am assured, strictly observed. Wednesday is good for sowing and Tuesday for cutting the crop.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'Budh bowái'<br/>'Mangal lál.'</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p><b>Para. 48.</b><br/>Harvesting how managed.</p> <p>Hired labourers.</p>  | <p>§ 10. Crops are harvested by the zamíndárs themselves, but they generally require the aid of hired labourers—so that in almost every village some of this class will be found. They are for the most part chamárs, but sometimes 'chúhrás.' Málís generally cultivate on their own account, but at times work as labourers. Brahmíns often go shares</p> <hr/> <p>* 'Bail ko kúá,<br/>Mard ko júá.'</p> <p>† A little 'kolhú' will be 'kolhú'—a little well 'kuí.' A pond = 'let' (smaller than a 'johar')—a little pond 'letrí.' 'Johar' itself gives 'johri.'</p> <p>'Kassá' is the big spade-like instrument (also called 'jhám') used for cleaning out wells—'kassí' is the ordinary implement used by a man. A little bed is a 'palangrí.' A little mouse is 'chúhí.'</p> |
| Diminutives how formed.                                                      | <p>‡ Of course a 'hákím's' order, such as a summons to court, must be obeyed whether on a lucky or unlucky day. But the zamíndár will explain his want of success in a suit by saying 'disá-súl ko gayá, is waste natíjā burá honá tha.'—"I went to the devil, so I was bound to be unlucky."</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## Agricultural Products.

## [ Chapter III.]

(‘sájhí’ or ‘sánjhí’) with the proprietor—furnishing one yoke of oxen to one of the owners. A Jat does this too when he is poor.

The rates of pay for the Kharíf season are 2 annas per diem + a ‘rotí’ of  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer weight—but the bread given in is sometimes enough for a full meal. The owner calls on the men he wants for next day the evening before, and looks them up too in the early morning. Then they all go a-field together and begin work. When six ‘gharís’ of the day have passed, the ‘básí’ meal (see para. 134) is brought by the owner’s boy or girl for all the men. After this work goes on again till noon when the main morning meal comes on. The labourers provide this for themselves unless it be a dear season for labour, when the proprietor will have to find it. The work is again resumed, after a pull at the ‘hukkáh,’ and goes on in a quiet way till sundown or after that—and then they all go home together. No one forces the labourers to stay, for no one is extremely anxious to go: they even take an interest in getting the crop cut and gathered in quickly. The general understanding is that the cutting goes on till sundown and the collection of the sheaves after that. Pay is given that evening or the day before. If payment is not made,\* the man is known and marked, and they laugh at him the next season.

In Rabi the labourer mostly takes grain—he wo’nt take cash. The rate is 4 seers—or more, reckoned by sheaves (‘púlís’) which give something less than a seer each. In order to see that he is not cheated by very big sheaves being taken, the owner puts his own people to arrange the stock (‘kúndrá’)—the big sheaves are put down at the bottom, and so are safe. A man cuts about  $\frac{1}{4}$  paccá bighá in the day.

The hired labourer eats three times a day—and there is not much inferiority in his diet to that of the land proprietor. He has not the rank of the zamíndár but otherwise is happy.

Rates of  
pay, Kharif.

Procedure.

Payment  
when made.

Pay in Rabi  
by sheaves.

A man’s  
work per day.

Status and  
condition of  
the hired  
labourer.

\* Some country poet has given an amusing stanza showing the homely altercations that sometimes arise in these matters :—

‘Sikhar dopahri, kallewári,

‘Shábásh mere bhálon ne !

‘Húi shám, din laga chhipne

‘Ab kiyon ghúre jamálon ne !’

*At the time of the early meal (kallewári)  
and at full mid-day you were saying  
‘Bravo! my boys.’ But when evening  
comes and the day begins to die (hide)  
why do you look angrily on us who are  
your sons-in-law (a characteristic expres-  
sion of abuse is to call a man a father, or  
brother of one’s wife.)*

Proverb  
showing  
occasional  
quarrels.

## Chapter III. ]

## Agricultural Products.

**Para. 49.**

Hoeing and weeding.

§ 11. Hoeing and weeding ('nalái') are considered good for all crops but some need this more than others. Sugarcane is never satisfied in this way—cotton likes also much to be clean, while wheat will do with one good hoeing, also juár, and bájrâ. Pepper wants a lot, and tobacco the same.

**Para. 50.**

Manure.

§ 12. Manure is generally the dung of cows, buffaloes, or bullocks fastened up in the house. No zamíndár hesitates to handle it—it would be most unreasonable, for dung and mud serve him instead of wall-papring. The ashes of cow-dung pats ('upla') and of any wood burnt—but not those of the 'khoí' (cane-straw refuse)—all come into use. The great enemy that prevents the supply of manure being much larger than it is the custom of burning such pats for fuel. All but the best families use their women in making them up. When made, they are placed inside a square enclosure called a 'bitaura.' The pats are dried, put inside, and it is then built up solid, and then closed for future use. When the pats are needed, a hole is made in the side and they are taken out as wanted.

**Para. 51.**

Fallows and Rotation of crops.

§ 13. There is no custom of fallows in the district. The statements show only 633 acres, and of this a good deal is owing probably to the prospect of new assessment coming on. The soil indeed has very little rest now-a-days whether from the greed of the zamíndár or from the acceleration which appears going on generally in the slow-paced oriental life. Land, left unsown after one crop is reaped, during the succeeding season is called 'tapar'—next year if it is still left so, it becomes 'banjar.' 'Báhan' is really the name for land after it is ploughed ('báhná'), when sown, it takes the name of its crop. Rotation of crops is partially practised, for the zamíndár has his predilections and prejudices which may be taken as embodying the results of traditional experience about the succession of crops, thus after wheat will come 'juár,' or cotton, or 'moth,' with advantage; after sugarcane, cotton, or 'juár' or 'urd'—after cotton 'makkaí' is very good. The best rotation is given as follows:—sugarcane—then cotton, then tobacco—then pepper, or 'makkaí.'

**Para. 52.**

Carting grain the threshing floor.

§ 14. The grain when cut is carted to the threshing-floor ('pair'—Punjabí, kalwára')—a collection of these is called a 'khátá.' The owner will generally see to his crop himself by sleeping there at night till it is threshed out, which he loses no time in doing.\*

\* 'Pair aur bair,  
Jaldi kar.'

With your threshing-floor and your enemy, deal quickly.

## Agricultural Products.

## [ Chapter III.

§ 15. Grain is either stored in 'kothás' or rooms of the house (see para. 136,) or in 'kothís' in one of them—or in a large canvas bag 'théká' which stands upright by the weight of the grain in it, and holds 50 or even 100 maunds. All kinds of grain are housed in this way. The animals attacking grain when thus stored (besides rats and mice of course if there are any) are 1 'sursali' 2 'khaprá' 3 'dhorá.' Of these the 'dhorá' is a winged insect with a little round body; if the 'khaprá' is put into a granary where he is, he dies not being able to abide the savour of the other! The 'khaprá' is a kind of weevil that confines his depredations to the top of the store—not going more than a span deep. The 'sursali' is a kind of red ant, I saw it once but forgot to note its appearance. He is as bad as the 'dhorá.'

## Para. 53.

Modes of storing grain.

The animals which attack it in the granary.

§ 16. The implements used by the zamíndár are as follows:—The plough ('hal')—of which the wooden share is 'panyará'; the yoke for his oxen ('júá')—'sántá' is the whip he urges them with when lazy or refractory—otherwise he does a great deal with the animal's own tail which he twists and twirls in a manner which by its results would seem most significant. The reins he checks them with are 'rás.' He has besides, his axe ('kuhári')—and the spade-hoe ('kassi')—the common country hoe ('khurpá')—and the small hand scythe with jagged edges like a saw ('dráti')—with which he cuts most of his crops. The 'gandásá' is a chopper for cutting up 'juár' stalks and sugarcane—and a smaller tool of the same kind is a 'gandásí.' The 'khodálá' 'khoduá,' or 'rámprá' is a kind of 'spud' with a thick handle used for making holes when the line of action is the same as that of the hand—thrust downward. A smaller one is á 'khodálí'—'kasólá' is a tool used for hoeing, smaller than a 'kassí,' but working on the same principle. The village carpenter has his 'karaunth' or saw—his axe of course, which is heavy and effective—the 'bassolá' is the hoe-like tool with which he so cleverly smooths and planes his wood—a smaller one 'bassoli' is the apprentice-tool which he first puts into the hands of his boy when teaching him the trade. 'Nihan' and 'nihání' are the large and small chisels which he strikes with the 'bassolá' turned backward (oudhá.) 'Barmá' or 'siyár' is the gimlet and 'kamání' the bow-like instrument with which he works it. 'Randá' is the plane. For the black-smith the chief tools are:—the anvil ('airan')--the hammer ('ghan')--and 'hathaurá' a smaller one—and the pincers ('sindás' and 'sindásí.')

## Para. 54.

Agricultural implements.

The carpenter.

The Black-smith.



## Chapter III. ]

## Agricultural Products.

**Para. 55.**Importance  
of cattle.Grazing and  
watering.Statement of  
cattle.

§ 17. Cattle of course form an important feature of the agricultural economy \* of the district. An ordinary Jat will certainly have his yoke of oxen and a cow or buffalo, or both. A cow gives eight or ten calves, one a year; and a buffalo will give 15 or more. The cattle are milked (‘dúhná’) at sunrise—the vessel (‘dúhni’) either of earth or of ‘pítal’ is put up in a niche in the wall and some two hours later the milk is warmed up to boiling. The skim comes up and then the vessel is taken off the fire, and put away for use, but the cream (‘malái’) is taken away. ‘Ghí’ is made the next day in the churn (‘bilomini’) the milk being curdled with a little ‘lassí.’ Buffaloes’ milk is considered richer and stronger than cows’ or goats.’ Among buffaloes one of a ‘bhúra’ (dirty grey-brown?) colour is the best though it is rare: its milk is considered speedily nourishing.† Cattle are taken out to graze when the sun gets up in winter—in the hot weather buffaloes and bullocks are taken out in the last watch of the night (‘pasar.’) Sheep and goats cannot feed when the dew is on the ground: they get worms in the mouth and feet. Water is given about 10 o’clock and again after this toward sunset—they come home before the sun goes down. In the cold weather water is generally given only once—as of course

\* An old saying is

‘*Bhains ká than  
Yá kúe kí man.*’

Either the teat of the buffalo or the masonry top of the well (is necessary in time of drought).

† There are several sayings of a very idiomatic kind which are explained by this—as for the rarity of the colour (which I am bad at describing though I know it myself)

‘*Bhúra bhainsa, chándili Jo,  
Pús maháwat, birle hí ho.*’

A bhúra buffalo, a woman with no hair on the top of her head, a winter rain in Poh—these may be, but rarely. Then again as to the strength of the nourishment of its milk. Two men are wrestling together, and one tauntingly challenges the other to come on ‘taine kyá bhúri bhains ká dúdh piyá hai’ (have you been drinking the milk of a ‘bhura’ coloured buffalo.)

And as to the value of the animal when a man is angry without a cause—the object of his resentment says “kyá téri bhúri bhains khól-li.” Have I carried off your ‘bhúri’ buffalo.

## Agricultural Products.

## [ Chapter III.]

thirst is less. The following statement shows the number of horned cattle, sheep, goats and mares, in the district as compiled from the village statements:—

| TAH-SIL.    | C H A K.           | Plough cattle. | Other kind. | Sheep. | Goats. | Mares. | TOTAL.   |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| BALLABGARH. | Khádar Bángar, ... | 5,480          | 12,402      | 412    | 1,528  | 266    | 20,088   |
|             | Bángar, ... ..     | 8,518          | 20,327      | 950    | 3,830  | 336    | 33,961   |
|             | Dahri Sailábá, ... | 2,634          | 3,947       | 417    | 621    | 93     | 7,712    |
|             | Zerkohí, ... ..    | 2,859          | 6,700       | 191    | 5,339  | 128    | 15,217   |
|             | Khandrát, ... ..   | 1,280          | 3,022       | 214    | 806    | 38     | 5,360    |
|             | Kohí, ... ..       | 2,841          | 12,039      | 123    | 12,743 | 30     | 27,776   |
|             | TOTAL, ...         | 23,612         | 58,437      | 2,307  | 24,867 | 891    | 1,10,114 |
| DELHI.      | Khádar Bángar, ... | 1,350          | 4,372       | 612    | 182    | 89     | 6,605    |
|             | Bángar, ... ..     | 11,200         | 32,455      | 2,204  | 3,225  | 581    | 49,665   |
|             | Dábar, ... ..      | 7,115          | 17,027      | 728    | 899    | 194    | 25,963   |
|             | Zerkohí, ... ..    | 2,468          | 6,889       | 495    | 675    | 116    | 10,643   |
|             | Kohí, ... ..       | 1,776          | 4,392       | 86     | 889    | 44     | 7,187    |
|             | Khandrát, ... ..   | 1,033          | 3,778       | 520    | 744    | 68     | 6,143    |
|             | TOTAL, ...         | 24,942         | 68,913      | 4,645  | 6,614  | 1,092  | 1,06,206 |
| SUNI-PAT.   | Khádar, ... ..     | 14,209         | 29,750      | 4,869  | 2,831  | 278    | 51,937   |
|             | Bángar, ... ..     | 17,847         | 48,091      | 3,401  | 4,451  | 375    | 74,165   |
|             | TOTAL, ...         | 32,056         | 77,841      | 8,270  | 7,282  | 653    | 1,26,102 |
| DIS-TRICT.  | GRAND TOTAL, ...   | 80,610         | 2,05,191    | 15,222 | 38,763 | 2,636  | 3,42,422 |

§ 18. In connection with the subject of cattle may be noticed the custom of 'rorá nikálná.' 'Rorá' is a disease of the cattle—as bad as cholera is for men. To do away with it a rope is tied across from one house to another at the entering in at the village—on it a piece of 'siris' wood and a 'ghará-lid' ('chapní') are tied in the middle. And underneath it a plough in the ground. A weed, called 'bhainsá-gúgal' is burnt like incense in a fire—its smoke is put on all the animals of the village—it either stops disease or prevents it—on the rope near the 'chapni' a red piece of thread and 'supárí' \*(chhalia) is fixed on the day of giving smoke to the animals—they eat stale bread so as not to light their own fires. No grinding is heard either throughout the village that day, which is called 'akhtá.' All Hindu zamíndárs observe the ceremony and so do Mussalmáns.

\* A small round thing used with 'pán' (betel-leaf.)

## Para. 56.

The custom  
of 'Rorá  
nikálná.

## Chapter IV.]

## Wells—Bands—and Canals.

## CHAPTER IV.

## IRRIGATION.

*Wells—Bands—and Canals.***Para. 57.**

Irrigation in  
Delhi district  
comparative-  
ly abundant.

§ 1. Delhi stands high in the list of Punjab districts as regards the proportion of protected, *i. e.*, irrigable area. The statistics, given for the purposes of the Famine Commission,\* place the percentage of such area, as compared with the total cultivated land, at 37 of which 15 (see para. 66) may be taken as protected by wells, 4 by bands and irrigation from Jhils, and 18 by canals. Some particular notice will now be taken of each of these.

**Para. 58.**

Number and  
kinds of wells.

'Kúrand ká  
cháh.'

§ 2. There are † in the whole district 8,841 working wells, *viz.*, 4,797 in Sunipat, 2,256 in Delhi, 1,788 in Ballabgarh. This information, however, is not so precise as it looks, for "wells," so called, are of four kinds, of very unequal degrees of efficiency in irrigation. There is first the ordinary masonry well, ‡ made of brick, or stone, and mortar, and constructed to last, and often actually lasting hundreds of years. § Next in point of solidity of construction is the dry masonry well. This is found chiefly in the circles near the hills where the vicinity of the rock renders the use of rough, half hewn, stone very cheap; but there are not very many places where this kind of construction answers. Then there is the wooden well, || a well of which the sides are built of curved block pieces of wood, like the segments of a cart wheel, in length varying from 9 inches to two feet. These wells in favourable soil, and not too deep-sunk, last for many years, sometimes a full generation. They are found in many circles but specially in certain villages of the Khádar. Lower than these in the scale of efficiency and durability is the Jár-ká-kúa, ¶ a mere hole, dug in the earth with its sides fenced round

\* See Volume I of Report page 178.

† Or were in the years of measurement 1872—75; the number would now almost certainly be somewhat larger.

‡ 'Pakká kúa,' 'golá,' 'rékhtá.'

§ It depends very much on the sub-soil whether a well will last—the old wells (which are made with a mortar, hardly ever alas equalled now-a-days!) often fail, and fall into large block pieces, because of some treacherous giving way of a sandy, which is always liable to become a hollow sub-soil.

|| 'Gandwále ká cháh.'

¶ Also called 'Banwála.'

Good soil  
for durability  
of wells.

## Wells—Bands—and Canals.

## [ Chapter IV.

with brushwood of various kinds \* and thus forming a rude support to the crumbling soil. These wells are of course very cheap, and in most places last only one, two, or three years, though in a firm hard soil they may last a little longer. The depth to which they are sunk is of course small, the deepest that I have noticed was about twenty feet. Some villages, like Náhrí in Sunipat, or Pindwálá kalán in the Delhi Dábar, are famous for this characteristic of their irrigation—one that the zamíndár knows how to value, though he will ventilate the fact as a grievance if he thinks there is any chance of its being believed.

§ 3. Besidethese wells is the 'jhalár,' and the 'dhenklí'—the former is found on the side of river streams and Jhíls, and is merely a variety of the Persian wheel with larger 'tindás' (water pots)—the latter is a simple but ingenious apparatus by which the water to be raised comes up in a vessel suspended from the long arm of a lever of the balance kind, and its weight is overcome by the weight of a block of hard earth or mud piled on the other end of the lever. The pole constituting the beam of the lever works up and down on a rude wooden fulcrum placed in a fork of the support which is also of wood. When the water raised is to be emptied into the distributory channel, the weight of the short end holds the vessel at the level of the surface. The manual labour necessary is employed to sink the vessel in the well—a curiously inverted process but which answers its purpose. The mechanical advantage is found in the length of the arm from which the vessel hangs. Supposing it double the other it is clear that a power =  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the weight only is required for sinking the vessel in the well, and as the weight is so graduated as to only just exceed that of the water-vessel when full—it follows that the husbandman working at his 'dhénklí' is nearly as twice well off mechanically speaking as when pulling over the smooth pulley of the rope—and-bucket well.†

§ 4. As to the means of raising the water there are two kinds of wells—the rope-and-bucket or 'charsá,' and the Persian wheel or 'harat.' The first is the only kind used in the southern part of the district and up northward to Rathdhaneh, i. e., nearly as far as Sunipat. Then comes a small zone in

## Para. 59.

'Jhalár.'

'Dhénklí.'

## Para. 60.

Two modes of raising water 'charsá' and 'harat'

Remark on the 'Dhénklí.'

\* The most common kinds of wood, used for this purpose, are 'jhári,' 'dhák,' and 'bánsá.'

† This is clear theoretically, and practically also there is not much less advantage: so that I do not understand the remark in Punjab Products. page 207—"it is the most laborious and least productive of all methods of irrigation." As a matter of fact the irrigation is given only to small plots of land, but it is by men who would otherwise probably get and give no water at all.

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Comparative efficiency of these.

Reasons determining the prevalence of one or of the other.

The 'charsá' is harder for the men than the 'harat.'

This seen in the muscles of 'charsá' working zamíndáras.

Description of a good typical well-cultivation in a Jat village.

which both 'charsá' and 'harat' are found, and then beyond this, comes the part where only the 'harat' is used. In Karnal district, Tahsíl Pánipát, I believe, the Persian wheel alone is employed. Both kinds of wells are so commonly known that I need not describe them.\* There is the question, however, of comparative efficiency as regards irrigation on which a few notes may be made. It is not merely the depth of the spring level that practically decides the question for the agriculturist which he shall use. It is far more if not entirely a matter of custom and traditional habit. There are villages in the Khádar, where the water is so near that a Persian wheel would seem the simplest mode of raising water, where yet from long hereditary use the people employ only the 'charsá.' And again in some villages north of Sunipat the water is not so very near as from this cause alone to make the 'harat' specially eligible. A fact which is more likely to afford a partial explanation in some cases is the difference in the division of labour. In the 'harat' the arduous labour falls alone on the oxen. In the 'charsá' while the animals have to work hard, there is also a good deal of active though intermittent labour for the men. The toil of the oxen in the 'harat' is unremitting, while in the 'charsá' though the temporary strain is greater, there are intervals of rest while the animals are coming up from the hollow ('gon') where they are released from the 'láo.' The man driving the Persian wheel ordinarily sits on the beam behind the oxen as they go round. The influence of the active muscular strain in the 'charsa' work is seen in the well developed sinewy frames of the Jats and Ahírs who work at this from morning till night. Nothing is pleasanter of its kind than to walk through a well-cultivated Jat village in the early morning say in the middle or latter end of March. The season if it has been a fairly favourable one has started the Rabí crops with a decently heavy winter rain ('maháwat') about the end of December, but since then there has been fair weather with a bright sun and gentle west wind, and the first watering ('korwa') has done its work and brought on the crops to that stage when they want moisture again. The fields round the village are masses of green, interspersed here and there with lines of the yellow mustard flower—near the houses the crops look darker than the others and have a stronger growth telling of thickly laid manure. The wells are frequent and close and their elevated platform enables the eye to pick them out at once in

\* The double rope of the 'harat' is called 'mál'—the wooden transverse pieces in which the "tindás" are fastened are called 'rédí'—the ends of these perforate the two parts of the 'mál.' The 'bár' is the wheel on which it lies.

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the landscape and calculate roughly how much land lies under each. On every side the oxen are moving up and down the pretty long slope leading to the hollow which is dug out so as to give them a better purchase on the ground in making the pull to raise the water—the voices of men and boys at close intervals fill the air with the musical cry made when the 'charsá' is being heaved up at the top of the pull. Streams of water trickling silently along the narrow, carefully earthed up, irrigation channels tell that busy work is going on, and here and there a barefooted Jat is alternately opening up and closing the little beds ('kiárí') which all careful cultivators use so as to economise the precious fluid. Spare yoke of oxen stand lazily eating straw at the mud-built manger—trees sprinkled here and there give at once variety and shade to the scene which to one interested in the people is very pleasing. Several hundred acres are laboriously and finely tilled, and the sweat of the brow earns good bread. The men themselves, as before noted, are of good stature, straight-limbed, and wiry withal. Their voices are baritones, not wanting in a rough melody, and their faces are many of them comely. Draw up to them and unless they imagine that anything is to be got by whining, their talk will show them fairly well to do, and contented.

§ 5. But to return to the question of the efficiency of the 'charsá' as compared with the 'harat.' The labour of the men on the 'charsá' has already been stated as greater than at the 'harat.' The labour of the oxen is considered more severe also. Personal observation obtained the following figures which may be relied on as trustworthy and carefully accurate. The depth of water of course is a very important element in determining the supply—another, less so perhaps but still important, is the abundance of the spring supply; as a water-level which falls rapidly is much the same as if it were originally lower. The number of men again at work \* makes a difference necessarily, and also the size of the 'charsá.'† A big one though it moves a trifle more slowly on the whole yields more. The yield in Mitráon it will be noticed on a good specimen of well with men to match is very large. The general result, so far as it goes, would show the supply yielded by a fair 'charsá' to be greater than that of a Persian wheel.

**Para. 61.**

Comparison  
of the 'charsá'  
and 'harat'—  
(continued.)

\* Only one man at a time can work at the bucket, but at the pegs of the 'láo,' there are sometimes two—sometimes one only.

† The size of the 'charsá' is reckoned by the number of 'muthís' or hand-breadths—it measures when held suspended vertically.



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Experiments of one hour's out-turn.

|                | VILLAGE. | Time of day.           | Depth to water. | Pairs of oxen. | No. of men at the pegs. | How many 'muthí' ká Charsá. | Water in one turn.  | No. of turns.        | Out-turn in one hour. |
|----------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Charsá.        | Sunpiat, | 10 to 11 A. M. {       | 8½ 'háths.'     | 2              | 2 men                   | 9                           | 3 mds.              | 98                   | 340 mds.              |
|                |          |                        | 11 'háths.'     | ...            | on pegs                 | ...                         | 18½ sers.           | ...                  | ...                   |
| Charsá.        | Zainpur, | 11.45 to 12.45 A. M. { | 9 'háths.'      | 2              | 1 man                   | 9 rather                    | 2 mds. (            | 98                   | 267½ mds.             |
|                |          |                        | 11 'háths.'     | ...            | on peg                  | short                       | 29½ sers.           | rope for 4 minutes.) | broken                |
| Persian wheel. | Bégah,   | 12 to 1 P. M. {        | 9 'háths.'      | 1              | ...                     | 51 tindás                   | × 3 sers            | 77                   | 316 mds.              |
|                |          |                        | 11 'háths.'     | ...            | ...                     | ...                         | 3½ chits.           | ...                  | ...                   |
| Charsá.        | Mitráon, | 12.30 to 1.30 P. M. {  | 8 'háths.'      | 2              | 2 men                   | 9 full                      | 3 mds. 23½          | 113                  | 405¾ mds.             |
|                |          |                        | 13 'háths.'     | ...            | on pegs                 | ...                         | 52 × 2 S. 14 chits. | ...                  | ...                   |
| Charsá.        | Tehár,   | 3.10 to 4.10 P. M. {   | 12 'háths.'     | 2              | 2 men                   | 9 full                      | 3 mds. 20½          | 107                  | 326 mds.              |
|                |          |                        | 19 'háths.'     | ...            | on pegs                 | ...                         | 51 × 23, 14 chits.  | ...                  | 6 sers.               |

How much water is required to water a given area.

It is difficult to estimate the quantity of water required to water a given area—but at different rates of depth some comparative idea may be obtained as follows, taking 340 maunds as perhaps the fairest average:—

This gives  $340 \times 82 \frac{2}{7} = 27,977$  lbs nearly.

A cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz. avoirdupois = 62½ lbs, so that there would be 447½ cubic feet nearly poured out in one hour.

At an estimate of 1 inch depth this would give very nearly an acre in a day of eight working hours. The actual extent irrigated is less than this considerably, and the depth I should say greater.

Para. 62.  
Area protected by a 'láo' on the average.

§ 6. The estimate of the extent of land which can be considered thoroughly protected by a one-láo well is not very clearly made out. It necessarily differs inversely according to the depth and rapidity of exhausting the supply. The zamíndárs themselves perhaps think the latter point more important than the actual depth from the surface. Nothing delights a good husbandman more than a strong equable spring of water which he can work at for hours without reducing it more than a foot or so—'pakká pání'—then he calls it—'kachchá pání'—on the other hand he complains of



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greatly—where the water level sinks sometimes as much as 6 or 7 feet in a few hours. In a good many villages the wells cannot be worked continuously all day—rest has to be given to them to get the supply replenished by percolation. 10 acres on the average is perhaps a low estimate of protection—the zamíndárs will allow this—about 11 will give probably more really accurate results. The least diameter for a single ‘láo’ well that I have seen in use is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  or say 4 cubits equal to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet or thereabouts. The largest would be more than double this—a four-láo well in full work is a fine sight.

is about 11  
acres.

§ 7. The cleaning out of wells depends much on their position as of course one protected by a masonry coping (‘man’) standing a foot or two above the surface of the ground prevents sand and earth from falling in. The Persian wheel which generally has nothing of the kind requires much more attention in this respect than the ‘charsá.’ The latter if kept fairly full of water needs cleaning only once in 5 years, and often not then. The task when necessary is performed by the owner or his tenants.

**Para. 63.**  
Cleaning  
out wells.

§ 8. The expense of sinking a well of course varies very greatly according to the kind of soil in which it is made and the depth at which water is met with. In Sunipat there are three degrees noted—one of the Bángar soil (‘garh’), the second is the higher Khádar—the third the land immediately bordering on the river. In digging wells in the Bángar, the soil turned out is very generally stiff loam, with here and there a stratum of ‘kankar.’ Occasionally a small depth of sand intervenes to be succeeded lower down by the loam as above. In the Khádar this soil is not found or found only in thin strata; the subsoil is mainly sand. Of course this alters the conditions of excavation. The plan of sinking a well is as follows:—

**Para. 64.**  
Expense of  
sinking a well

the subsoils  
found in Suni-  
pat.

The earth is excavated down to the spring level—then the ‘nīm-chak’ is made—a round frame either of ‘kíkár,’ ‘lasora’ or ‘dhak’—the wood is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot broad and a span thick (*i.e.*, high.) The pieces are fitted closely together like those of a wheel, and are fastened with nails. On this is built up the masonry cylinder (‘golá’ or ‘kothí’). This generally extends beneath the surface from 14 to 17 ‘háths’ and above it some 12 or 13 ‘háths.’ On the top of this cylinder a rough frame work is placed consisting of four large beams, two one way and two another (‘dháran.’) On these is heaped up a mixture of mud and earth—as a make-weight, and the earth dug out from below is also put on it. The weight thus accumulated sinks the well down to the

Mode of  
operations  
the ‘nīmchak’

the ‘kothí’

the ‘dháran’

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|                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Old way of sinking in the Bāngar.                 | <p>surface or further. It is then built up again. The old way used to be to sink the cylinder down to the real spring level; but now the usual way is to sink it, as said before, down some 14 or 15 cubits and then bore down in the centre of the cylinder with a 'ballí' made of two or three beams fitted together and headed with a sharp point. Across this 'ballí' is fitted a cross beam 'dandílá' to both ends of which is fastened a well rope. This is passed over a pulley (chák or bhāwan) as at the well and then the 'ballí' is alternately raised and let down sinking down at each time lower and lower till the real spring is arrived at. This is at 52 'háths' beneath the surface, and this point the natural spring level ('sár') is called accordingly 'bawání.'</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| the present practice of boring down in the centre |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| the 'Báwaní' spring level.                        | <p>In the 'Khádar' water is found at 14 'háths,' and the cylinder goes some 7 or 8 'háths' below this point. The 'nīmchak' is made by the village carpenter—the masonry work requires a mason who is found only in the towns or larger villages. In the Khádar the excavation is made by the Jats themselves. In every village are several fellows who can dive ('gote mār'), and they go down into the water with the 'khássa' which brings up each time enough earth to give hard work to some 20 men to raise it up on to the 'dháran'—platform. The divers are of every tribe and caste. In the Bāngar the plan used to be the same, but since the canal irrigation has rendered the sub-soil percolation more copious, few men not making a regular trade of it can stand the enormous flow of water that comes in below a certain depth, so that the diver who can work in a Bāngar 'golá' generally becomes known—he has also the dignity of a special name * 'Sihá.' They are generally of the Jhínwar caste. They get about 12 annas or Re. 1/-per foot of excavation—with a 'pagrí' at the finish.</p> |
| Khádar wells                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| well-divers and sinkers.                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Bāngar men.                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Rates of pay.                                     | <p>For beginning the work of course a lucky day is necessary. The 'parohit' or some other person possessing the necessary learning is called in, and generally getting something for his pains—either a rupee, or some meal and 'ghi,'† points out the propitious season. It is incumbent on the husbandman at all events to make a beginning on that day—if he cannot conveniently spend much time he must at least dig not less than five hoe-fuls with his 'kassí.' The undertaking thus auspiciously begun may then be intermitted, if need be, for a month. There is a practice still obtaining in some parts of placing 5 vessels full of water on the spot</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| A lucky start is necessary.                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Old practice of divining a good place for a well. | <p>* Jhámí—the tool is called Jhám.<br/>† When food is thus given it is called 'sīdhá.'</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

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chosen for the well. After standing for a whole night, if they are found full in the morning, the place is reckoned lucky. If not full, expectation of good water is unreasonable. Some of the intelligent zamíndárs, however, doubt whether this is thoroughly reliable. A more reasonable custom is that of distributing alms large or small on the completion of the undertaking. When asked what would happen if this is not done, the zamíndárs reply—'who would omit such a good precaution? The work of danger is finished, and thanks are reasonable.' The speculative character of the risks in sinking a well is shown by the proverb.

'Johar dāmán.'—To dig a pond requires but money.

'Kúá Rámán.'—But Rámá's aid (is necessary) for a well.

§ 9. Distinctions are drawn here as elsewhere as to the quality of the water which may be sweet ('míthá')—brackish ('malmalá')—or salt ('namkín' or 'khará.') The salt water is of course not good for water, but the brackish wells often produce the finest crops, nor is this good effect confined alone to inferior soils. On superior soil also it is considered best of all to have the first watering ('kor' or 'korwá') made by brackish water, and then water with sweet. Where there are two wells within a practicable distance of each other—the water of both will be interchanged in this way—the brackish water irrigating the lands of both for the 'kor,' and then the sweet water coming over all in its turn. The reason given for this is that the land requires some degree of saltiness—it is alleged that there will be a perceptible difference in the yield of two fields side by side—one of which has the 'malmalá kor,' and the other the sweet. The appreciation of salt as a manure is shown from the fact that it is common to scrape the ground round the 'ábádí' and carry it on the fields—one cart-load being a dose for 2 kachá bighás. Distinction is even made in the quality of land from its trees—the best banjar is shown by the growth of 'dhák'—then 'bánsá' (*Tephrosia purpurea*) and lastly 'kair.' The 'bánsa' itself is known as a salt plant, and consequently the land near the plant for a short time is productive—but afterwards becomes what it naturally would be.

Doubted by some.

Distribution of alms.

### Para. 65.

Distinctions drawn as to quality of water.

Salt as a manure.

Land affected by the saline qualities of its trees.

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Para. 66.

§ 10. Some facts about wells in each chak are given below :—

Number of wells in each chak.

| TAHSIL.              | Assessment circle. | Cultivat-<br>ed area<br>in acres. | W E L L S. |                     |        | AREA IRRIGATED FROM<br>WELLS WITH PERCENT-<br>AGE ON CULTIVATED<br>AREA. |                     |               |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
|                      |                    |                                   | Masonry.   | Without<br>masonry. | Total. | Masonry.                                                                 | Without<br>masonry. | Total.        |
| B A L L A B G A R H. | Khádar Bángar...   | 39,353                            | 246        | 75                  | 321    | A.<br>2,015                                                              | A.<br>404           | A.<br>2,419   |
|                      | Bángar ... ..      | 57,870                            | 613        | 217                 | 830    | 5<br>6,359                                                               | 1<br>1,505          | 6<br>7,864    |
|                      | Dahri—sailábá...   | 20,437                            | 159        | 7                   | 166    | 11<br>658                                                                | 3<br>11             | 14<br>669     |
|                      | Zerkohí ... ..     | 18,147                            | 160        | 3                   | 163    | 3<br>874                                                                 | 0<br>3              | 3<br>877      |
|                      | Khandrát ... ..    | 6,254                             | 228        | 0                   | 228    | 4<br>1,871                                                               | 0<br>0              | 4<br>1,871    |
|                      | Kohí ... ..        | 16,090                            | 80         | 0                   | 80     | 30<br>334                                                                | 0<br>0              | 30<br>334     |
|                      | TOTAL ...          | 1,58,151                          | 1,486      | 302                 | 1,788  | 2<br>12,111                                                              | 0<br>1,923          | 2<br>14,034   |
| D E L H I.           | Khádar Bángar...   | 9,188                             | 103        | 156                 | 259    | 881                                                                      | 1,653               | 2,534         |
|                      | Bángar ... ..      | 74,525                            | 512        | 182                 | 694    | 10<br>3,927                                                              | 18<br>2,380         | 28<br>6,307   |
|                      | Dábar ... ..       | 53,249                            | 745        | 32                  | 777    | 5<br>5,259                                                               | 3<br>205            | 8<br>5,464    |
|                      | Zerkohí ... ..     | 18,047                            | 207        | 1                   | 208    | 10<br>1,775                                                              | 0<br>13             | 10<br>1,788   |
|                      | Kohí ... ..        | 12,825                            | 70         | 0                   | 70     | 9<br>722                                                                 | 0<br>0              | 9<br>722      |
|                      | Khandrát ... ..    | 4,976                             | 246        | 2                   | 248    | 6<br>2,012                                                               | 0<br>15             | 6<br>2,027    |
|                      | TOTAL ...          | 1,72,810                          | 1,883      | 373                 | 2,256  | 41<br>14,576                                                             | 0<br>4,266          | 41<br>18,842  |
| S U N I P A T.       | Bángar ... ..      | 1,16,982                          | 887        | 189                 | 1,076  | 6,197                                                                    | 1,573               | 7,770         |
|                      | Khádar ... ..      | 71,152                            | 2,597      | 1,124               | 3,721  | 6<br>28,447                                                              | 1<br>8,345          | 7<br>36,792   |
|                      | TOTAL ...          | 1,88,134                          | 3,484      | 1,313               | 4,797  | 40<br>34,644                                                             | 12<br>9,918         | 52<br>44,562  |
| DISTRICT.            | GRAND TOTAL ...    | 5,19,095*                         | 6,853      | 1,988               | 8,841  | 19<br>61,331                                                             | 5<br>16,107         | 24<br>77,438* |

\* These are the figures of the assessment reports. The corrected area is 5,19,417—or 322 acres more. The corrected well watered area is 75,389 (see para. 200 ).

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§ 11. Irrigation from 'bands' is a characteristic feature in all parts of the district, lying under or near the hills. The principle is that of concentrating the rain-fall so as permanently to moisten a given cultivated area, allowing surplus water to run or drain off—and applications of this principle were successfully made on a large scale by the former rulers of the country. In no respect perhaps does the civilization of the Mughal Empire show better than in this of artificial irrigation. In a report of 1848, written by Mr. E. Battie, in charge of the Najafgarh Jhíl works, there is an interesting account of two of the largest of the hill circle 'bands'—Chhatarpur, and Khirkí. But there are numerous others which only a good local knowledge gives an acquaintance with, for most of them are in a semi-ruinous condition, and not a few are in out of the way corners, among ravines, or on the slope of not very accessible hills. Some are evidently too far gone for repair, some are not worth it, \* but others almost certainly are, and might well get it from the District Funds.† It gives a sense of dreary desolation to ride through these gaping holes in what are still magnificent lines of works which might be so beneficial and remunerative, but of which the only use at present seems to be to remind us that in some administrative matters we have much to learn.

§ 12. Below is given a list of all but very petty 'bands' showing the locality, and the area affected by them, with some other facts. One or two of the large earth-work 'bands' and notably that of Tilpat, have been very much injured by the construction of the Agra Canal, the line of which comes down athwart the catch basin of the 'band' in one part. It may be noted that there are places here and there where probably new 'bands' might be constructed with success. There are two or three places at the foot of the hills on their Ballabgarh side where it is almost impossible to think that

**Para. 67.**Irrigation  
from 'bands.'**Para. 68.**List of  
'bands.'Sites for  
new 'bands.'

\* There is a printed correspondence on this subject with Government letter No. 2,927 I. dated 10th July 1877.

† One attempt by the way has recently been made to do the right thing in this, but it was not successful. The District Rates Committee last year (1878-79) appropriated a large sum to repair the breach in the Gawálpahári 'band.' The estimates were sound, and could have been successfully carried out, but the work was not pushed on with sufficient energy, though on the approach of the rainy season, great exertions were made to raise the work to a sufficient height to save it from the expected floods. The Tahsildar sent in a false report as to the height of the earth-work, but when the rains began, the truth was found out. For several days an exciting race ensued between the slowly rising embankment and the uncertain effects of the heavy clouds, but at last a 2-inch rain came, and the embankment "went." An episode not without a moral!

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water might not be thus advantageously stored. I know that the zamíndárs are foolishly obstinate about the proposal to pay 8 annas per bigáh instead of 4 annas, but this I believe is partly because of the new Settlement and the fear lest the erection or repair of a 'band' should bring with it an increase in the assessment. I think in some instances now they would be willing to pay the higher rate, but if not I would still suggest consideration of the projects in question, not as a financial speculation but as a benefit to the least advantageously situated parts of the district.

| No. | N A M E.       | T A H S I L.   | REMARKS AS TO AREA IRRIGATED,<br>CONDITION, &c.                                                                                                 |
|-----|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Ambarhai ...   | Delhi ...      | Estimated to irrigate 215 acres, but this 'band' has been broken, and is not worth repair, in fact it probably did more harm than good.         |
| 2   | Arangpur ...   | Ballabgarh ... | About 130 acres are moistened by this 'band,' which is a natural basin and thus is easily kept in fair working order.                           |
| 3   | Bijwásan ...   | Delhi ...      | About 300 acres were moistened by this 'band,' but it is broken now and should not be repaired, as it does more harm than good.                 |
| 4   | Chhatarpur ... | Ballabgarh ... | A fine 'band' moistening some 500 acres, broken and wants repairing. If it is not repaired, deterioration of the neighbouring lands is certain. |
| 5   | Gwálpahári ... | Gurgáon ...    | Another fine 'band'—the lands of six villages would benefit from its repair, and will be damaged by its continued broken condition.             |
| 6   | Hauz Khás ...  | Ballabgarh ... | About 40 acres here form a 'hauz' or bath-tank in fair preservation and there is no chance of damage.                                           |
| 7   | Khirkí ...     | Ballabgarh ... | This 'band' is broken and might well be repaired, it would prevent the formation of ravines and fissures over a large extent of ground.         |
| 8   | Mahpálpur ...  | Delhi ...      | A very fine masonry 'band' but broken and neglected—would moisten 200 acres if well looked after, and preserve other land too.                  |

Wells—Bands—and Canals. [ Chapter IV.

| No. | N A M E.                     | T A H S I L.   | REMARKS AS TO AREA IRRIGATED,<br>CONDITION, &c.                                                                                                                        |
|-----|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9   | Mánakpur ...<br>Basantnagar. | Delhi ... ..   | A first rate position for a 'band,' but broken now in the middle, still moistens about 100 acres. Ravines are forming near the break—a masonry 'band.'                 |
| 10  | Naráina ...                  | Delhi ... ..   | A kachá 'band' made in 1861—and broken in 1875. No need to repair it, it is not in a good place.                                                                       |
| 11  | Pálam ... ..                 | Delhi ... ..   | A large work, broken, and not fit to be repaired. If 'bands' are made on this side of the hills they should be made higher up, i. e., more to the east than this line. |
| 12  | Rajokhri ...                 | Delhi ... ..   | A very strong masonry 'band' of ancient make, long since partially broken, now it would be difficult to repair as deep ravines have formed.                            |
| 13  | Sultánpur ...                | Ballabgarh ... | A pakká 'band' repaired by the zamíndárs, somewhat broken but not much—and will be now doubtless repaired. Moistens some 40 acres.                                     |
| 14  | Tilpat ... ..                | Ballabgarh ... | A large kachá 'band' made in 1861—broken by the line of the Agra Canal. It still moistens some land, but not much.                                                     |
| 15  | Tughlakábád...               | Ballabgarh ... | Two 'bands,' one an old one, the other made in 1861—broken but might well be repaired—perhaps by the zamíndárs—about 110 acres moistened by them.                      |
| 16  | Yáhyánagar ...               | Ballabgarh ... | A kachá 'band' made in 1861, and still in good repair. Some ábíaná is taken here.                                                                                      |

§ 13. There are besides the hill 'bands' in the north-west of Ballabgarh, the south-west of Delhi, and the east centre of Ballabgarh, several minor 'bands,' made to catch the drainage near Dhauj and Pálí, but these apparently are very happy-go-lucky concerns, and are not at present of any considerable importance. There is also, or rather was, a 'band' in the boundary of Pugthalla in the north-west of Sunipat tahsíl which the men of that village either erected or, as some say, strengthened in the stormy days of the mutiny. For twenty years therefore the band has been doing its work, but

Para. 69.

Minor  
'bands' in  
south Ballab-  
garh.

The Pugthal-  
la 'band.'



## Chapter IV.] Wells—Bands—and Canals.

Small 'band'  
at Mandauri.

**Para. 70.**

Najafgarh  
Jhíl.

History of  
drainage  
schemes.

Kishan Lal's  
proposals.

Work carried  
out by Captain  
Durand.

lately complaint was made by the villagers of Ballí Kutabpur whose land, it will be seen on the map, is on the south-west corner a good deal swamped by the drainage water, thrown back by the 'band.' The canal officers, on the ground that a natural drainage of the country was obstructed, have obtained the demolition of the 'band'; the water now if it goes along what is said to be the drainage line of this part of the country, should go off south-west and then south into the Najafgarh Jhíl. This 'band' did good to the lands of Pugthalla in the way that is usually attempted in Jhelum, and Sháhpur, and other hill districts of the Punjab, *i. e.*, by keeping the water off the land—allowing moisture to come only by percolation.

There is another small 'band' in the lands of Mandauri in Sunipat, the reason of the construction of which I could never understand. It rather looks as though the zamíndár had miscalculated the effects of canal irrigation. At present in a fairly rainy year there is generally a good swamp on what should be only moderately moist ground. Of course it supplies the villagers with a grievance.

There are no other works in this district which can be said to have been erected as 'bands.' The roads do as a matter of fact and as already noted serve or "dis-serve" as 'bands.'

§ 14. The Najafgarh Jhíl works seem to require separate notice. The sources of the drainage flow, which in ordinary years sets in so strongly from the south-west and north-west and east from the hills, have been described in Chapter I of this report.\* The idea of draining the Jhíl and thus reclaiming the land appears to have originated with Kishan Lal, Díwán to the Jhajjar Nawáb. He offered to execute the work, the expense of which he estimated at Rs. 70,000/- if he might have half the profit. Government refused the offer and undertook the scheme itself. The Jhíl was then estimated to cover  $52\frac{1}{2}$  square miles—the cost was put down at Rs. 40,000/- and it was thought that 40,000 bigáhs of land equal to Rs. 1,20,000/- revenue would be recovered. The Collector's estimate, however, of the revenue to be gained was at first Rs. 35,000/- and then Rs. 24,000/-. The work was carried out under Captains Durand and Western at a cost which appears to have been Rs. 58,154/-. The actual result has never been accurately gauged, but Mr. Lawrence, in his report of 1844, while giving reasons for thinking the estimate of the Engineers to be too small, puts the gain to the revenue at Rs. 13,000/- on an outlay of nearly Rs. 60,000/-. From Captain

\* This para. is summarised from paras. 11, 12, 13 and 14 from J. Lawrence's Report on Delhi Tahsíl assessment 1844.

## Wells—Bands—and Canals.

## [Chapter IV.]

(afterwards Sir Henry) Durand's interesting report submitted in 1838, I abstract the following notes, as the report itself is not accessible to most readers. The sketch plan given in the margin, which is adapted with slight alterations from his pages, will show the sources of the drainage which flows into the Jhíl.

Abstract of  
his report of  
1838.

- (1.)—These are :—(1) The Sáhibí. (2) The Bádsháhpur nulla. (3) The drainage from Bhopáníá. (4) That from Bahádargarh. (5) That from the west side of the Delhi hills immediately overlooking the Jhíl.
- (2.)—The Bádsháhpur nulla used to throw its water to the south into the Sohna valley. It was diverted by “establishing two dams at Bádsháhpur, a critical point, where the “northerly and southerly sloping plains meet, unembarrassed by the range of hills, the continuity of which is broken.”
- (3.)—The object of this is siad to have been to irrigate the land between Bádsháhpur and Dhúlkot—but as the Jhíl was a good deal lower than the surrounding country, the abrasion of the fall of the drainage cut out a deep channel, and carried back the low level of the Jhíl some way beyond Dhúlkot.
- (4.)—From the sketch plan it will be seen that “the Jhíl may “be divided into three branches, the main one extending “from the ‘Pul chádar’ or canal aqueduct to Dhúlkot. (In “a later report he says to Magraula which is  $24\frac{1}{2}$  miles); “the Bhopáníá line which branches from the main one “at Kángerherí (14 miles;) and the Bahádargarh line “which joins the main one near to Najafgarh”—( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles.)
- (5.)—The main line is remarkable for the hollow at its southern extremity. It was formerly deeper than at present, but the drainage from the Bádsháhpur nulla has brought down silt, and raised it materially (a foot or a foot and a half in half a century)—a fortunate occurrence not foreseen.
- (6.)—The line of the Sahibí stream is crossed by the Badli dam in Rohtak. This, being out of my district, I need not discuss. Captain Durand, however, notes the importance of its connection with any scheme for draining the Najafgarh Jhíl.
- (7.)—From Basei Dárápur to the ‘Pul chádar’ the ground is high—from there westward to Keshopur there is a rapid fall—and also on the eastward to the Jamná—“the ridge therefore on which the Hansi road and the “canal aqueduct are situated, may be looked on as the “natural obstruction to the drainage of the Jhíl.”

## Chapter IV.]

## Wells—Bands—and Canals.

Abstract of  
Captain  
Durand's Re-  
port.—(c o n-  
tinued.)

- (8.)—"Suited to the circumstances under which they are placed, is the system of cultivation pursued by the villages bordering the Jhíl. Experience has taught them the level which the waters usually attain, and with reference to this, is the disposition of their crops. That is, from the higher grounds they obtain the common Bārání crops; their cotton is sown out of reach of anything but extraordinary floods; their sugarcane fringes the whole Jhíl, and is kept accurately a little above, but close to, the ordinary level of the Jhíl water, so as to facilitate the irrigation of the plant without actually subjecting it to injury from submersion; the low grounds in the immediate vicinity of the Jhíl are sown with gram and wheat, and also as the water retires in consequence of being expended in irrigation, by partial drainage, by evaporation, &c., the rich soil laid dry is ploughed up, and produces a fine crop of wheat."
- (9.)—The floor of the arches supporting the canal is only two feet below the bottom of the main line and secondary branches or six miles below the deepest part of the basin at the southern extremity of the main line.
- (10.)—Without drainage the alternation of heavy and light rainfall in successive years keeps up a kind of equilibrium of moisture—if complete drainage were made yearly there would be no residuum of moisture to fall back on in a dry year—a "defect by no means to be overlooked." The remedy proposed was to have an escape on the west side of the Western Jamná Canal and run off surplus water into the Jhíl as might be wanted.
- (11.)—"The customary height of the Jhíl water in the month of October, may be said to be that of the pier ledges of the 'Pul chádár,' or three feet six inches upon the Kak-raula gauge pillar. By the end of October, owing to the evaporation and the commencement of cultivation, the water level is reduced to about three feet upon the gauge. In the month of November more water is consumed in the cultivation of the lands bordering the Jhíl than in the preceding month, this together with evaporation, &c., reduces the level of water to two feet four inches upon the gauge. In December rain usually falls, upon which the waters again rise to two feet six or seven upon the gauge. From this month until May the waters rapidly diminish until the gauge is left dry; that is to say, until about three feet of water in the basin is the total supply which remains over as a stock for the rains of the following June to add to."

## Wells—Bands—and Canals.

## [Chapter IV.]

The total of submerged ground in October with the ordinary three feet six inches on the kakraula gauge, is 27,040 acres, or a little over 42 square miles.

- (12.)—Captain Durand then proposes to construct a regulator bridge dam on the west side of Basei—to have a regulator for the Bádsháhpur nulla, and an escape for canal surplus water for use in dry years. He anticipates draining 33,000 bigáhs at Re 1/- per bigáh additional revenue.\* The present arrangement at the 'Pul chádár' is the outcome of the scheme—the regulation of the Bádsháhpur nulla appears to have been given up as impracticable while the construction of an escape on the west side of the canal was opposed by the Superintending Engineer on the ground of the silt which would be passed down the canal toward Delhi instead of being taken off higher up in Karnál.

§ 15. The actual benefit derived from the drainage of the Najafgarh Jhíl, so far as it has hitherto been effected, is difficult to gauge, but it must have been considerable. Under the new arrangements of the chak Jhíl (see para. 250 A.) if my proposal made as to credit of the revenue realised on the land within the chak is accepted, this part of the out-come at least will be clearly known:

As regards the past, in the printed correspondence already alluded to (No. 11 proceedings July 1877) the capital of the Jhíl works is stated at Rs. 1,35,298/- the average direct income for the past ten years had been Rs. 4,687/- and the cost of establishment and maintenance Rs. 14,179/- per annum; so that there was a loss of over Rs. 9,000/- yearly. This being demonstrated there would seem little chance of any financial success in dealing with the question. But it must be remembered that we have to think not merely of the increase of revenue which may be obtained by drainage, but also of the loss of revenue in remissions and deterioration of soil

\* In 1873 another report was submitted by Captain Ashton Brandreth, R. E. He first deals with the supply of the Jhíl, and then turning to the question of drainage he distinguishes two objects—the first to prevent the autumn floods from injuring the Kharif crops—the second to dry up the lands flooded in time for the winter crops. He also discusses the financial and revenue aspects of the question, but as his facts here are at fault the results arrived at are not conclusive. The impossibility of preventing the Kharif floods is, I think, demonstrated—but the other part of the project is not dealt with, and this to a revenue officer seems more important. There is, however, I believe a scheme on hand for enlarging the drain and getting more command over the water in the Jhíl. So far as local knowledge of two years can justify an opinion, I do not think that annual drainage of even a very large portion of the submerged area would do any damage in the way anticipated by Captain Durand.

Proposals for  
Regulators  
and Escape.

Present  
arrangements  
how far an out-  
come of this.

### Para. 71.

Estimates of  
Financial re-  
sults of the  
drainage  
works.

Captain  
Ashton Brand-  
reth's Report  
of 1873.

Settlement  
Officer's opini-  
on thereon.

New hopes  
of extension of  
drainage of the  
Jhíl which  
would be good.

## Chapter IV.]

## Wells—Bands—and Canals.

**Para. 72.**

Canal, irrigation.

The Agra Canal.

The Western Jamná Canal.

Its antiquity.

Re-construction in the early days of our Administration.

Clearances.

The 'Reh' Committee at Aligarh in 1878.

caused by the want of it. In this connection too the remarks of Dr. A. Taylor in his report (quoted in para. 19 above) are worthy of consideration. He states that there is a noticeable improvement in the physical well-being of the cultivators in the neighbourhood consequent on the drainage of the Jhál.

§ 16. The canal-irrigation is perhaps the most important of all, important both for good, and for ill. Irrigation from the Agra Canal is and perhaps always will be insignificant owing to the high level of the land in this district through which it runs. But the water of the Western Jamná Canal has for many years been a factor of enormous power in determining the condition of the zamíndár in a large and densely populated portion of the district. An account of the construction of the canal does not seem to fall strictly within the limits of this report as it is only a branch which comes into the district; and the facts will probably be given in the Karnal Settlement Report. It appears that the Delhi Canal is a work of considerable antiquity, certainly some centuries old, and the tradition of the country side says that after copious and long continued irrigation the Bángar chak of the district became ruined with 'reh,' that the canal was given up, and people took to wells, or to dependence on the rainfall, to nourish their crops. I do not know how far this is true, but about the year 1815 the canal water was re-introduced. In an official document of the time it was noted that several persons were ready to contract to do the excavation and clearing work necessary for this purpose, but "a work so dignified, so popular, and so beneficial should not fall to the share of any but the Government." It was estimated that one lac yearly for three years would cover the expenses of the scheme, the result of which it was hoped would be to bring under cultivation "vast tracts now deserted."

Lieutenant Blaine, the Officer in charge of the work, was called away to the field by the Goorkha war, but operations must have been pushed on without great delay, for in 1819, as is noted in para. 178 infra, the canal was running.

After this I have no information at hand before 1838 when a systematic clearance was made, and once again before the mutiny. At the regular settlement in 1842 little damage from water-logging seems to have been noticed or even apprehended. But in 1856, remissions for 'shor'\* began, and

\* For the last conclusions arrived at by 'experts' on the subject of 'reh' reference should be made to the 'Report on the deterioration of land by reh in the Aligarh district' in 1878. The opinions indeed held by the committee issuing the report are not unanimous, but every one of them illustrates, I think, the progress made of late years in the appreciation of the importance and of the true nature of the problem. I may record my general agreement with Mr. Ibbetson as to his statement of the case, though I cannot accept the necessity of his proposed remedy, universal 'lift' irrigation.

## Wells—Bands—and Canals.

## [Chapter IV.]

others were made in 1858, and since then the subject has been one of constant anxiety to all officers acquainted with the state of the case. Nothing can more try a man's loyalty to the idea of the advantages of canal irrigation than district work near the banks of the Western Jamná Canal, and if I have been able to preserve mine it is because I expect much from changes which though long promised, and long delayed, will surely before long come to pass. Moderate irrigation and good drainage are all that are wanted to restore the Bángar of Delhi to the beautiful fertility described by John Lawrence about forty years ago, as allowing one 'to ride for miles as through a highly cultivated garden.' But every year's delay in bringing these measures into operation makes the remedy hoped for more difficult.

§ 17. Of the two modes of irrigation, that of 'flow' (tor) is far more common than by 'dál' or 'lift.' Irrigation by lift is more advantageous in this that it implies a higher level of land to be irrigated, and a greater labour in irrigating it, so that as a rule a 'tor' village is likely to be more water-logged than a 'dál' one. The realignment of the canal may of course make changes in this respect as to particular villages—but I have no means of estimating their extent. The average acreage under 'dál' irrigation for seven years in the kharíf was 1,617 acres as compared with 38,690 'tor'—and in the rabí 4,545 as compared with 33,978 'tor.'

§ 18. The rates charged as 'ábíaná' on the canal vary according to the class of crop, as below\* :—

| PER | By lift. | Rs. 3 5 4<br>Per crop.<br>Per annum. | Rs. 2 0 0<br>Per crop. | Rs. 1 8 0<br>Per crop. | Rs. 1 0 0<br>Per crop. | Rs. 0 10 0 |
|-----|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|
|-----|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|

\* Sanctioned in No.  $\frac{617}{I}$  of 10th September 1873 from Government of India Public Works Department to Joint Secretary to Government Punjab and published in Gazette, No. 4,008, I, of 29th September 1873.

Beginning of  
'Shor' remis-  
sions.

Remark on  
the problem  
"Are Canals  
good?"

## Para. 73.

Irrigation by  
'tor' and  
'dál.'

## Para. 74.

Abíaná  
(Water-rates.)



Chapter IV.]

Wells—Bands—and Canals.

I also give a Tabular Statement showing the irrigation from the canal for the seven years ending 1877-78:—

| YEAR.    | K H A R I F. |                             |        |          |                          |        |           | R A B I.  |                             |        |          |                          |        |          | T O T A L.         |                          |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------|
|          | Villages.    | AREA IRRIGATED<br>IN ACRES. |        |          | AMOUNT OF<br>WATER-RATE. |        |           | Villages. | AREA IRRIGATED<br>IN ACRES. |        |          | AMOUNT OF<br>WATER-RATE. |        |          | Area<br>Irrigated. | Amount of<br>Water-rate. |
|          |              | Tor.                        | Dal.   | Total.   | Tor.                     | Dal.   | Total.    |           | Tor.                        | Dal.   | Total.   |                          |        |          |                    |                          |
|          |              |                             |        |          |                          |        |           |           |                             |        |          |                          |        |          |                    |                          |
|          |              |                             |        |          |                          |        |           |           |                             |        |          |                          |        |          |                    |                          |
| 1871-72  | 208          | 43,691                      | 1,535  | 45,226   | 1,54,885                 | 2,810  | 1,57,695  | 203       | 57,733                      | 6,554  | 64,287   | 1,30,982                 | 8,130  | 1,39,112 | 1,09,513           | 2,96,807                 |
| 1872-73  | 202          | 43,899                      | 2,074  | 45,973   | 1,67,680                 | 3,906  | 1,71,586  | 198       | 29,594                      | 6,725  | 36,319   | 67,455                   | 7,756  | 75,211   | 82,292             | 2,46,797                 |
| 1873-74  | 194          | 38,852                      | 1,841  | 40,693   | 1,54,207                 | 3,754  | 1,57,961  | 175       | 13,870                      | 6,952  | 20,822   | 31,559                   | 7,453  | 39,012   | 61,515             | 1,96,973                 |
| 1874-75  | 155          | 28,329                      | 1,393  | 29,722   | 1,07,234                 | 3,427  | 1,10,661  | 186       | 39,676                      | 3,006  | 42,682   | 80,009                   | 4,542  | 84,551   | 72,404             | 1,95,212                 |
| 1875-76  | 188          | 34,180                      | 1,360  | 35,540   | 1,23,637                 | 3,288  | 1,26,925  | 179       | 21,407                      | 1,396  | 22,803   | 42,115                   | 2,130  | 44,245   | 58,343             | 1,71,170                 |
| 1876-77  | 191          | 38,327                      | 1,164  | 39,491   | 1,39,469                 | 3,060  | 1,42,529  | 179       | 28,381                      | 3,318  | 31,699   | 58,047                   | 5,008  | 63,055   | 71,190             | 2,05,584                 |
| 1877-78  | 197          | 48,551                      | 1,954  | 45,505   | 1,55,026                 | 3,871  | 1,58,897  | 197       | 47,185                      | 3,862  | 51,047   | 1,02,865                 | 6,014  | 1,08,879 | 96,552             | 2,67,776                 |
| TOTAL .. | 1,335        | 2,70,829                    | 11,321 | 2,82,150 | 10,02,138                | 24,116 | 10,26,254 | 1,317     | 2,37,846                    | 31,813 | 2,69,659 | 5,13,032                 | 41,033 | 5,54,065 | 5,51,809           | 15,80,319                |
| Average, | 191          | 38,690                      | 1,617  | 40,307   | 1,43,163                 | 3,445  | 1,46,608  | 188       | 33,978                      | 4,545  | 38,523   | 73,290                   | 5,862  | 79,152   | 78,830             | 2,25,760                 |



Wells—Bands—and Canals.

[Chapter IV.

Under the new arrangement owner's rate is to be taken, at one-half of the 'ábiáná': and this is to be taken per crop, so that dofasli land will pay owner's rate twice. No one who knows the facts will doubt the expediency as well as the equity of this. It is the heavy successive cropping of one kind after another which exhausts the fertility of the soil.

Owner's rate  
how fixed.

=====

## Chapter V.]

## Tenure of Land.

## CHAPTER V.

*Tenure of Land.*

## Para. 75.

Tenures of villages.

§ 1. The tenure of land in the Delhi district is not complex : the only practical question of difficulty is the ever difficult problem of tenant-right. The usual statement is given as Appendix V. Of the 810 villages in the district the distribution is shown as follows :—

|             |                 |     |     |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|-----|
| Zamíndarí.  | { Landlord, ... | 26  |     |
|             | { Communal ...  | 70  | 96  |
| Pattídárí.  | { Perfect ...   | 25  |     |
|             | { Imperfect ... | 314 | 339 |
| Bhayachára. | { Perfect ...   | 4   |     |
|             | { Imperfect ... | 371 | 375 |
| TOTAL, ...  |                 | ... | 810 |

## Para. 76.

Further explanation of the division.

§ 2. The terms 'perfect' and 'imperfect,' or as they are sometimes used 'pure' and 'mixed' deal with the degree of separation only, not with the degree of thoroughness or uniformity of the principle governing that separation ; so that the classification does not tell as much as could be wished. No difference for example is marked by it between the *thoroughgoing* pattídárí village, and a village in which though its primary divisions of 'tarafs'—'pattís' or 'pánás' are based on ancestral shares, the individual proprietors of each 'pattí' as among themselves hold by 'bhayachára,' *i. e.*, base their tenure on possession. Yet such a difference seems quite as important as the fact of there being, or not being, common land undivided. I therefore add a further subdivision of Pattídárí villages as follows :—

|                                                                                                                                         |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1.—Thoroughgoing, <i>i. e.</i> , as between 'tarafs,' and in the 'tarafs' as between proprietors also <i>pattídárí</i> , ... ..         | 189 |
| 2.—As to primary divisions <i>pattídárí</i> ; and within those divisions <i>bhayachára</i> (vulgo <i>pattídárí bhayachára</i> ,) ... .. | 147 |
| 3.—As to primary divisions <i>pattídárí</i> ; within those divisions <i>zamíndarí bilijmál</i> , ....                                   | 3   |
| TOTAL, ... ..                                                                                                                           | 339 |

## Tenure of Land.

## [ Chapter V.

§ 3. The 26 'zamíndarí wahid,' villages are distributed as follows:—in Delhi 9; in Sunipat 2; in Ballabgarh 15. Of the nine Delhi villages four belong to Government Andhauri, Kaithwará, Khandrat Kalán, and Shakarpur, but the last named has disappeared under the diluvion of the river. The others are Hamidpur, Khánpur, Kuraíní, Khor Punjab, and Sikan-darpur.

**Para. 77.**

'Zamíndarí Wahid.' vil-lages.

In Sunipat the two villages are Harsána Kalán and Bahálgarh.

In Ballabgarh, Government owns four entire villages, Ságarpur, Sihí, Shikargah Tilorí, and Yahyanagar, and the eleven others are Tájpur, Karnhera, Majhaolí, Ballabgarh, Daulatabád, Sahopura, Maujpur, Bagh Ghálib, Tilorí Bángar, Chírsi and Chandaolí. The last three have been recently purchased by the family of Amjad Ali of Faridábád as is noted under the sections dealing with Government property in Chapter XII.

Not one of these villages is held by Muhammadan donees from the Delhi emperors. The title in each case is very recent and indeed rarely is any right found going further back than the mutiny, and not a few represent gifts from Government for services done at that critical time.

Titles of zamíndarí vil-lages recent.

§ 4. Besides the ordinary proprietary right as represented by the right to engage for the Government revenue, there are in six villages in Ballabgarh 'superior proprietors,' who take a percentage on the revenue paid by the 'biswahdars,' but exercise for the most part no other right in the property. These villages are Phaphonda, Dígh, Tájpur, Ajraunda, Alipur and Sadpura, and the percentages paid in them to the superior proprietors ('Ala Malikán') are diverse, varying in amount from 5 % to 10 %. The following statement gives the particulars:—

**Para. 78.**

Superior proprietors.

Statement of

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Chapter V. ]

Tenure of Land.

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## STATEMENT.

## Tenure of Land.

## [ Chapter V.

*Statement of villages in which there are both*

| 1              | 2                | 3                 | 4                         | 5                                         | 6                                                                                                                                            | 7                                                                                                                                |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Serial Number. | Name of village. | Tenure.           | Inhabited or uninhabited. | Jama according to old and new Settlement. | Heads of the families of inferior proprietors, with caste and residence.                                                                     | Heads of the families of superior proprietors, with caste and residence.                                                         |
| 1              | Alipur.          | Pattidári, mixed. | Inhabited.                | Old jama Rs. 700/- new jama 920/-.        | Sukhan, caste Tagá, resident of the village.                                                                                                 | Rám Lal & Dharman Tagás of village Ghorasan.                                                                                     |
| 2              | Ajraundah.       | Pattidári, mixed. | Inhabited.                | Old jama Rs. 2,421/- new jama 2,215/-.    | Sánwat and Bhimma Jats, residents of the village.                                                                                            | Rám Singh, Thákur, and Kadheru, Gowrahs, and Ilahi Bakhsh Sheikh, residents of the village.                                      |
| 3              | Dígh.            | Bhyachára, mixed. | Inhabited.                | Old jama Rs. 2,009/- new jama 2,258/-.    | Pohap Singh son of Motí Pohap Singh, son of Mohanram, and Nathwa, Jats, and Rám Bakhsh Ahir, and Gangaram Brahmin, residents of the village. | Jísukh Gowrah, resident of the village, Lala, Gowrah, resident of Sunpahar, and Chuni, Gowrah, resident of Pahládpur Mozea Dígh. |

## Chapter V.]

## Tenure of Land.

*superior and inferior proprietors.*

| 8                                                                                                                            | 9                                                        | 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Detail of superior and inferior right.                                                                                       | Percentage of Málíkáná paid to the superior proprietors. | R E M A R K S.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| The superior rights extend over $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village.                                                                | 5 % on jama of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village.             | It has been judicially decided that the superior proprietors should receive only 5 % Málíkáná and not possession of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village. The Summary Settlement of the entire village was made with the owners of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the village. The superior proprietors live in another village—their right is limited to the Málíkáná.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| The superior right is 6 biswas of the entire village.                                                                        | 10 % on the jama of 6 biswas.                            | The entire village has now been settled with proprietors in possession (inferior proprietors of $\frac{1}{2}$ and zamíndárs of the remainder.)<br><br>This village formerly belonged to the Gowrah tribe. The ancestor of Iláhi Bakhsh embraced Muhammadanism and the Rájá of Ballabgarh took from him the proprietary right in 5 biswas which is now in possession of Government, and its settlement was made with the tenants as farmers of the remaining 15 biswas. 9 biswas are held by the Gowrahs as proprietors, and 6 biswas are held by the Gowrahs as superior proprietors and by the Jats as inferior proprietors, the Gowrahs are Lambardárs of the 9 biswas and the Jats of 6 biswas ; by this it is understood that the settlement of the 6 biswas was made with the inferior proprietors. The superior proprietors' rights are limited to the Málíkáná.<br><br>The 6 biswas held on a superior and inferior proprietary tenure have now been settled with the inferior proprietors ; 9 biswas more with the zamíndárs (superior proprietors of the 6 biswas,) and the remaining 5, the property of Government, with the tenants as farmers. |
| The superior right is for the entire village, 50 bigáha, 6 biswas being held by the superior proprietors as tenants at will. | 5 % on jama of the entire village.                       | By judicial order Jisukh, &c., were declared superior proprietors of the entire village and Pohap Singh, &c., inferior proprietors—the settlement of the entire village was made with the inferior proprietors, the 50 bigáha, 6 biswas being held by the superior proprietors as tenants without rights of occupancy. The superior proprietors mostly reside in other villages—their rights being limited to the Málíkáná.<br><br>The settlement of the entire village has now been made with the inferior proprietors.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

## Tenure of Land.

## [Chapter V.]

*Statement of villages in which there are both*

| 1              | 2                | 3                   | 4                         | 5                                         | 6                                                                        | 7                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Serial Number. | Name of village. | Tenure.             | Inhabited or uninhabited. | Jama according to old and new Settlement. | Heads of the families of inferior proprietors with caste, and residence. | Heads of the families of superior proprietors with caste, and residence.                                                                                                                   |
| 4              | Phaphundah.      | Zamindari communal. | Uninhabited.              | Rs. 1,200/- (old and new jama.)           | Daulat and Sobha Jats, residents of Dialpur.                             | Ganga Bakhsh Jat, resident of Sihl.                                                                                                                                                        |
| 5              | Tajupur.         | Bhyachara, mixed.   | Inhabited.                | Old jama Rs. 400/- new jama 370/-.        | Mohar Singh Jat, resident of the village.                                | Imam Bakhsh and Jawahar Sheikhs of Dhaddhar; Ghasita and Sultan, Sheikhs of Kheri kalan; Mendhu, Mahbub, and Kuria, Sheikhs of Shergpur; and Muhammad Bakhsh and Hurmat Sheikhs of Karoli. |
| 6              | Sadpura.         | Zamindari communal. | Inhabited.                | Old jama Rs. 448/- new jama 650/-.        | Bijeram and Jasram, Brahmans, residents of the village.                  | Pitambar and Bhaeron, Brahmans, residents of the village.                                                                                                                                  |



## Chapter V.]

## Tenure of Land.

*superior and inferior proprietors.*—Continued.

| 8                                                                                                                                                                        | 9                                                        | 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Detail of superior and inferior right.                                                                                                                                   | Percentage of Málikáná paid to the superior proprietors. | R E M A R K S.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Superior right over entire village.                                                                                                                                      | 7 % on jama of entire village.                           | <p>It was decided judicially that Daulat, &amp;c., were the inferior and Ganga Bakhsh and others the superior proprietors. The settlement of the entire village was made with the inferior proprietors, the superior proprietors have no possession of any land. This village is uninhabited and the inferior proprietors reside in the adjoining village Diálpur, of one fifth of which they are the proprietors—the superior proprietors reside in village Síhl, distant four 'kos' from Phaphundáh.</p> <p>The settlement of the entire village has now been made with the inferior proprietors.</p> |
| Superior right in entire village, 16 biswas of land possessed by the superior proprietors residing in Kherí kalan on a cultivating tenure.                               | 10 % on jama of entire village.                          | <p>Mohar Singh and others were declared judicially the inferior proprietors, and Imám Bakhsh, &amp;c., the superior proprietors of the entire village; the settlement of the entire village was made with the inferior proprietors. The superior proprietors reside in different villages, and their rights are limited to the Málikáná.</p> <p>The settlement of the entire village has now been made with the inferior proprietors.</p>                                                                                                                                                               |
| 76 bigahs, 8 biswas is in possession of the inferior proprietors, the remaining part of the village is in possession of the superior proprietors on a zamín-dárl tenure. | 5 % on jama of 76 bigáhs, 8 biswas.                      | <p>It was judicially decided that Pitambar, &amp;c., were the superior proprietors of 76 bigáhs, 8 biswas possessed by the inferior proprietors. The settlement of the entire village together with the land possessed by the inferior proprietors, was made with the superior proprietors.</p> <p>The entire village has now been settled with the superior proprietors.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

Tenure of Land. [ Chapter V.

§ 5.—The principal facts regarding the rent and cultivation of land in the district are given below in an abstract of form B., submitted for each tahsíl with the assessment report:—

Para. 78 A  
Abstract of  
form B. show-  
ing analysis of  
rents.

|                                                            |                                       | BALLABGARH.                                                                     |        | DELHI.           |        | SUNIPAT.         |        | TOTAL.           |          |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------|----------|--------|
|                                                            |                                       | No. of holdings.                                                                | Area.  | No. of holdings. | Area.  | No. of holdings. | Area.  | No. of holdings. | Area.    |        |
| Occu-<br>pancy<br>tenants                                  | Cash rent ... ..                      | 5,119                                                                           | 28,482 | 3,781            | 17,685 | 3,273            | 9,270  | 12,173           | 55,437   |        |
|                                                            | Rent in kind ... ..                   | 2                                                                               | 12     | 460              | 1,810  | 13               | 45     | 475              | 1,867    |        |
| Ten-<br>ants-<br>at will                                   | Cash rent ... ..                      | 8,266                                                                           | 28,995 | 10,822           | 33,362 | 19,681           | 48,697 | 38,769           | 1,11,054 |        |
|                                                            | Rent in kind ... ..                   | 163                                                                             | 1,049  | 1,450            | 7,183  | 1,000            | 3,402  | 2,613            | 11,634   |        |
| Total of tenants paying in cash...                         |                                       | 13,385                                                                          | 57,477 | 14,603           | 51,047 | 22,954           | 57,967 | 50,942           | 1,66,491 |        |
| Total of tenants paying in kind...                         |                                       | 165                                                                             | 1,061  | 1,910            | 8,993  | 1,013            | 3,447  | 3,088            | 13,501   |        |
| Total of tenants of both classes ...                       |                                       | 13,550                                                                          | 58,538 | 16,513           | 60,040 | 23,967           | 61,414 | 54,030           | 1,79,992 |        |
| Percentage of total cultivated area held by tenants ... .. |                                       | ...                                                                             | 37.1   | ...              | 34.7   | ...              | 32.6   | ...              | 34.67    |        |
| Modes of payment of rent found to exist.                   | In Cash.                              | At Revenue rate only ...                                                        | 5,959  | 21,779           | 9,570  | 30,114           | 18,361 | 35,504           | 33,890   | 91,397 |
|                                                            |                                       | At Revenue rates plus Malikaná ... ..                                           | 4,749  | 23,403           | 125    | 974              | 64     | 300              | 4,938    | 24,677 |
|                                                            |                                       | At a consolidated revenue ("chakanta") ...                                      | 2,677  | 12,295           | 4,908  | 19,959           | 4,529  | 18,163           | 12,114   | 50,417 |
|                                                            | Rate per cent of Malikaná on revenue. | Highest ...                                                                     | ...    | Rs. 700          | ...    | 1,525/-          | ...    | ...              | ...      | 1,525  |
|                                                            |                                       | Lowest ...                                                                      | ...    | 2/8              | ...    | 3/-              | ...    | ...              | ...      | 2/8    |
|                                                            |                                       | Rate of 'kamin's' fees per 100 maunds. The rate varies throughout the District. |        |                  |        |                  |        |                  |          |        |
|                                                            | In Kind                               | Share of grain taken by proprietors after deduction of 'kamins' fees.           | 1/2    | 82               | 689    | 26               | 101    | 6                | 15       | 114 | 805 |
| 2/5                                                        |                                       |                                                                                 | 22     | 120              | 369    | 1,439            | 282    | 1,171            | 673      | 2,730  |
| 1/3                                                        |                                       |                                                                                 | 60     | 242              | 1,439  | 7,176            | 719    | 2,185            | 2,218    | 9,603  |
| 1/4                                                        |                                       |                                                                                 | 1      | 10               | 37     | 131              | 6      | 76               | 44       | 217    |
| 1/5                                                        |                                       |                                                                                 | ...    | ...              | 39     | 146              | ...    | ...              | 39       | 146    |

\* These figures indicate tenants, paying rent per bigáh.

## Chapter V.]

## Tenure of Land.

**Para. 78B**

Occupancy  
right in the  
Delhi district.

The 12 years'  
rule should  
not be held as  
binding.

Consequences  
of enforcing  
the rule.

§ 6. The question of right of occupancy for the tenant is an important one in this district, and it is rendered somewhat more difficult by the historical fact of the transfer of this part of the country to the Punjab in 1857. I do not propose to discuss at any length a point which may be considered still 'subjudice,' but it may be well to record my experience gained in the settlement that the people themselves never had here any clear and definite idea of a right of occupancy on the part of any tenant. On this point reference may be made to para. 177 which gives the report of a District Officer many years ago and which may be thought free at least from the bias which now appears to attach to most discussions of the problem. I do not press this fact as one which is important for the formation of a new principle. The principles appear to have been settled generally by Act XXVIII of 1868, but Delhi and the parts near it are in the peculiar position of having been subject, previously to 1857, to the administration of the North West Province. And all that I wish, and this I do most earnestly wish, is that it should not be presumed because the district was thus subject to the Revenue Board at Allahabad, that 'the 12 years' rule' as it is commonly called should hold good. The question should in the absence of specific law be treated as one of local custom, and each case decided on its merits with reference to this. I believe a decision lately given by the Chief Court tends this way, but have not been able to refer to it. It is at any rate easy to show that the hard and fast application of the 12 years' rule would land us in difficulties. There is no reason why on this principle right of occupancy should be given to those, or acknowledged in those, only, who have held the land in question for 12 years previous to the mutiny. If the 12 years' rule was binding in the Delhi territory before the mutiny, I can see no reason why it should not be held as binding between 1857 and 1868, *i.e.*, between the date of the mutiny and consequent transfer of Delhi to the Punjab, and the passing of the Punjab Tenancy Act. It would therefore include all those in possession for 12 years previous to 1868—which is pretty much the same as saying that all persons who have cultivated since the mutiny are occupancy tenants. I do not hesitate to say that this conclusion, if practically adopted, would run strongly against the local ideas of tenant right, even those of the tenants themselves, as very few would be unscrupulous enough to assert, or prejudiced enough even to think, such a title sufficient to give the right of occupancy. Such a conclusion would also in a very material degree stultify the laborious enquiry recently made into the status of tenants in

## Tenure of Land.

## [ Chapter V.

the Government villages in Ballabgarh, as the gift of occupancy right was there limited ( and as I think with sufficient indulgence ) to those who had been cultivating 12 years before the mutiny. This rule, which has of itself determined the large majority of these cases on Government estates, was adopted after careful discussion and was intended to be something more liberal than actual law required ( see para. 315 in Chapter XII. )

§ 7. The size of the holdings of this class of tenants it will be observed, is smaller in Sunipat than in Delhi, and in Delhi than Ballabgarh, and though the average difference is not much, the aggregate is very considerable, so that in Ballabgarh which has a cultivated area of only 158,151 acres as against 188,134 in Sunipat shows 28,494 acres as held with right of occupancy as against 9,315 only in the northern tahsíl. Delhi, with a cultivated area of 172,810 has 17,685 acres. The reason of this larger proportion in Ballabgarh is no doubt found in the liberal treatment by Government of tenants in the villages confiscated from the Rájá of Ballabgarh, and this perhaps may also account for the larger average of area. The number of occupancy tenants who pay in kind is very small, indeed except in Delhi they hardly exist at all, and in many parts it is an argument put forward in litigation against a tenant's claim to the right of occupancy that he pays in kind, and this is said without any reference to the Tenancy Act. The immense majority of the class pay at revenue rates of the village, except when the rent has been raised by judicial decree, and this I need hardly say is not often the case.

§ 8. Tenants at will also very often pay at revenue rates, in fact if column 3 of the above statement be compared with column 10, it will be evident that there must be at least 20,000 holdings paying nothing more than this. In other words, with regard to some 7 per cent. of the whole cultivated area of the district, the social economy so arranges itself that a proprietor gets no return from his land ; and does not find it to his advantage to evict a tenant who pays only the Government revenue. This is suggestive as to the stage of competition reached by the community, and the degree in which rigid political economy can be considered applicable to it.

There is no great difference in the size of holdings of tenants at will as compared with those of occupancy tenants, though in each tahsíl they are slightly smaller.

The commonest form of rent \* paid by tenants at will,

\* 'Zabtí' rates are not common ; though they are taken sometimes for sugarcane, and other high crops. But they are not important, and I distrust the rates named.

**Para. 79.**

Tenants, holdings varying in size and number in the different tahsils.

Occupancy tenants rarely pay in kind.

**Para. 80.**

Tenants at will.

'Chakótá.'

'Zabti rates.'

## Chapter V. ]

## Tenure of Land.

'Bigheri.'

Economic relations of landlord and tenant are slowly developing.

Rent in kind generally  $\frac{1}{3}$  of produce.

'Ijára' near Sunipat.

when it is something more than mere revenue, is a lump sum for the holding, called 'chakótá.' This though generally lower than what might be thought a full rent, often reaches a considerable figure, especially in valuable lands near towns, and in a lesser degree, in the largest villages. In such places social attrition is greater, and the bonds of custom are in this respect looser, than in the more secluded parts. Other modes found less commonly are by revenue rates plus 'Málikáná' (or landlord's fees) at so much per cent. on the revenue, or by a lump sum per 'bigáh' (bighéri) which then without reference to percentages includes the revenue. Thus in not a few villages a rupee the 'kachá bigáh' is taken on all land cultivated by the tenant, a pretty good sum on a large extent of land. Nothing is more interesting in the agricultural system of the district than to watch the slow, unconscious, and so to say half-blind way in which the relations of landlord and tenant are adjusting themselves in accordance with the progress and development of the country,\* the comparative increase of intelligence among even the zamíndárs, and the general rise in prices which is so important a feature of agricultural history of the past twenty years.

Rent in kind is far oftenest  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the produce, and this after the 'kamins' or village menials have taken away their dues. Next to  $\frac{1}{3}-\frac{2}{5}$  (panjdú) is the most common proportion. A kind of natural equity gives the lower rate of  $\frac{1}{3}$  on land newly broken up, or even less than this. One-half is very rarely taken.

Near Sunipat I have noticed a very interesting compromise between the equity of sharing the produce, and the convenience of taking in cash. This is called locally 'ijará'† and may be defined as a prevaluation in grain. Thus every fild held by the tenant is estimated according to its known capacity, and on it a quantity of grain is fixed as rent. It differs radically from 'bataí' in that it is known and fixed and thus gives no occasion for the bickering disputes that so often rise at the division of the crop. It also differs of course from 'zabtí' in not being cash. The grain rent is generally, but not necessarily, the crops grown in the current season.

\* I may refer here to the notes given in the famine papers (at the end of the first volume) showing facts concerning agriculturists in Delhi district, land-holders and tenants. They were drawn up under my own supervision and I believe accurately represent the facts and circumstances of the average zamíndár life in the parts they refer to.

† The word ijára means a 'farm,' and is applied to contracts of revenue in book-language. In the Hazára Settlement Report it also refers to money. The system here noted for rent is the main principle I believe of the Chamba State assessments of revenue—with a conditional commutation into cash.

## • Tenure of Land.

## [ Chapter V.

§ 9. The land held in cultivation by tenants throughout the district is 179,992 acres or 34·67 of the whole cultivation. This leaves 339,425 acres or 65·33 per cent. for the personal or 'khud-kasht' tenure of the proprietors. This average proportion, however, is not sustained in some parts, and indeed depends much on caste, and traditional habit. Where there are tenants with right of occupancy of course the facts are rendered obscure as referring to a state of things perhaps long ago, or modified by adventitious influences that we cannot accurately estimate. But the proportion of land held by tenants at will is more significant, and shows in several ways how the close proprietorship of the land works. Here will be found a small body of proprietors not apparently possessing the physical vitality to multiply sufficiently to furnish cultivating proprietors for the whole cultivated area of the village: there, perhaps in the very next village the robust virility of the proprietary stock asserts itself by affording 'pahi-kasht' (non resident) tenants all round to the neighbouring estates. So long has this been going on that not unfrequently the proprietors of one village are tenants with right of occupancy in another. The Jat is largely 'khud-kasht' if one may use a convenient abbreviation of expression; his strong working hands are loth to let go any of his holding; while the Muhammadan, especially the Sheikh is willing to eat a little less and let his muscles lie at rest. This is one of the principal causes of the considerable variation in the proportions held by proprietor and tenant respectively in different parts. Near Delhi this proportion is often  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the village cultivation—while in some Jat villages of the more prosperous and healthy kind the whole area is in the hands of the owners with the exception of a few acres.

§ 10. An interesting kind of tenure found in this district and in Gurgáon also is the tenant-status of the 'dohlidár' and the 'bhondadár.' The 'dohlí' and 'bhondah' are sometimes confounded, but should not be so as they are really different in a material point. The 'dohlí' is a grant of land for cultivation made in return for religious services, such as attendance at a shrine, or giving water at a well, provided it be done by a Brahmin, fakir, or other holy person. A 'bhondáh' on the other hand is a grant of inferior degree, to persons of inferior degree in return for ordinary menial services, and has no connection with religion: the 'bhondadár' is generally a chumár carpenter, 'bheestie' or the like. If he does not do what is expected of him he is deprived of the 'bhondáh' land. A 'dohlidár' on the other hand is not under this control. If he himself goes away giving up the

### Para. 81.

Extent of land cultivated by tenants.

Varying in different parts.

Jats generally cultivate themselves.

Near Delhi the tenant cultivation is very large.

### Para. 82.

'Dohlidárs' and 'bhondadárs.'



## Chapter V. ]      Tenure of Land.

land, then it may be given to some one else, but not otherwise, although the idea of surrendering altogether the proprietary title is never entertained. I do not think this kind of village grant is known in the Panjab—at any rate I have never met with it though arrangements something like it are common in various parts. It is of course a kind of ‘muafi’ held from zamíndárs. The ‘dohlí’ is generally smaller than the ‘bhondah’ though neither is found over 10 bigáhs in extent; at least I know of no grant larger than this. The total extent of land held in ‘dohlí’\* and ‘bhondah’ is given below :—

Extent of  
land held by  
them.

| TAHSIL.        | DOHLÍ            |           |        | BHONDÁH.         |           |        |
|----------------|------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|-----------|--------|
|                | No. of villages. | Holdings. | Bigáhs | No. of villages. | Holdings. | Bigáhs |
| Delhi ...      | 175              | 1,005     | 1,017  | 1                | 1         | 3      |
| Ballabgarh ... | 70               | 186       | 397    | 110              | 279       | 976    |
| Sunipat ...    | 150              | 1,199     | 1,614  | 28               | 58        | 107    |
| District ...   | 395              | 2,390     | 3,028  | 139              | 338       | 1,086  |

**Para. 83.**

Wood pre-  
serves.

Management  
of these.

§ 11. Another characteristic incident of land tenure in the district is the reservation of wood-producing land in the ‘shámilát deh’ as an enclosure whence no fuel or wood is to be cut. This is I believe generally connected with religion in the shape of a fakír’s hut, or grave, or a religious shrine—but sometimes no such religious element is observable, and in such cases the practice is probably due to the love of shady trees which not unnaturally is possessed strongly by the zamíndár. I took some pains to ascertain the facts about these ‘rakhyás’ as they are called (perhaps from ‘rakhná’ to hold, or keep), and I find that the prohibition against cutting or using the wood is no mere form of words. As a rule indeed the people with that faculty of docile obedience which is at once such a help and a trouble (when it degenerates as

The words  
‘dohlí’ and  
‘bhondah.’

\* The derivation of the name ‘dohlí’ is said with some plausibility to be ‘do-halí’—two turns or furrows of the plough made over thus to religious use. ‘Bhondah’ is written in books sometimes ‘bhondá’ with a long ‘á’ at the end, but I believe the silent ‘h’ is the more correct.



## Tenure of Land.

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so often is the case into slavish adherence to custom ) to the administrator, observe the social precept without asking more about it. But if a man transgresses by cutting the wood he is fined at different sums, generally twice the value of the wood. If he does not pay he is put out of caste—but as a fact the villagers say a fine is always paid without excuse. Money thus obtained is spent in charity. There are forty-six villages at least which thus preserve trees never to be cut.

The common preservation of land for timber-growing (the timber being cut at regular intervals) may be noticed here, though it is more an incident of the management, than of the tenure of land. In ninety villages this is done: the trees are generally 'kíkar' or 'van' or 'dhák,' and are cut at intervals of about five years. In some places the income thus derived is very considerable.

§ 12. The 'ábádí' or village site is generally held in common, but the ground of each proprietor's house practically belongs to him. As regards the important point of the rights of non-proprietors, which marks almost more than any thing else the degree of development of the village into a town, the practice is diverse. In 20 villages it is said (I think doubtfully) that non-proprietors can sell their houses with the land on which they are built; in 589 villages they may sell the materials (malba) but not the site; and in 56 they can dispose of neither. In 13 cases it was found at attestation of the administration paper that the matter was in dispute: in eight villages no non-proprietors had houses. In one village Bhaskaula in Ballabgarh there is the curious compromise that those persons who though not proprietors in the village itself are proprietors in villages adjoining, viz., Muazzimábád and Mohabatpur, may take away the 'malba,' but other non-proprietors may not. The remaining 123 villages have no 'ábádí'.\*

The 20 villages where non-proprietors are said to be entitled to sell the site of houses as well as the materials are thus distributed Sunipat 14: Delhi 3: Ballabgarh 3. Some of the places are no doubt towns where one would expect to find the rule thus *e. g.*, Sunipat, Máhráulí, Faridábád and perhaps Bowána, but for little places like Kurainí, Situoli, Newáda zer Najafgarh, and others, it is not easy to find an explanation.

## Para. 83 A

The 'ábádí' how held.

Non-proprietors right overhouses inhabited.

\* In Delhi 50; Ballabgarh 53: Sunipat 20: and of these so far as is known never inhabited, Delhi 17: Ballabgarh 16: and Sunipat 3. About 16 it is not known if they have ever had 'ábádís.'

## Chapter VI.]

## Statistics of population.

## CHAPTER. VI.

*Statistics of population with remarks on the principal tribes and towns.***Para. 84.**Population  
by the census  
of 1868.Its distribu-  
tion.

§ 1. The latest available statistics of population for the district generally are the papers of 1868, by which the number of its inhabitants is shown as 6,21,675. Among the 810 villages, the size varies greatly, from the huge estates\* in Sunipat yielding several thousands of rupees revenue to the petty hamlets near the city and in the north of Ballabgarh, paying only Rs. 50/- or 60/- yearly into the Treasury. The population varies accordingly: the average village will have an extent of about 991 acres, a population of 760, and pay something over a thousand rupees revenue. This fact stamps the district as much more akin in these points to the thickly inhabited and heavily assessed parts of the North West Provinces than to the less fully developed tracts of the Punjab where the incidence of the revenue is considerably lighter and the square mile numbers far fewer inhabitants. The incidence of the jama per acre of cultivation is Rs. 1,136† placing the district the highest in the Province save Jullundur.

**Para. 85.**City of  
Delhi.

§ 2. In discussing the details of population, the city of Delhi is important as giving an enormous market for agricultural produce. Its population is according to the last enumeration 154,417, including those suburbs which so closely surround the walls as to form really part of the city. Next to providing a market for consumption, its most important characteristic from a Settlement Report point of view is the large supply of manure which such a large town must afford. The cultivation in the villages round its walls is in many places of a very high class.

Minor towns  
above 2,000  
population.

Besides Delhi itself there are no towns of large size or importance. Those which contain more than 2,000 inhabitants are as follows, given in order of population as far as may be correctly known or estimated.

\* The estate of Bhatgáon, which has been now assessed at Rs. 6,000/- (dry jama,) used to pay at one time Rs. 15,000/- including that part of the revenue which is called Owners' rate.

Present in-  
cidence of  
jama.

† This statement is taken from the last revenue returns of 1878-79—in which a cultivated area of 525,676 is shown with a jama of Rs. 9,69,900—the figures as I should show them now are 5,19,417 cultivation and Rs. 8,44,480/- jama giving an incidence of 1,10,0 per cultivated acre, exclusive of Owner's rate.

## Statistics of population.

[ Chapter VI.

## BALLABGARH TAHSIL.

Ballabgarh.

| No. | NAMES OF TOWNS.         | Popula-<br>tion. |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1   | Farídabád ... ..        | 7,990            |
| 2   | Ballabgarh ... ..       | 6,281            |
| 3   | Fatehpur Billoch ... .. | 3,874            |
| 4   | Máhráulí ... ..         | 3,596            |
| 5   | Mohiná ... ..           | 3,581            |
| 6   | Tigáon ... ..           | 2,820            |
| 7   | Sháhjahánpur ... ..     | 2,191            |
| 8   | Chháensa... ..          | 2,110            |

## DELHI TAHSIL.

Delhi.

|   |                      |       |
|---|----------------------|-------|
| 1 | Najafgarh ... ..     | 3,592 |
| 2 | Indarpat ... ..      | 3,337 |
| 3 | Ghayáspur ... ..     | 3,226 |
| 4 | Bawáná ... ..        | 2,980 |
| 5 | Narelá ... ..        | 2,437 |
| 6 | Bánkner Ghoga ... .. | 2,341 |
| 7 | Kherá Kalán ... ..   | 2,308 |
| 8 | Pálam ... ..         | 2,081 |
| 9 | Karálá... ..         | 2,036 |



## Statistics of population.

## [ Chapter VI.

§ 3. The distribution of tribes and castes is for the most part clear and decided, and may be easily understood. The extent of lands owned by the principal tribes is given in Appendix VI. The prevalent tribe is that of the Hindú Jats and they may be distinguished broadly into two divisions—those of the north and middle of the district—and those of the south. The latter centre mainly round Ballabgarh. Their historic traditions are connected with the Jat Rájás (see para. 95) who had their capital there, and they have a lingering sentiment about Bhartpur the seat of their greatest representative. The northern men on the other hand have, so far as is known, nothing in common with this history. The great division here is into two ‘Dharráhs’ or factions called ‘Dahiyás’ and ‘Ahúlánás.’ This division runs right through Sunipat and more faintly through Delhi Tahsil, and is so firmly rooted in the popular mind that Muhammadans even class themselves with one or the other party. Thus the Muhammadan ‘Gújars’ of ‘Pánci Gúj-rán’ call themselves ‘Dahiyás,’ and so do all the neighbouring villages—though I never found a man to give reasonable explanation why. The historical tradition of the origin of the ‘Dahiyás’ is embodied in a characteristic story as follows:—The son of Rájá Pirthwi, Haryá Harpál, being defeated in battle by the King of Delhi took refuge in a lonely forest which from the number of its trees he called Ban-auta—now corrupted into Barantá—in Rohtak. There he ruled and his son Dhadhíj after him. Dhadhíj one day in hunting chanced upon a certain pond or tank near Pogthalá in the same district where the Jat women had come together to get their drinking water. Just then a man came out of the village leading a buffalo-cow-calf with a rope to the pond to give it water. The animal either from fright or frolic bounded away from the hand of its owner, and he gave chase but in vain. Neighbours joined in the pursuit which was nevertheless unsuccessful till the animal in its headlong flight came across the path of a Jatní going along with two ‘gharras’ of water on her head. She quietly put out her foot on the rope which was trailing along the ground and stood firm under the strain which the impetus of the fugitive gave. The calf was caught, and Dhadhíj looking on with admiration, became enamoured of the stalwart comeliness of its captor. Such a wife, he said, must needs bear a strong race of sons to her husband, and that husband notwithstanding the fact of her already being married he forthwith determined to be himself. By a mixture of cajolery, threats, and gift-making he obtained his desire—and the Jatní married the Kshatri prince. By her

**Para. 86.**

Distribution of tribes simple.

Jat tribe largely prevalent—of this two divisions.

Southern

and Northern.

The ‘Dahiyas’ and ‘Ahulánás.’

Traditional origin of the ‘Dahyas.’

## Chapter VI.]

## Statistics of population.

he had three sons—Tejá—Sahjá—and Jaisá. Dhadhíj gave his name to the Dahiyás, and his children spread over the neighbouring tracts dividing the country between them—Tejá's descendants live in Rohtak—Sahjá's partly in Rohtak—and in 12 villages of Delhi--Jharant, Jharanti, Anandpur, Rohat, Kakrohi, Kheri mauájat, Malhá Mazrá, Hasanáyrpur Tihará kalán, Tajpur Tihará khurd, Kheri Dahiyá, Bhatgáon, Nasirpur Bángar. Jaisá's descendants live in Rohtak and in the following 16 villages in Delhi--Mandaurá, Mandauri, Turkpur, Bhatgáon, Bhatáná Jáfarábád, Bidhnauli, Garhi bálá, Fatehpur, Abbáspur Bhuwápur, Mohammadábád, Koáli, Náhrá, Náhri, Hilalpur, Saidpur.

Another tradition.

Another tradition derives the name Dahiyá from Dadh-rérá, a village in Hissár which it thus makes the starting place ('nikás') of the tribe.

The 'Ahulána' tradition.

The Ahúlána tradition is not so picturesque as that of the Dahiyás. Their origin is traced to Rájputáná. Their ancestor whose name is not known was coming Delhiwards with his brothers Móm, and Sóm in search of a livelihood. They quarrelled on the road and had a deadly fight on the banks of the Ghátá naddí. Móm and Sóm who were on one side killed their nameless kinsman and came over to Delhi to the King there who received them with favour and gave them lands; to Sóm the tract across the Ganges where his descendants live as Rájputés now in Muzaffarnagar and Meerut. Móm was sent to Rohtak, and he is represented now by Jats there, in Hánsí, and Jhínd. The Rohtak party had their headquarters in Ahúlána in that district, and thence on account of internal quarrels they spread themselves in different directions, some coming into the Delhi district. Dates of these migrations are misty and in fact are considered unimportant, for things of this kind are always said to have happened an immemorial time ago. The division into 'Deswálás' and 'Pachamwálás' which is sometimes mentioned as belonging to the Jats, is not known, I believe, in Delhi. Lists of villages belonging to the Dahiyá and Ahúlána sections will be found in Appendix VII. The population of this tribe in the three tahsils is 1,07,856—according to the census of 1868.

Division into 'Deswálás' & 'Pachamwálás' not known locally.

**Para. 87.**

The Delhi Gujar

§ 4. The most characteristic tribe of the district, next to the Jat, is the Gujar, and indeed from the fact that there are a few Gujar villages near the city itself we hear more of the Delhi Gujar than of the Delhi Jat. A good deal has been written about the origin of the tribe but very little is known. It appears probable that Gujars have lived in this

## Statistics of population.

## [Chapter VI.]

part of the country from very remote periods; and they occupied the hills because no one else cared to do so, and because their solitary and inaccessible tracts afforded better scope for the Gujar's favourite avocation, cattle-lifting. But though he thus has possessed two qualifications of a Highlander—a hilly home, and a covetous desire for other people's cattle, he never seems to have had the love of fighting, and the character for manly independence which distinguished this class elsewhere. On the contrary the Gujar has generally been a mean, sneaking, cowardly fellow, and I don't know that he improves much with the march of civilisation, though of course these are exceptions\*: men who have given up the traditions of the tribe so far as to recognise the advantageousness of being honest (generally.) The rustic proverb—wisdom is very hard on the Gujar—one saying has already been given in para. 5 foot note, and here are others:—

(1).—‘Sabhi zat marjae, jab kar Gujar se dosti.’

‘Make friendship with a Gujar when all other tribes have ceased to exist’ :—

(2).—‘Gujar se ujar bhala, ujar se phali ujar.’†

‘Solitude is better than a Gujar (for a companion)—even though it be such wretched solitude that a wild beast's jungle is better.’ In other words, the company of wild beasts is preferable to that of a Gujar.

His habit of thieving, and that of the Ranghar also are described in very curt terms:—

(3).—‘Kutta, bil i, do—Ranghar, Gujar do’—

‘Ye charon na ho; to pair phailake so!’

The dog, and cat, two.—The Ranghar, and Gujar, two;—If these four (creatures) are not (near): then go to sleep with your feet stretched out, (i. e., in ease and security).

The chief centres of the Gujar tribe are Tigáon in Bal-labgarh Máhráulí and the villages to the south of it in the same tahsíl; and Pánci Gujrán in Sunipat where the men are Muhammadans and are worse cultivators even than their Hindú kinsmen, who themselves are not much in this way. In Delhi the men of Chandráwal and one or two other villages are Gujar, and all the cháukídars of the civil station

his character.

Proverbs  
about him.

Centres of  
the Gujar  
tribe.

\* Chagan of Sultanpur is an intelligent well-disposed man—Wazir Sing of Tigáon well-disposed but not intelligent—Máharájá of Fattehpur Chandíla is intelligent but not well-disposed.

† I am not quite satisfied as to the accuracy of the distinction I have attempted here between ‘ujár,’ and ‘ujár,’—but it is the best I can make of the very difficult phrase.



## Chapter VI.]

## Statistics of population.

are drawn from this tribe who for the consideration of five rupees per month waive their prerogative of house-breaking. So far fixed has this discreditable black-mail become that the police virtually recognise it, and in one or two cases where a rash resident attempted to dispense with the services of a *chaukídár*, his house I believe was promptly plundered. Such at least is the idea in Delhi.

There is perhaps some difference of morality in favour of the Gujars round about Tigáon as compared with the men of the hills, and old Wazír Singh told me solemnly that he and his villages had taken an oath against cattle-stealing. I fear such an oath, however, would not be kept long. The canal (curious fact) has rendered cattle-lifting more difficult, as its banks in Ballabgarh Tahsíl are rather steep, and the bed lies low, and the Gujar cannot easily get the cattle he is driving off, across it, except at the bridges, which of course delays his operations and increases the chance of their being detected. Tigáon has a very heavy *chaukídári*-tax to pay (see below para. 99).

According to the census of 1868—the Gujars of the district number 22,164.

**Para. 88.**

Brahmins of  
the district.

§ 5. A more pleasing subject is the Brahmin. He is not a first rate agriculturist, but far better than the Gujar, and in character he is quiet and peaceable, honest and not much given to litigation. The proverb says of him, however, rather unfairly.

‘Kál Bágar se upaje ; bura Brahmin se howe.’

‘It is as common for a Brahmin to do ill, as it is for ‘famine to come on the Bágar tract, (i. e., the dry tracts toward Bikanir and Sirsa.’

Proverbs  
about them.

Yet his general peaceableness is testified by the admonitory rhyme before quoted in para. 16.

‘Brahman bandhe chura

Wuh bhi bura.’

‘It is a bad thing for a Brahmin to wear a knife.’

Tagas.

The Brahmins are more numerous than the Gujars, being 56,465. There is a tribe called Tagas originally Brahmins, but who do not now intermarry with them. They say that they differ from the Brahmin only in not habitually collecting alms, which they have given up (*tyag-dena*) and hence their name. These men number 5,587: as Hindus they are fair cultivators, but when made into Muhammadans they, as is usual, deteriorate. The Tagas are found mainly

## Statistics of population.

## [Chapter VI.]

in Sunipat, but there is Fatehpur Taga in the south of Ballabgarh. The Brahmins are spread pretty fairly over the district. Their largest village is Tilpat in Ballabgarh, but they are co-sharers with Jats in the first class estates of Bhatgáon and Musthal in Sunipat and in other places.

§ 6. The Ahirs number 14,109—their traditions claim for them a Rájput origin and the story goes that when the incarnation of Krishn took place in Bindrában some demon carried off the cattle of an ancestor of the tribe, and also the man himself while tending them. Krishn by his omnipotence created a man for the purpose of tending the cattle, and brought back the cattle for him to take care of—and his descendants were henceforth to be called Ahirs. This is a curiously Irish story, and does not deal well with the original herdsman, but another tradition steps in to add that the defeated and disappointed demon, when he saw his evil intentions thwarted brought back the abducted cattle-driver, so that he and Krishn's man have between them to account for the tribe. Its present representatives are a quiet orderly set of men, first class cultivators, and altogether unobjectionable to a degree hardly equalled by any other class.\* Their villages lie mostly near Najafgarh, where they have quite a little colony, but there is also a smaller set of Ahir villages near Bádli.

§ 7. The Rájputs in the district are for the most part scattered; their number is given in the census papers as 10,677, but if there are really as many as this it must be by including several classes which doubtfully claim a Rájput origin, such as Ranghars which might with advantage be kept separate. They are not good cultivators, but are not of great importance any way in Delhi. The Gaurvas in Ballabgarh have several villages near Ladhauri—they are said to be degenerate Rájputs who make second marriages (karáo or karéwa.) They are especially noisy and quarrelsome, but sturdy in build, and clannish in disposition.

\* Yet the proverb (made probably long ago) is fiercer on the Ahir almost than on any tribe :—

Gádar, lámp, ahír ke ása na rahiye  
Théthar aur pahár kí thokar bhi sahiye.

Dont rely on a jackal, the 'lámp' (a kind of grass)—or an ahír—but endure a kick from a Rájput, or from a hill, (i. e., a stumble,) and still worse :

'Sabhi zát Gopál kí ; tín zát be pí.'  
'Bakt pare, lajje nahín : Beswa, Besan, Ahír' (wakt).

'All tribes are God's creatures : but three kinds are merciless  
'When a chance occurs they have no shame—a whore, a banya, and an ahir.'

**Para. 89.**

Ahirs, their origin.

Present character.

**Para. 90.**

Proverbs on the Ahir.

## Chapter VI.]

## Statistics of population.

## Chauháns.

The Chauháns are more respectable than the Gaurwas, and are I believe really Rájputés, as they certainly are in most other places. They are the best cultivators of the tribe, and are otherwise decent and orderly. They own a few villages near Delhi on the south, and there is a small colony of them near Jakhauli in Sunipat where Manphul Zaildár is a Chauhán.

**Para. 91.**

## Meos.

§ 8. The Meos are not numerous in Delhi, but they have a compact following in the south of Ballabgarh having pushed up there from Merval. For particulars of this interesting tribe reference may be made to Mr. Channing's Report on the Gurgáon district.

**Para. 92.**

## Saiyids.

§ 9. The Saiyids are very few, but they hold in proportion to their numbers a large extent of land, as there are several single proprietors who by themselves hold villages, as for instance Amjad Ali of Faridábád, who owns three villages in his own tahsíl and Alipur in that of Delhi. In Sunipat too there are several families who hold their heads rather high. As cultivators they are worthless.

**Para. 93.**

## Nau-Muslims.

Statistics of  
population  
how far com-  
plete.

§ 10. I do not know that there is any other tribe requiring special notice. The Muhammadan Shaikhs or Nau-Muslims are a lazy thriftless set of cultivators, living mostly in the Khádar. I give below a tabular statement which gives a good many facts as to population, &c. They are taken as before from the census papers of 1868, and will be to a certain extent superseded by the new enumeration which will be made before this report reaches Government, but I do not imagine that there will be any great differences among the agriculturists as between 1868 and 1881. But it must be remembered that the figures deal with the 772 villages given (see the Gazetteer) as forming the district in 1868.

Statistics of population.

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| P A R T I C U L A R S.                            |   |                                                  |  |          | FIGURES.  | T a b u l a r<br>Statement. |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
|                                                   |   |                                                  |  |          |           |                             |
| Total population, ... ..                          |   |                                                  |  |          | 6,08,850* |                             |
| Total Males, ... ..                               |   |                                                  |  |          | 3,26,306  |                             |
| Total Females, ... ..                             |   |                                                  |  |          | 2,82,544  |                             |
| HINDUS, ... ..                                    | { | Males, ... ..                                    |  | 2,37,109 |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Females, ... ..                                  |  | 2,01,777 |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Total, ... ..                                    |  | 4,38,886 |           |                             |
| MUHAMMADANS, ... ..                               | { | Males, ... ..                                    |  | 68,033   |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Females, ... ..                                  |  | 62,612   |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Total, ... ..                                    |  | 1,30,645 |           |                             |
| SIKHS, ... ..                                     | { | Males, ... ..                                    |  | 436      |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Females, ... ..                                  |  | 144      |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Total, ... ..                                    |  | 580      |           |                             |
| OTHERS, ... ..                                    | { | Males, ... ..                                    |  | 20,728   |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Females, ... ..                                  |  | 18,011   |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Total, ... ..                                    |  | 38,739   |           |                             |
| Area in square miles, ... ..                      |   |                                                  |  |          | 1,227.32  |                             |
| Number of villages or townships, ... ..           |   |                                                  |  |          | 772       |                             |
| Number of enclosures, ... ..                      |   |                                                  |  |          | 85,721    |                             |
| Number of houses, ... ..                          |   |                                                  |  |          | 1,68,390  |                             |
| Total population, ... ..                          |   |                                                  |  |          | 6,08,850  |                             |
| Averages calculated<br>from preceding<br>columns. | { | Persons per square mile, ... ..                  |  | 496.21   |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Villages or townships per square<br>mile, ... .. |  | 0.63     |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Persons per village or township, ... ..          |  | 788.66   |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Enclosures per square mile, ... ..               |  | 69.86    |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Persons per enclosure ... ..                     |  | 7.10     |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Houses per square mile, ... ..                   |  | 137.27   |           |                             |
|                                                   |   | Persons per house, ... ..                        |  | 3.61     |           |                             |

\* Agriculturists 2,63,348 (of whom Males above 18 years of age 1,35,121,) and non-agriculturists 3,45,502.

## Chapter VI.]

## Statistics of population.

## CLASSIFICATION BY AGE :—

| M A I E.              |                       |                         | F E M A L E.         |                               |                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Adults<br>(above 18.) | Youths<br>(12 to 18.) | Children<br>(below 12.) | Adults<br>(above 18) | Young<br>women (12<br>to 18.) | Children<br>(below 12.) |
| 1,89,571              | 27,001                | 1,09,734                | 1,72,324             | 17,322                        | 92,898                  |

**Para. 94.**

Notes on  
towns—Farídábád.

§ 11. I proceed to make some notes on the towns, taking them in the order given in section 2 of this Chapter:—

*Farídábád*—said to be founded in 1607 A. D. by Shaikh Faríd Treasurer of Jehangir for the purpose of protecting the high road (which passed through the present town) from robbers. He built a fort, serai, tank, and a masjid. In later times it was the headquarters of a pargannah (see below under Ballabgarh). Its population is 7,990—it has a Thána, Municipal Committee and Police Rest-house: its revenue is assessed at Rs. 2,011/-. It is 16 miles south of Delhi, and is about a mile off the main road, with which it is connected by pakka roads slanting north and south—Mir Amjad Alí lives here.

**Para. 95.**

Ballabgarh  
its founding

its history.

§ 12. *Ballabgarh*\* is not an ancient town at all. The earliest account I have been able to obtain of its becoming important shows that in 1705 Gopál Singh a Jat zamíndár of the village Aláwalpur came over and settled in Síhi near Ballabgarh, having turned out the Taga cultivators of that place. As he waxed strong by plundering travellers on the Muthra road which passes by Síhi, he was able to attack Amjad the Rájpút Chaudhrí and with the aid of the Gujars of Tígáon to kill him. Murtaza Khán, the local Government officer of Farídábád, tried to make matters quiet by appointing Gopál Singh Chaudhrí of the Farídábád pargannah, with a cess of 1 anna in the rupee on the revenue. This was in

\* The name is probably a corruption from Balrámgarh, the fort of Balráam its founder.

## Statistics of population.

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1710. In 1711 Gopál Singh died, and was succeeded by his son Charandás. Charandás seeing how weak the imperial grasp was growing even in the nearer districts, appropriated the revenue and openly refused to make it over to Murtaza Khán. He was, however, seized and in 1714 imprisoned by the latter in Farídábád fort; and he remained there some little time till his son Balráam, duping the Muhammadan officer under pretence of paying a ransom, set him at liberty.\* Father and son then obtained the aid of the Bhartpur Rájá Súrajmal and killed Murtaza Khán. The ascendancy of the Bhartpur chief continued down to 1738—in the next year the Delhi king gave the titles of Naib Bakhshí, and 'Ráo' to Balráam, and it was to celebrate the acquisition of these honours that Balráam built the stone fort-palace of Ballabgarh. But he was not allowed long to enjoy his rank for he was killed in return for his murder of Murtaza Khán by the son of his victim Akibat Mahmúd. His sons Kishan Singh and Bishan Singh remained in possession of the Ballabgarh fort—and they were in 1762 nominated 'killádár aur názim' of this parganna by the Maharájá of Bhartpur. In 1774, however, he dismissed them from his service—and they died just at the same time. Next year Ajít Singh son of Kishan Singh, and Híra Singh, son of Ráo Kishandás, presented themselves before the Emperor at Delhi and agreed to deliver possession of the Ballabgarh parganna to the royal authority. Accordingly Najaf Khán of the imperial establishment was deputed to take it. Ajít Singh was appointed 'killádár' and 'názim' of Ballabgarh—while Hírá Singh was taken away by the Nawáb Najaf Khán to Agra. The next year he came back, and Ajít Singh was formally entitled Rájá, and Hírá Singh was called Rájá and also 'Sálár Jang.' The revenue of Ballabgarh was estimated at Rs. 1,20,000, and it was made an istimráar tenure of 60,000 rupees. Meanwhile the administration of the country had come into the hands of Mádhóji Scindia, and he remitted the amount taken as istimrárí. In 1793 Ajít Singh was murdered by his brother Zálím, but was succeeded by his son Bahádar Singh. In 1803 on the approach of General Lake, Bahádar Singh sent his son Pirthi Singh, and Hírá Singh sent his son Gangá Parshád to the English army. Pirthi Singh was killed at the fight at

Its history—  
(continued.)

\* The story goes that he promised to pay a large amount in cash directly his father was freed. To carry out the agreement it was stipulated that the captive should be set at liberty directly the silver came into the hands of his captors. He was brought guarded to the side of the Tank near Ballabgarh—and when the cart bringing the treasure had come up—and one or two bags of rupees had been examined, Charandás was let go—he immediately made off on a fleet horse with his son. The other bags were found to contain 'paisá.'

A native  
stratagem.

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## Statistics of population.

|                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bahádar Singh.                                 | Dara Mukandra, and Gangá Parshád ran away. It appeared that Hírá Singh was in collusion with the Mahrattas and he was therefore turned out of office, Bahádar Singh being confirmed in it—12th December 1804—and received next year the grant of pargannas Páli and Pákal in return for undertaking the police arrangements of the road. This Rájá built the town of Ballabgarh which is also called 'Rámganj.'                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Narayan Singh.<br>Anrúd Singh.<br>Sahib Singh. | Bahádar Singh died in 1806. Naráyan Singh his son succeeded, but died also in the same year. Anrúd Singh took the Ráj, and ruled till 1818. His minor son Sáhib Singh came next, and the widow of Anrúd Singh built a 'chhatrí' in memory of her deceased husband, with a pakka tank. Sáhib Singh died childless in 1825, and was succeeded by his uncle Rám Singh. In the time of this prince the pargannah of Páli Pákal was resumed by the Government, the Magistrate of Delhi undertaking the charge of the police of the environs of the city (1827). Farídábád meanwhile was left in his charge, and he was considered responsible for maintaining the public peace on the Muthra road between the limits of Burhiyáká-pul and Mauzá Pirthala in Palwal. |
| Rám Singh.                                     | Rám Singh died in 1829—and Náhar Singh his son came to power. The earlier years of his reign saw great mischief and intrigue, caused by Abhe Rám and Pirthí Singh, the ministers, through whose mismanagement debts were contracted on account of the Estate.* "In 1839 Abhe Rám was dismissed, and Newal Singh the maternal uncle of Nahar Singh having come into power he ejected Pirthi Singh also, "and in conjunction with Rámparshad nephew to Deo Kanwar became the actual ruler, though all acts continued to be "done in the name of Rájá Náhar Singh."                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Nahar Singh                                    | "In 1840 Newal Singh becoming absolute, disputes ran "high, and disorganisation increasing, the British Agent was "appealed to, and our interference sought. Enquiries were "instituted through a special Commissioner deputed to Ballabgarh, and the management of the territory was experimentally entrusted to Kanwar Mádhó Singh, a grand-nephew of Rájá Bahádar Singh, the first chief (within the "time of our influence)—but the plan failed, and parganna Farídábád was taken under direct British management. "The young Rájá, however, protested against this arrangement, and as he had attained his majority and urged his "competency to manage his own affairs, the territory was restored to him." Yet after a long reign he was implicated     |
| his minority.                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

\* Quoted from a semi official compilation "our Political Relatives in the North West Provinces."



## Statistics of population.

## [ Chapter VI.]

in correspondence with the mutineers in 1857 and was hanged. The 'Ráj' was confiscated, but the Rání dowager Rání Kishan Kanwar was allowed to reside in Ballabgarh and she has recently bought the zamíndarí rights from Government for Rs. 64,500. She herself gets a pension of Rs. 500 a month.

Hanged in  
the mutiny.

The town is 22 miles from Delhi on the Muthra road. It has a tahsíl and tháná (in the old palace of the Rájá a handsome building built four square with a large courtyard in the middle)—a dispensary, school and Municipal committee. Population 6,281—revenue Rs. 2,008/-. There is no one of any note in the place itself—the zaildár is Imam Bakhsh whose village Ranhera is close by. He lives sometimes here, sometimes in Delhi.

The present  
town.

§ 13. *Fatehpur Biloch* was founded some 330 years ago; being given to Fateh Muhammad Khán by the emperor of the day. He was a Biloch in the imperial service, hence the name of the village, and his descendants still occupy the land. Population 3,874—revenue Rs. 2,622/-. Ghisé Khán lambardár here is a respectable man. The village is some 8 miles south-east of Ballabgarh.

**Para. 96.**

Fattehpur  
Biloch.

§ 14. *Máhráulí* is said to have been first founded 700 years ago by Shams-ud-din Altams who was pleased with the spot which he came on while hunting. He made the tank called 'Talao Shamshí,' and settled Jats there as zamíndárs. After awhile Khwaja Kutb-ud-din a fakír came and settled there and the people liked him so much that the name 'Mihrwálí' was given to the place of his residence, and corrupted afterwards into 'Máhráulí,' and the famous 'Kutb Minár' perpetuates his own name. In 1556 A. D. Akbar gave the village in maafi for the support of the shrine, and it is still held by the servants collectively in jágír. The population is 3,596. The place is a very pleasant and picturesque one. It stands on the metalled road about half-way from Delhi to Gurgáon, and is higher than most of the surrounding country. Its air in the rainy season is fresh, and somewhat cooler than that of Delhi, and the romantic ruins grouped round the noble pillar of the Kutb are of themselves interesting. There is a dak-bungalow; a tháná; and a police rest-house in the fine building called Adam Khán's tomb. Revenue Rs. 2,000/.

**Para. 97.**

Máhraulí.

§ 15. *Mohina*. This large village stands 13 miles south-east of Ballabgarh. It is held in perpetual jágír by the family of Hidáyat Alí for services done in the mutiny. There are two divisions or tarafs, one of the Saiyids, and the

**Para. 98.**

Mohina.

## Chapter VI.]

## Statistics of population.

other of the Jats, sharing about half-and-half of the estate. The Saiyids say that the founder was one 'Mu(h)'in-a-dín'—while the Jats look back to a Brahmin called 'Mohan.' It is not easy to say which is true. The population is 3,581; the village is poorly built, and is not in any way worth special mention. Ashraf Alí son of the dead Rasaldár Hidáyat Alí has built a queer looking house which he calls a 'bungalow' for the reception of Europeans passing through the place. Revenue Rs. 5,500/.

**Para. 99.**

Tigáon.

§ 16. *Tigáon* is a large Gujar village rather more than four miles east of Ballabgarh. Its population is 2,820. The origin of the name is unknown: Patháns are said to have lived in the place in old days, and the Gujars to have succeeded them. There is nothing noticeable here, except the large force of chaukídárs which is considered necessary to take care of the poor Gujars. Wazír Singh is the recognised head of the clan, but he is getting very feeble, and I do not know whether his son is to succeed him. Revenue Rs. 3,903/.

**Para 100.**

Shahjehanpur.

§ 17. *Shahjehanpur* is a village of Gamwás and Shaikhs on the Jamná: there is nothing noticeable about it. The population is 2,191. It is some 12 miles rather south of due east from Ballabgarh. Revenue Rs. 3,026/.

**Para 101.**

Chhaensa.

§ 18. *Chhaensa* is 12 miles south-east from Ballabgarh, it has a police-chaukí, and a rest-house. Population 2,110. Said to have been founded first by Meos, and the Rájputs came in when the others gave up. Revenue Rs. 4,552/. There is nothing else noticeable.

**Para 102.**

Tilpat.

§ 19. *Tilpat* is a village of much less than 2,000 population, but it is a very old and well-known place, said to have been inhabited ever since the time of the Pandús, and its great antiquity is attested by the height of the mound constituting its site. The zamíndárs are Brahmins, and the jama is Rs. 2,500/- 14 miles from Delhi.

**Para 103.**

Najafgarh.

§ 20. Next to Delhi city the largest town in the sadr tahsíl is *Najafgarh* about the foundation of which the stories are various and uninteresting, the only point in common being that some person of the name of 'Najaf' settled it, which was no doubt the case. The population is 3,592—it has a tháná, school, dispensary, and Municipal committee. The estate is small and is assessed at only Rs. 1,065/. The present proprietors are of mixed castes, some being Shaikhs, some Saiyids, Patháns, Brahmins, &c., 43 tribes! It is about 17 miles west of Delhi, but is considerably south of the metalled road to Rohtak, so that horseback is the only means

## Statistics of population.

## [Chapter VI.]

of reaching it, and even this in the rains is sometimes difficult, as the floods rise high on parts of the road. The principal man here is a money-lender called Deokishen who has acquired land in the vicinity. He is intelligent, and fairly well disposed, but of course is like others of his class in his aims and principles. There are very fine ber-trees in Najafgarh; their fruit is said to weigh 5 tolas to a single 'ber,' but I have not seen such a one.

There is a special family here of Muhammadans, called 'Mirdhas,' who are traditionally measurers of land and crops. I do not know that they get much of this work now, but they claim to have done it in the time of the Muhammadan kings.

The 'Mirdhas' of Najafgarh.

**Para 104.**

Indarpat.

§ 21. *Indarpat* also called *Puráná kila* is now almost a suburb of the city of Delhi. It stands in a commanding position about 2 miles from the Delhi gate on the Badarpur road. The ruins are interesting. The present town has a mixed population of Saiyids, Patháns, Chauháns, Jats, &c. The proprietors are chiefly Chauháns, and Sánís. Population 3,337—and revenue Rs. 2,091.

**Para 105.**

Ghyáspur.

§ 22. *Ghyáspur*—population 3,226, is a town a little further south than Indarpat on the same road. The revenue is Rs. 1,368. The proprietors belong to several castes and tribes. Nothing else noticeable.

**Para 106.**

Bowána.

Its story.

§ 23. *Bowána* is a large Jat village on the Western Jamná Canal, 16 miles from Delhi to the north-west—population 2,980. The story of its founding is that 1100 years ago two Brahmins, Kala and Thákuria, came from Gaur Bengálá to Delhi, and so pleased the reigning king by their learning and piety that he showed them great favour and made them his constant companions. Thus one day while hunting they came together to the place of the present site of Bowána, and it pleased the Brahmins so much as a large and pleasant jungle, that they besought the king to give them land there. The king said they should have as much land as they pleased, whereon they asked for 52000 bigáhs, and the estate took its name accordingly—'Bawána.' In time it became corrupted into 'Bowána.' In the course of successive generations colonies were sent out to the following places which became independent villages—*Daiyápur kalan*—*Bazidpur Thákarán*—*Nángal Thakaran*—*Hareolí*—*Jhanjhálí*—*Sanauth*—*Holambí khurd*—*Káteorá*—*Káthípur*—*Bhorgarh*—*Shahpur Garhí*. No person of note among the villagers. At one time Bowána was the headquarters of a tahsíl and also a tháná. It was changed for *Alípur* some years before the mutiny. Revenue Rs. 4,411/-. Proprietors mostly Jat and Brahmin.

## Chapter VI. ]

## Statistics of population.

**Para 107.**

Narela.

§ 24. *Nárela* 17 miles from Delhi on the old imperial road to Karnál. The tradition goes that nine hundred years ago, Nanna Khatri married the only daughter and only child of a wealthy Jat called Lálá. Being cast out of his own tribe in consequence he was adopted by his father-in-law and succeeded accordingly to his property which was called after him 'Nan-hera,' and is so still by the common people. Population 2,437. The proprietors are Jats and Brahmins. The ábádí of the village Mámúrpur\* forms one with Nárela. Revenue Rs. 3,200/-. Good tobacco is grown here.

**Para 108.**

Bánkúer Ghoga.

§ 25. *Bánkúer Ghoga*. This village is about a mile west of Nárela. Population 2,341. Revenue Rs. 2,722/-. There used to be good camels here, and are still I believe.

**Para 109.**

Khera kalán.

§ 26. *Khera kalán*. On the east side of the canal about a mile from the Grand Trunk Road and 10 miles north-north-west of Delhi. Revenue Rs. 2,432/- and population 2,308. Nothing noticeable save the great damage done by the canal to the soil.

**Para 110.**

Pálam, its former importance

the barber chaudhrí.

his system

fees levied by him and his assistants.

§ 27. *Pálam*. There is a station at this village on the Rájputáná Railway about 10 miles south-west-west of Delhi. Population 2,081 and revenue Rs. 2,317/. Pálam is a very old place, and is said to have been founded before the Christian era by an incarnation of the deity called 'Parlamba-sukh' abbreviated into 'Pálam.' Be this as it may, it seems certain that under the emperors at one time considerable authority was exercised by the men of Pálam, and 360 villages are said to have been under them. The only vestige of this authority now is found among the barbers. Rámrikh barber of Pálam claims to be chaudhrí among his brethren of the razor in several districts, viz., the pargannahs of Have-lí Pálam—Jhajjar—Sunipat—Jhársa—Farídábád—Badlí—Kharkauda—Mandaulí—Najafgarh. There is a man in Pálam called Gupta who enjoys the title of Díwán, and in various villages, nine in number, there are 'Tappedárs.' The chaudhrí's title is hereditary and has been held in the present family for at least ten generations. He takes Rs. 4/- on each wedding and Rs. 3/- on a funeral throughout his jurisdiction, and these dues are paid by all decent barbers without a murmur. The 'Díwán' gets 8 annas on a wedding and burial alike, and each Tappedár 4 annas. The offices are all hereditary. The chaudhrí also decides many social disputes among the men of his tribe—he summons the disputants by

\* Mohan Lál of Mámúrpur is a respectable man, and is the leading person of the neighbourhood. He really belongs as noted elsewhere to Mámúrpur but is always called 'Mohan of Nanhera.'

## Statistics of population.

## [ Chapter VI.

means of his own messengers: a pancháyat is held in his house at Pálam, and he then issues his order levying a 'naz-zarána' of Re. 1/- from the person in whose favour the dispute is decided: 8 annas is due to the 'Díwán' and 4 annas to the Tappedárs. Food for the persons composing the pancháyat and the other members of the brotherhood who come together, is provided by the complainant. This is a curious piece of social economy: there is no doubt of its genuineness, as the zamíndárs and lambardárs of the place fully attest it.

There is no one specially of mark in Pálam just now. Fatteh Singh lambardár is a decent fellow, but he has not much standing in the district, being weak in character, and not very well off in pecuniary matters.

§ 28. *Karálá* is a village about 13 miles north-west of Delhi being some four miles nearly due north of Nangloí Jat a police chaukí on the Rohtak road. Population 2,036, and revenue Rs. 3,006/-. The most noticeable man of the place is Khushí Rám, but he is not first class even among zamíndárs.

We come now to Sunipat where the large villages are most numerous.

§ 29. *Sunipat* itself is a town of very great antiquity. Tradition leads back as far as to the Pandís, but putting this aside there seems every probability that the place has been inhabited for some two thousand years. "The town," I quote from the Gazetteer, "is picturesquely situated on the "side of a small hill, which, standing out as it does on a level "plain, is evidently formed from the debris of buildings that "have crumbled to decay" during the various stages of the inhabited period of the town. One story of the foundation is that Rájá Símí "13th in descent from Arjuna brother of Yudisthira" made here his seat of sovereignty. Some years ago a terra cotta image of the sun was found in the course of excavations, and also on another occasion a vessel full of silver coins which were evidently very old—probably of the time of Alexander, if not before then.

The town is 27 miles from Delhi along the old Imperial road, by the Grand Trunk Road and the branch road from Bahálgarh it is about 28. On the old road at distances of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  kos are the Mínárs useful as pointing the way, and according to local tradition used also as signal stations.

The present town is about a square mile in extent—one part is called the 'Kot' and the other 'Mashhad' or place of

**Para III.**

Karálá.

**Para II2.**

Sunipat

its antiquity.

The present town.

## Chapter VI.]

## Statistics of population.

martyrdom, being the place where it is said Násimdín met his death at the hands of a Hindu Rájá (see para. 168 note). The tháná and tahsíl are on the top of the 'Kot.'

Sunipat has long been the headquarters of the tahsíl, (see also Chapter IX para. 179). The proprietors are mainly Saiyids and Patháns, Muhammadans, of one pattí, and of the other, Jats. The revenue is Rs. 6,380/- the larger half belonging to the Muhammadans, who, however, have only the same number of lambardárs (six) as the Hindus. The population is given as 12,176. There is of course a Municipal committee,\* and two of the members are Honorary Magistrates, Faizul Hasan, and Pirthí Singh.

There is no special trade in Sunipat—the 'gur' made in the canal villages passes most of it eastward to Baghpat—or the other way westward through Rohtak (see also remarks on trade under para. 162).

**Para 113.**

Bhatgáon.

Its hamlets.

Its history.

§ 30. *Bhatgáon* is the largest village in the district, situated on the Jamná Canal 34 miles north-north-west of Delhi and 8 miles west of Sunipat. The proprietors are Jats and Bráhmíns, the latter being the 'parohits' of the others. There are four divisions, and 7 lambardárs. The population is 3,976, and the revenue demand, as now fixed at dry rates, Rs. 6,005. An early date is given for the foundation of the village, but the two Garhís or hamlets—Garhí Hakíkat Singh, and Ratan-garh,—are of comparatively recent origin dating back only 150 and 100 years respectively; as to the main village it is said to have been settled by Harsí Jat from the Rohtak village khánda, turning out the former inhabitants 'Bháts'—whence the name. The place is said to have been more populous than at present up to 1829-30 when the scourge of cholera carried off 1,400 of its inhabitants. Again in 1868 when the census was taken, the population is said to have been adventitiously increased by the influx of strangers from other parts, on account of the drought, which pressed less seriously on canal irrigated lands than elsewhere.

Irrigation was re-introduced in 1824; and its effects have been felt more actively here than in most villages.

Bhatgáon is the leading village of the 'Dahya' side of the tahsíl—the most notable man is Lachman, who though old has a good deal of influence. Sugarcane is an important crop of course, and so is rice.

\* The men of Sunipat are not a good set at all. It seems necessary to mention as notables—Záman Alí who I believe was made zaildár on the death of Abbás Khan—Iftikar Alí—Muhammad Zakkí—Salámat Singh, the two men mentioned above, &c.



## Statistics of population.

## [ Chapter VI.

§ 31. *Pur khás* is a fine canal village nine miles north west of Sunipat—population 3,609—revenue Rs. 4,607/- nothing noteworthy: the people are chiefly Jats: the leading family is that of Máré zaildár.

**Para 114.**

Pur khás.

§ 32. *Kheorah* stands east of the Grand Trunk Road 24 miles north of Delhi and some 6 miles east of Sunipat. Population 3,381 and revenue Rs. 6,519/-. The proprietors are mainly Jats. The best man of the place is Rámbakhsh zaildar. There is an aspiring money lender, Harnám, who should be kept in his proper place.

**Para 115.**

Kheorah.

§ 33. *Murthal* is a larger village even than Kheorah some 6 miles slightly to the west of north from Kheorah. The population is 3,291 and the revenue Rs. 6,840/- proprietors Jats chiefly. A considerable local market. Indraj zaildár is the leading man.

**Para 116.**

Murthal.

§ 34. *Mohána* is a canal village west of the canal some 11 miles west of Sunipat; population 3,072; jama Rs. 5,310/-. The proprietors are mainly Rors a tribe not found elsewhere in Delhi though they are known in Rohtak. The tradition is that one Mohan, a weaver, settled the place. Jamnadás is the most noticeable man here.

**Para 117.**

Mohána.

§ 35. *Juán*: another canal village on the banks of the canal 9 miles north-west from Sunipat and 37 from Delhi. The owners are almost all Jats. Population 2,893; revenue Rs. 2,859/-. Some of the Jats have turned Muhammadans. Many villages are offshoots from Juán, *e. g.*, Kareorí—Náhra Dábarpur—Sitaolí--Ráhmána,--Chatya Dewa—Raulad, Latífpur—Salémpur Toráh—Satárpur Májra—Naina Tátarpur—Bádsháhpur Máchú—Khizarpur Jat. The two leading families are those of Hukmí (dead)—and Abhe Rám (to be distinguished from the zaildár of Sardhána.)

**Para 118.**

Juán.

§ 36. *Rohat*, a large canal village 6 miles south-west from Sunipat—population 2,841; revenue Rs. 3,736. The proprietors are mainly Jats. There is nothing particular to note about the history of the place, save that it was one of those honourably distinguished for good behaviour and helping fugitive Europeans in the mutiny. As a reward among other things, canal water was given free for several years. The two leading families are those of Anant Rám and Cheyt Rám, but neither of the men is trustworthy.

**Para 119.**

Rohat.

§ 37. *Chilkána* stands at the north end of the district about 2 miles west of the Grand Trunk Road and some forty miles from Delhi. The population is 2,792: the revenue

**Para 120.**

Chilkána.



## Chapter VI.]

## Statistics of population.

**Para 121.**

Rathdhaneh.

Rs. 3,913/- and the revenue payers, Gujars and Brahmins. No man of any great note here ; Ratana is well to do.

**Para 122.**

Náharí.

§ 38. *Rathdhaneh* is about 23 miles from Delhi being nearly three miles north-west from Rai on the Grand Trunk Road. The jama is Rs 5,371/- and population 2,744. The people are Ták Seroa Jats, industrious and first rate in cultivation. The principal man is Dúngar zaildár, a very good fellow.

§ 39. *Náharí* is 3 miles north-west from Náréla—Jama Rs. 3,517/- population 2,668—the proprietors are Jats and Brahmins. The place looks a healthy one, and the people strong : there were some very fine mules brought from here last year, for the Kabul purchases. Zálím is the most influential man here.

**Para 123.**

Jakhaulí.

§ 40. *Jakhaulí* is 22 miles from Delhi being 4 miles east of the Grand Trunk Road at Rai—population 2,522, and jama Rs. 4,627/-. The proprietors are Chauháns, and their leader is the zaildár Manphúl.

**Para 124.**

Kakrohí.

§ 41. *Kakrohí* is 2 miles north of Rohat and some 5 south-west of Sunipat—population 2,381, revenue Rs. 3,216/-. Jats and Brahmins are proprietors. No man of note at all.

**Para 125.**

Ahulána.

§ 42. *Ahulána* is a mile east of the canal 48 miles from Delhi. The villagers are mainly Jats, and very contentious. The leading family is that of Sheo Singh lambardár, but the village has a bad name with district officers : the men are not willing to do more than can be helped in obedience to orders. Revenue Rs. 4,201/- population 2,336.

**Para 126.**

Pinána.

§ 43. *Pinána* is nearly three miles west of Mohána and some 14 miles west of Sunipat. Jama Rs. 3,000/-, population 2,281. The people are Jats. There is a good chaupál here. The leading man is Hoshnák lambardár (since dead.)

**Para 127.**

Gúhna.

§ 44. *Gúhna* is 2 miles south-west of Mohána—population 2,194 : revenue Rs. 3,614/- the biswahdars are Brahmins and Banyas. Ramukh is the most notable man, but is not much.

**Para 128.**

Bigáh.

§ 45. *Bigáh* is 5 miles east from Panchí Gujrán on the Grand Trunk Road 37 miles from Delhi. The proprietors are Ranghars and Tágas chiefly. The place is well to do, having large capabilities of further development. Jama Rs. 4,806/-. Population 2,168. There is no man of note.

**Para 129.**

Barwásní.

§ 46. *Barwásní* is on the line of the 'new Delhi Canal' 4 miles west of Sunipat. The proprietors are

## Statistics of population.

## [Chapter VI.]

Jats. Jama Rs. 2,906/- population 2,167. The notable man here was Rám Chand (since dead,) he has left a young son.

§ 47. *Hillálpur* is a fine Bángar village on the east of the canal some six miles above Bowána. The proprietors are Jats and physically finer than many of the villages near that irrigate from the canal. Jama Rs. 2,600/- population 2,158. The best family here is that of Pem Ráj whose son Singh Rám has been made zaildár. The village is largely in debt.

**Para 130.**

Hillálpur.

§ 48. *Ganaur* stands on the old imperial road 35 miles from Delhi. It used to be the headquarters of a small tahsíl and there are some old pakka buildings which speak of an importance rather bygone now. The proprietors are Hindu Tagás, and Mahájans. The jama is Rs. 4,633/- and the population 2,122. The most notable family here is that of the Taga Bhup Singh who is zaildár. There is a Kanungo family also, of Kayaths, to whom the Naib Kanungoship of the tahsíl has been given.

**Para 131.**

Ganaur.

§ 49. *Pugthallá* is a canal village on the west of the canal some 2 miles from Sardhána which is 47 miles from Delhi. The people are Jats: population 2,080; jama Rs. 3,203/-. There is no one of note here. The men of Pugthallá have had a dispute with Balí Kutbpur for many years about a 'band' which in the days of the mutiny they put up on the north-east side of their land toward Balí Kutbpur. Recently by order of the canal officer it has been demolished.

**Para 132.**

Pugthallá.

## Chapter VII.]

## The habits and mode of life of the people.

## CHAPTER. VII.

*The People ; their appearance, habits and mode of life ; with notes on their principal social customs.***Para 133.**

The people  
their physique  
and appear-  
ance.

§ 1. The physique of the ordinary zamíndár of the district differs much among the various tribes, depending apparently more on caste and tribe than anything else. The Jats of the well villages are generally healthy and strongly made, with a frame which compared with an Englishman's is very light, but very often exceedingly wiry and capable of great endurance. The average weight is supposed by an intelligent man of their class to be 'chaudah dharí' = 70 sers, or rather more than 140 lbs. say 9 stone and a half. I should think this a fair estimate: certainly it is not too small. The Jat skin is a light brown, and in a young man smooth and fresh looking reminding one more of the traditional Italian olive complexion than any thing we mean by the somewhat opprobrious epithet dark. The Shaikh here is physically very inferior and the Muhammadan Tagá not much better. The Brahmins and Ahírs do not differ much from the Jat in appearance, while the Gujar has about the same tint. The Chauhán Rájputs are considerably darker. The face has often regular and sometimes even handsome features, the great fault being a want of energy in the expression which is for the most part either apathetic, or sensual. Of the women's faces one sees little, but they seem less animated even than those of the men. Their figures, however, as seen at the village well are in youth well rounded and supple: the arm especially with the tight fitting silver ornament clasping the biceps is not seldom a model of comeliness, yet this grace is soon lost, as much probably from poor diet and bad sanitary conditions as any thing. Both sexes have as a rule beautiful teeth, white, strong and regular which they clean with the usual toothstick ('dautáun.') The hair of course is black, or a blue black, but the Hindú tribes shave it except the crown lock (chotí.) The Muhammadans sometimes shave the head clean, sometimes not at all: but a young fellow when he does not shave will generally by way of personal ornament have a parting shaven neatly from front to back of his head. The face is not shaven by the Muhammadan though he may cut his moustache with scissors if it seem too long. The beard here as elsewhere is greatly cared for: it is called rather grandiloquently 'Khudá ká

## The habits and mode of life of the people.

## [Chapter VII.]

núr' (the light of God) and it is not fitting to cut it. Hindús generally shave the beard but not the moustache. But in times of mourning the nearest heir as a matter of course will shave himself clean on head and face. This is a point of religious duty. Both Hindús and Muhammadans shave under the armpit.

§ 2. The main food of the zamíndár is of course grain, wheat and channa—jowár, makkeí, bajrá with milk and ghí: rice, if he is above the average in means.

In the cold weather beginning with Kátik or Mangsur he will eat jowár or makkeí mixing with it green food made of mustard leaf or cabbage. In Cheyt or even Phágan the jowár is changed for wheat: or if the man is poor he must eat barley bread. Bajrá bread is good for the cold weather.

Meals are taken twice in the day, in the morning about 10 and in the evening somewhere about 7 or 8. If a man however has hard-work he eats something\* (básí) either bread or 'khichrí' made from bajrá, or 'dalyá' of makkeí, or 'dalyá' of jowár, or lassí ('sít or chha') before starting for his work, or half an hour after he has begun it. If he is well off he may treat himself to a sweetmeat ball (ladú) of gur, til and wheat meal. This is considered a morning comforter and very strengthening. His morning meal will be brought by his wife or daughter or some other woman of his family, or a boy: his food being washed down by a drink from the well or if none is near, a pond, or he may have brought water from his house. The zamíndár be he well to do or poor, will generally have green food for part of his daily diet. When this is mixed with meal he calls it 'ság,' and when it is the simple plant boiled in water its name is 'bhújí.' This last is made often from the tender plant of the 'panwár' (cassia occidentalis see Punjab plants p. 62), but this is only in the beginning of the rains: afterwards when the fibres of the plant get strong and tough it becomes unfit for such use.

'Gur' when it has to be bought is eaten as a luxury in the cold weather by men well to do, but if a zamíndár is making 'gur' at his 'kollu,' both he and his family will generally turn the product to domestic use in the different stages of its making. His shivering urchins standing in the frosty air of the early January morning over a smouldering fire near the 'gurgoí' (see Appendix IV.) will be nibbling the long

## Para 134.

## Food

in the cold weather and at other times.

## Vegetables.

Several uses of 'gur.'

\* Básí means stale; but in this sense it includes 'sád' (which is strictly speaking fresh cooked food.)

## Chapter VII.] The habits and mode of life of the people.

Quantity  
eaten.

stalks ('pachganda') and the raw juice will be mixed by the good wife with rice ('ras ki khír') and served up as a savoury dish for the husband at his early morning meal—or mixed with milk it is a warming drink ('tasmei'), again when the boiling is going on and the 'gur' is nearly made, a favourite comestible is obtained by mixing it with milk and boiling it to a thin consistency. This which is called 'shíra' is eaten with bread, much as we eat honey.

Men, women and children eat the same food. The full food for a man is a ser, the woman generally as much as the man and no wonder for your good Jat wife is by no means a lazy creature or devoid of muscle. When young she draws water for her family, it being considered a shameful thing that a man should do this office for himself: he will avoid the 'chaupál' in taking water home. Young women and old alike spend an hour or two in grinding, early in the morning. Going through the village in the early dawn or dark very often the only sound is that of the woman's industry at the mill.\* 5 sers is an ordinary task, but if need be she can grind 10.

Ways of cook-  
ing.

The general ways of cooking food are (1) 'rotí' (2) 'dalyá' (3) 'khichrí.' The peculiarity of 'dalyá' which is generally made from wheat, 'jowár,' 'makkeí,' is that the grain is bruised rather than ground, it is then thrown into boiling water in a cauldron ('hándí') and boiled with salt and 'dál' of múng or 'moth.'

'Dalyá.'

'Khichrí.'

'Khichrí' is made from 'bajrá' mixed with 'múng kí dál' and pounded in a mortar—when this is fine it is thrown into a vessel in the same way as 'dalyá' but is cooked longer and it should be cooked slowly: it should be thick enough to stick on a wall when thrown there.

'Dál.'

'Dál' is made of 'múng,' 'moth' and 'urd:' the grain used for the purpose is merely split up, not ground. It is considered better to make the bread, one part of 'channa' with two of wheat—salt being mixed also: this is called 'misí' by zamín-dárs, 'besní' in towns. The thick 'rotí' made from wheat alone is called 'pání kí rotí'—the thin (like our 'chapattí') made after rolling out is called 'phulka' or 'mánda.'

Rotí.

**Para 135.**Dress of the  
zamín-dár  
(Hindú)

§ 3. The ordinary working dress of the Hindú zamín-dár is only the 'pagrí'; 'the dhotí' (cloth worn round the loins and middle) and the 'kamari'—a short vest with sleeves. Sometimes he takes the 'kamari' off at work es-

\* Reminding it may be some of us of the description of the virtuous wife of old—'she riseth while it is yet night.'

## The habits and mode of life of the people.

## [Chapter VII.]

pecially in the hot weather, but he will always wear it when cutting wheat to save his body moist with perspiration from the dust coming out of the falling sheaves. On occasions of ceremony, however, such as a holiday at a fair, or a marriage, he will put on a longer coat called 'angarkha' which comes down below the knees, and in the cold weather this is often lined like a 'razaí' with cotton stuffing. This garment sometimes takes the same pattern too as our 'razais' and then has a rather comical effect—at others it is a gorgeous blue or purple which strikes the eye from a distance. The 'chádar' too or cloak is worn across the shoulders over the 'angarkha' and is really the most picturesque part of the zamíndár's custom. In the cold weather he wears a 'razaí' wound about him like a cloak ('liháf'—'saur'). 'Pyjamas,' *i. e.*, trousers tight below the knee and very loose at the hips are worn by many lam-bardárs and other more luxurious persons.

The only difference in the boy's dress as compared with the man is that he wears a 'langotí' round his middle instead of the 'dhotí' which is assumed when the boy is changing into the young man at 17 or 18 years of age.

The women wear the 'gagra' (also called 'tukrí' or 'langa') or loose drawers—the 'angí' a short sleeved vest which covers the breast but leaves the chest partly bare and the abdomen wholly so: and the 'orhna' or cloak veil which comes over the head and body too. The 'angí' and 'orhna' in the case of well-to-do zamíndárs are often handsomely made of fine linen.

The Muhammadan zamíndár wears the same clothes as the Hindú, and even fastens his 'pagrí' in the same way so that it is not always easy to discern one from the other by his appearance: his 'kamarí' or 'angarkha,' however, is fastened differently, the Hindú fastening on his right side and the Muhammadan on his left.

The Muhammadan women wear tight trousers 'pyjamás' and in place of the 'angí' the 'kurtí' which is longer than the other coming down over the stomach and waist—the chest too is covered. Their costume is completed by the 'orhna', the only difference being in the prevailing colour; a Muhammadan is very fond of blue, the Hindu inclines to saffron.

The Muhammadan boy like his Hindú neighbour wears a 'langotí' instead of 'dhotí,' otherwise he dresses like his father. Shoes are worn by both sexes of all ages, but a zamíndár generally finds the bare foot best for a long journey, in which case he carries his shoes in his hand. These shoes

Boy's dress.

Women's dress.

The Muhammadan dress of men.

and women.

The Muhammadan boy

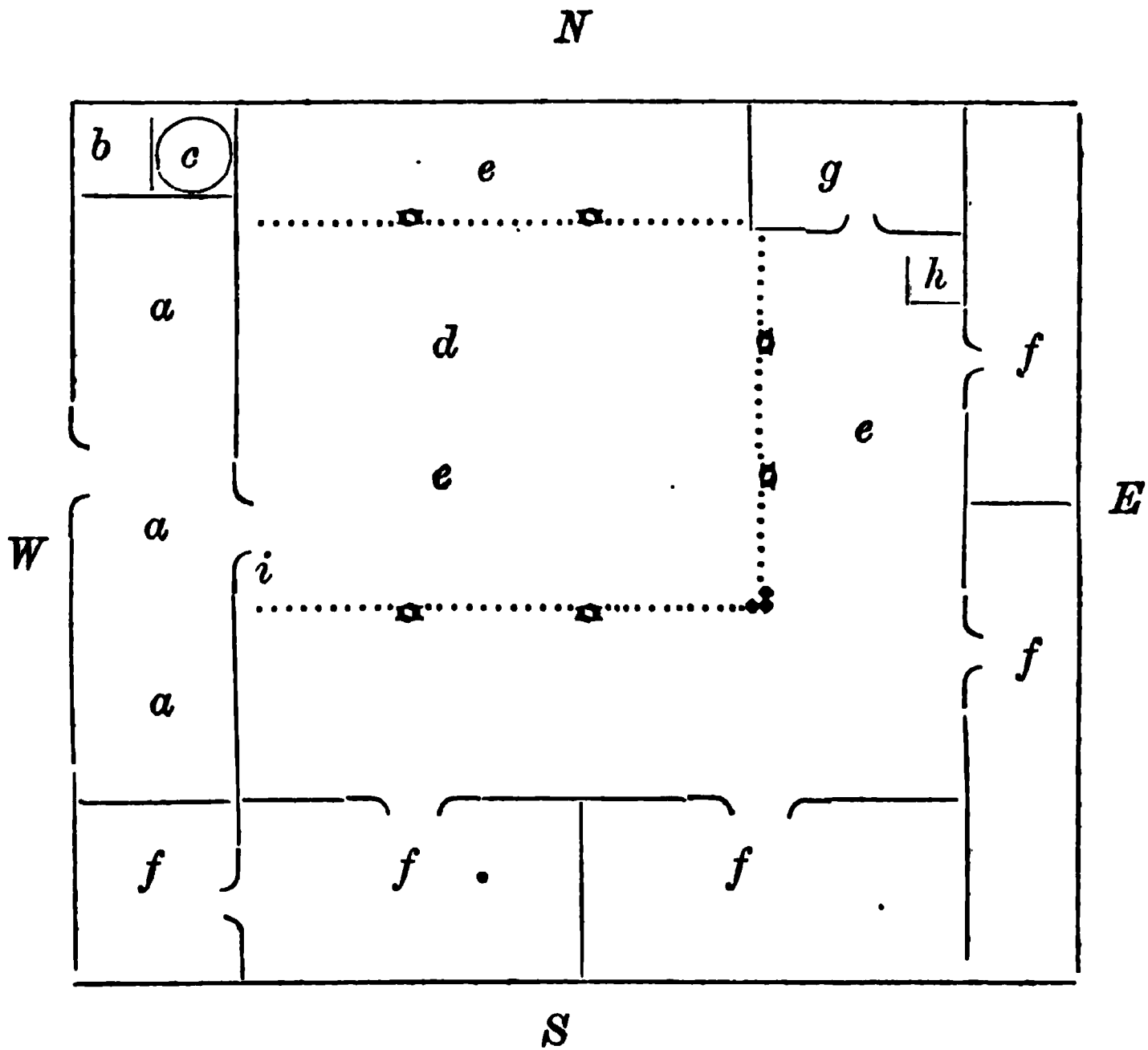
shoes.

Chapter VII.]      The habits and mode of life of the people.

Para 136.  
Houses.

are rough and clumsy being furnished by the village Chumar who generally gets grain at the harvest as payment for his total services without going into details; if however, he is paid in cash, the price of a pair of shoes is about 12 annas, or if specially good, a rupee. They are made of buffalo, cow and bullock hide (the Hindú not objecting to use the leather in this way), and last about four months; the zamíndár generally requires three pairs in the year.

§ 4. There is no great difference in the style of houses of Hindús and Muhammadans. The main thing that causes variations is the pecuniary condition of the householders. The best way of noting the different parts of the zamíndár's dwelling will be to give a rough plan of a sample house belonging to a well to do Jat.



The 'dahlij.'

In the village main street its front will be a blank wall some ten or twelve feet high with a door somewhere about the middle. Turn in here and you find yourself in the 'dahliz' (or 'dahlij') (a) which is a kind of porch, it is also called 'deorhi' as in parts of the Punjab. This is roofed with rough wooden rafters (kari) and opens on the inner side on



## The habits and mode of life of the people.

## [Chapter VII.]

the courtyard of the house. If it is deep it will have supporting pillars (thamb or sitún) supporting the main cross—beam (shatír) which runs along its length. In the 'dahlíj' horses and cows are fastened up and the 'takht' a large seat is often put there handy for a lounge or a meditative pull at the 'hukáh.' In our friend's house if you look round to the left *i. e.* the north end of the 'dahlíj' you will see a 'khor' or 'thán' (b) or manger put up in the corner. This is generally a box like erection made of earth, the 'thán' for horses is say four feet high, the 'khor' for cattle lower, either solid or hollow underneath, to admit of an arched recess (ták) a convenience which a thrifty zamíndár is very fond of and will always get into walls and spare places when he can. At the right hand end of the khor is the 'kundí' (c) a hollow made in the top of the manger for the grain of the animal (when he gets any). The rest of the manger is kept for fodder, and on the outside an edge is made either of wood or earth to prevent the food from falling when tossed about in eating. The inner door of the 'dahliz' is not generally exactly opposite the street door but on one side, so as to make a screen for the 'chauk' (d) where the women and children of the house pass much of their time and in the hot weather sleep—the cattle too stand about in it. Going across the yard we come to an ante room or verandah roofed like the dahliz (e) and leading to the inner rooms or 'kothás' (also called 'obáras') (f). In the corner of the dálán (b) or in a corner of the inside room will be the 'kothí' or house granary made of hard earth well mixed with chaff and cowdung and built up very carefully by the women-folks a span height at a time. It looks white and clean and stands four feet high or more. A good wife will generally adorn her 'kothí' with fantastic representations of peacocks, parrots or other birds, done in chalk or with the red earth ('gerhu') which is sold in the bazar: a big 'kothí' will hold 50 maunds of grain an average one about 30. Its lid is called 'pahán.' The cooking of the family is done in the 'dálán' or, as is very often the case, the room at the east end of the north 'dálán' will be open to it and the cook room there (rasoí) (g.) The rooms which are here shown at the east end are the principal rooms of the house. Their chief furniture will be 'charpais' or 'kát' one for each member of the family—one or two low stools for the women to sit on (pídhá)—the cotton spinning wheel ('charkhí')—and the women's clothes box, a wicker basket some two feet high ('patiár'); the men's clothes are kept in a locked box together with ornaments and papers or other property of value. There is generally too a 'cháj' or fan made

The than.

The chauk.

The kothi.

The obaras.

Furniture of  
the inner  
rooms.

## Chapter VII.] The habits and mode of life of the people.

Drinking  
water.

## Para 137.

Household  
vessels.

of reeds and its joints fastened with leather. For getting on to the roof which is used for storing 'juwar' stalks and sleeping in the hot weather, there is the 'parkala' a rough set of steps built up into the inner side of the 'dahlíj.' The water for household drinking is kept in an earthen vessel ('paindá' or 'matká') kept in the 'rasoi': it is brought twice daily morning and evening by the women from the village well.

§ 5. The general name for household vessels is 'bartan' but this means properly any thing *used* or *in use* ('bartná—bartáwa'). The earthen vessels collectively are 'básan' and the metal ones 'kásan.' Taken separately there is first.

- 1.—'Bartná' of brass ('degchi for Musalmans') for cooking 'dál' and 'khichrí'—of small size—its lid is 'dakhní.'
- 2.—'Tokní' of brass ('degcha for Musalmans') for cooking rice and 'dalyá'—large.
- 3.—'Tokna' ('deg for Musalmans') the same but larger.
- 4.—'Thalí' (rikábi) of 'Kánsí'—a cauldron.
- 5.—'Bela' or 'katorá' ('pyálá for Musalmans') of brass or 'kánsí'—for drinking milk or 'sít' ('lassí')—'katorí' when of a smaller size.
- 6.—'Lota' or 'banta' ('badna for Musalmans') drinking vessels of brass.
- 7.—'Abkhora' very small like a glass in shape and size—of brass.
- 8.—'Chamchá' a brass spoon for stirring the food being cooked.
- 9.—'Parát' ('tabak for Musalmans') of brass, a tray in which the flour is rooled before cooking.
- 10.—'Bilomini' or churn, an ingenious instrument which, however, is well known.

There will of course be a grinding mill ('chakkí') to afford the women some thing to do.

## Para 138.

W o m e n's  
ornaments.

§ 6. Hindús and Muhammadans alike wear ornaments in the ear and nose, on the forehead and crown of the head, the neck, chest, upper arm, and wrist ('kalaií' or 'ponchá') thumb ('anguthá') and finger; ankle ('takhna') and toe (unglí). Gold is not worn on the foot but any of the other ornaments may be made of it, if the wearer is rich enough to afford it: for the most part, however, the material is silver; poor people have them of pewter (ráng) or bell-metal ('kánsí'). The number of the different kinds is very large but it will be enough to mention those most commonly worn.

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W o m e n's  
ornaments.—  
(Continued.)

- (1).—On the crown of the head—on the 'chotí' is worn a silver or bell-metal ornament also called 'choti.' This is not now in fashion among the better zamíndárs—the poorer caste still keep it up; a bel-metal 'chotí' costs five or six annas, for silver ornaments the price including the making up is as a rule, Rs. 1/ per 'tola,' Muhammadans have the same name for the 'chotí' and use it without any reference to caste.
- (2).—On the forehead is 'munh ká sáz'—a chain ornament fastened on the top of the head and coming down on each side round to the ear where it joins the earring. The Muhammadans wear it and use the name.
- (3).—The earring for the Hindú is the 'bálí' and for the Muhammadans 'jhúmká': the shapes of the body of the ornament are slightly different and the little balls are hung from it in different fashion—the 'bálí' having three balls 'gonghrú' in a chain and the 'jhúmká' having no chain but the balls immediately pendent from the main part. The ear also is differently pierced: the Hindú has a hole in the lobe and in the outer rim at the top, the Muhammadan has some 15 or 20 perforations all the way up the cartilage.
- (4).—For the nose there is the 'nath' a name common to Hindús and Muhammadans—it is a ring ornamented with a picture generally of a parrot for Hindús, or imitation jewels. The Muhammadan wears the imitation jewels, but I believe not pictures.
- (5).—On the neck is the 'hansla' or 'hansli' the usual horse shoe shape—worn alike by Muhammadans and Hindús.
- (6).—On the chest the women wear the 'jhálrá' which may be a rupee or other ornament hung on a string round the neck.
- (7).—On the upper arm is the 'bázú-band' a jointed ring and 'tádd' ('d' pronounced very heavy) a broad plain ring. The Muhammadans wear only the first—Hindús both.
- (8).—On the wrist is the 'mattí' or 'kangní' worn generally by Hindús only. Sometimes, however, the Muhammadans also wear it. The Muhammadan speciality here is the 'naugiri' a bracelet of nine pieces strung on a string: the 'kangní' is all one piece.
- (9).—The thumb ring with mirror ('ársí') is worn alike by Hindús and Muhammadans.

## Chapter VII.] The habits and mode of life of the people.

Men's orna-  
ments.

- (10).—Finger rings are worn (anguthí) on any finger by both classes.
- (11).—On the ankle is the 'pazeb' (or foot ornament) a ring with pendent balls, alike for Hindús and Muhammadans.
- (12).—On the toes there are the 'challa' and 'bichua' for Hindús. The Muhammadans wear only the first which is plain, while the other has three bars of raised work. The 'challa' is worn on any toe but when the 'bichua' is used it occupies the second third and fourth.

All these are worn by women only—men whether Hindú or Muhammadan wear the following:—

- (1).—On the chest the 'tora' or 'kanthila' made up of five chains with two blocks ('singhára') where they fasten. The chains hang in front, the blocks settle down on the top of the chest on each side.
- (2).—The Hindú may wear a rosary ('mála') one bead of gold and the next of coral—the Muhammadans do not wear this.
- (3).—Both wear the 'kare' on the wrist, a plain bracelet or ornamented it may be with some representation of a lion.
- (4).—There is the signet ring ('mohr') worn by all or rather possessed by all—it is not seldom kept in the 'págri.'
- (5).—The big toe whether belonging to a Hindú or Muhammadan may get a 'challa.' Though these ornaments are said to belong to men it is not a common thing to see a Hindú zamíndár wearing them unless he is a dandy or dissolute fellow. Very few of the better class have I seen with them. Boys wear them up to about eighteen and ear rings to boot, but leave them off gradually as hair comes on the face. Earrings go first, then the bracelet: the youngster may keep the chest ornament a little longer if he likes, but he will get talked about and perhaps laughed at if he wears ornaments when he has become a father—according to the saying

'Já ghar sás matakání Bahú ko kaisa Singhár.'

In the house where the mother-in-law is fond of adorning herself what sort of adornment will there be for the daughter-in-law.\*

Not often  
worn by ad-  
ulta.

\* The idea here of transferring the feminine sex to himself and his son seems to me a very delicate piece of satire.

## The habits and mode of life of the people. [Chapter VII.]

§ 7. The divisions of time or hours of the day are as follows:—

- |                                                 |                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| (1).—‘Pasar’                                    | = 4 ‘gharís’ before break of day.                        |
| (2).—‘Pelí phathi’ or ‘tarke’                   | = The ‘bursting of the yellow dawn.’                     |
| (3).—‘Básí ká wakt’                             | = Time of taking the early morning meal ‘chotee hazirí.’ |
| (4).—‘Kalewar’                                  | = Time of the morning meal.                              |
| (5).—‘Dopahar din’                              | = Noon.                                                  |
| (6).—‘Dhalá huá din’                            | = 1½ or 2 P. M.                                          |
| (7).—‘Tisra pahar’                              | = About 3 P. M.                                          |
| (8).—‘Pichla pahar’                             | = From thence to sundown.                                |
| (9).—‘Hándíanká wakt’<br>or<br>‘Dhoraneká wakt’ | = A ‘gharí’ or ½ a ‘gharí’ after sunset.                 |
| (10).—‘Pahar rát gaya’                          | = ‘Khichrí kháne ke wakt’ then follow.                   |
| (11).—‘Sotá’                                    | = Sleeping time.                                         |
| (12).—‘Adhí rát’                                | = Midnight.                                              |
| (13).—‘Paharka tarka’                           | = A ‘pahar’ short of dawn.                               |

### Para 139.

Division of time—hours of the day.

§ 8. The local names of the days of the week are beginning with Monday. ‘Somwar,’ ‘Mangal,’ ‘Budh,’ ‘Brihaspat,’ ‘Sukr,’ ‘Saníchar,’ ‘Aitwar,’ and the word for these is ‘bar’ (Panjabí ‘wár’ or ‘vár.’) The day of the month is ‘tith’ the month being as usual divided into two periods of fifteen days each (pandrahwára) the fortnight while the moon is crescent being ‘Sudí’ and the waning time ‘badí,’ the ‘badí’ is reckoned as the first. Once in three years comes the intercalary month—‘laund’ which when it comes in ‘Sawan,’ ‘Bhádón,’ ‘Kátak’ or ‘Mágh’ is reputed to bring a famine with it as affirmed in the lines.

‘Do Sawan, Do Bhádón.’

‘Do Katak, Do Mágh.’

‘Suná Rupa bechkar.’

‘An bisawan ja.’

In the year with two months ‘Sáwan,’ ‘Bhádón,’ ‘Kátak’ or ‘Mágh’ go and sell your gold ornaments and buy grain.

§ 9. The religion of the Jat is of course Hindúism but he does not know very much about it. He talks about Para-

### Para 140.

Days of the week.

### Para 141.

Religion.

## Chapter VII.] The habits and mode of life of the people.

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The village deities<br>'Bhumian.' | <p>meshwar, and the more intelligent men say they believe in only one God, but there is a traditional worship of tutelary village deities ('Bhumían') which lies really nearer to his heart. The 'Bhumian' was once a man, and he has now gained his apotheosis in the half fond half fearful superstition of his descendants. The Brahmins say he must be honoured by worship at the 'thán' which has been existing for generations in his name, a pakka built little pillar with places to burn little lamps in which are used alike by Hindús and Muhammadans in devotional offices: and food distributed to the holy men at this spot is a religious almsgiving of spiritual value. When his son is married he will pay a religious visit to the shrine of the 'Bhumían,' and when his cow or buffalo calves, a little* of the first milk given will be boiled hard and given as an offering to the deity. Besides the 'Bhumían' there is the 'ghází mard' a relic apparently of Muhammadan tradition, a tutelary deity too with a difference: the Muhammadans take the place of the Brahmins as regards receipt of beneficences in his name, though both Hindús and Muhammadans worship him. The goddess of small-pox too should have a† place of worship like the Bhumían in every village of a properly devotional turn of mind, but an intelligent Hindú complains that the worship of this personage has gone somewhat out of fashion since vaccination has systematically been practised.</p> |
| Other local deities.              | <p>Besides the local deities the village pays great respect to the gods of the various shrines in his neighbourhood. The fairs of the district depend greatly on a religious origin but the people make the occasion of worship a time of social conviviality and amusement. Excepting the fancies noticed in para. (47) about lucky days, I do not think the Delhi zamíndár cares much about demons and other evil spirits. Having seen the railway he has passed that stage: I have not been able to discover any interesting superstition as to the</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Dæmonology                        | <p>* A very little is sufficient as the 'Bhumían' is not hungry as men are. He wants faith and not food, according to the proverb.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'Sadhú bhúkhe bháo ke<br/>Aur bhojan bhúkhe náhin.'</p> <p>"Spiritual persons hunger for respect and not for food."<br/>† This is called 'mánd' and is much like the 'thán'—a satirical saying in connection with these shrines may be given.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'Máne to Deo.'<br/>'Nahin—bhint ke leo.'<br/>If you believe in it it is God—<br/>If not it is old earthen wall plaster.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Proverbs.                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

## The habits and mode of life of the people. [Chapter VII.]

behaviour of evil spirits with the crops of unwary husbandmen such as those related in Settlement Report of Hoshungabád, but I have been assured of the existence of professors of "clairvoyance," men who can tell others "what their wives are fifty miles off." This learning is called 'bhút bidya' (dæmonology) and there was a few years ago a well known professor of it at 'Nyá báns' in Sunipat.

§ 10. The Jat boys play hockey 'gend khuli' but the goals on either side are as wide as the place played on—and not limited to the narrow space of the English game: another game very much answering to the fine Punjabi game of 'Pitkandhi' is 'kabadhi' or 'touch.' The party is divided into two sets each in their base, and when a man is sent by one set, one of the other set goes after him to touch him, and after touching him to get home to his own base. The other man, however, having been touched closes with him to prevent this.

### Para 142.

Games.

### Para 143.

Social ceremonies.

At Birth.

Purification.

§ 11. I have not been able to devote much attention to the investigation of social customs but some of the leading ceremonies may be noticed. They will be found related in the vernacular in the 'ríwájíám.' When a boy is born the representation of a hand with outspread fingers is made with 'geru'\* or 'mendi' on the outside wall of the house. Muhammadans use the emblem in *chalk* on occasions of rejoicing, such as I'd and at marriage. The Hindú may make pictures at such times but he keeps the emblem of the outstretched hand † for a birth, and for a birth of a son—not for a girl. It is called 'thápá'. On the sixth day after birth, rejoicing is made in the house by the women who call in their neighbours of the same sex; sweetmeats are distributed. On the tenth day (among Hindús only) is the 'dasutan'—a homely feast; and the ceremony of 'Hom' is performed—a mixture (called Sákal) of rice, 'ghí,' 'jau,' 'til,' sugar and five fruits (i. e. pistachio, cocoa-nut, large raisins, almonds, dates) is ground up and a little of it thrown in a fire in the room where the boy is born and the mother and child are set before it, the room having been 'leaped' and the earthen household vessels

\* Geru see Punjab Products page 23—is a hard red laminated earth used for dyeing. It is obtained from Dera Ghází Khán.

Mendi (or Henna) see Punjab Products page 348—scientific name *Lawsonia inermis* is a hedge-like bush, cultivated in gardens for the dye obtained from its leaves.

† After a marriage, however, the bride's mother when she dismisses her daughter to her husband's house the first time (which is for a few days only), puts her outstretched hand in a vessel of mendi and then marks the breast of the bridegroom's father with it.



## Chapter VII.] The habits and mode of life of the people.

**Para 144.**

## Betrothal.

Small Variations in above.

being changed. Till all this is done the house is unclean, and as such cannot be entered by neighbours, no one goes into the room in fact except a woman attendant.

§ 12. The first great ceremony in life after birth is the betrothal in marriage. This is made usually in very tender years, there is no minimum age. The proceedings are much the same for Jats and Gujars, the Muhammadans following the Hindús with striking similarity. Matters are thus managed:—The father or other nearest relative of the girl sends a Brahmin or a 'naí' (it does not apparently matter which) out on the search for a suitable match. The Brahmin goes to some friend of his own caste (or the 'naí' to a brother 'naí') and asks for information about a suitable bridegroom. The other will tell him of such and such a boy, and get the lad to his house or elsewhere to show him to the messenger, to see that he has no bodily defect, such as lameness, deafness, being one eyed or the like. The messenger being satisfied goes back to report to the girl's father. Then on a lucky day ['subh-thith'] fixed by the Pandits, both 'naí' and Brahmin will go, taking a rupee to the relatives of the girl. If they consent, the betrothal is made forthwith on the day mentioned by the Pandits. On that day the relatives of the boy are collected and if the family is one of position, persons of other families living near also. The boy is seated on a low seat (chaunkí) covered with cloth; he is handsomely dressed for the occasion. The Brahmin of the girl's family will make a mark (tíká) on his forehead with haldí (saffron) or 'rolí' (a mixture of saffron and borax). The Brahmin also gives him a rupee and places a sweetmeat or some sugar in his mouth. For this service he gets Rs. 4/- from the boy's father, while his confrere the barber gets Rs. 3/- and it may be an old garment. The friends also join in a feast of 'shakar' (molasses), and the matter is accomplished. The amount of fee slightly varies in different tribes; it is given at the time of dismissal and is called 'bidágí' or 'rukhsatána.' Among the Gaurwas a cocoanut (náriel) is given with the rupee to the boy, and this is done also by the Rájpúts, Sanis and some others. The Brahmins follow the proceedings throughout like the Gujars. The Shaikhs say they have only a verbal agreement without any particular ceremony. Meos have slight variations from the Gujars in details, but none of importance. The expense here is almost entirely on the side of the boy's father who provides the entertainment for his friends, and the fees for the ceremonial messengers.

## The habits and mode of life of the people.

## [Chapter VII.]

## Para 145.

## Marriage.

Polygamy  
how far prac-  
tised.

The cere-  
monial form of  
marriage.

§ 13. Marriage should follow betrothal in the first or third, or fifth subsequent year. The even years are considered unlucky. It is considered disgraceful if a girl is not married by the time she is 15—and it is not the custom to have her married before she is 5. The Jats say they think the girl should always be married by the time she reaches 11 years of age. The boy must be 5, but above this there is no limit as to maximum; he will marry when he can. As a rule a man has only one wife, but this is rather the limit of cost than of fancy or custom. A rich man will not seldom take a second wife, while the Meos and probably all Muhammadans take two or even three, commonly, if they have the means.

The first marriage is called by the Jats and other Hindús 'shádí' and it is practised by almost all Hindú tribes in the same way called 'phéré.' The eight forms of the strict Hindú Law are unknown. The formalities may be described as follows :—

Two or two and a half months beforehand the parents of the girl send intimation that they are willing to have the marriage on a certain day. This intimation is written and the letter is called 'píli chíthi.' Then not less than nine and not more than twenty-one days before that day the 'naí' and Brahmin go with it to the parents of the boy. The 'píli chíthi' is written in Shashtrí and fixes the hour (between sundown and sunrise) as well as the day of the ceremony. The proceeding is called 'lagan.' The parents of the boy come with the marriage procession ('barát') to the village of the girl, but on arrival outside, it halts and a 'naí' is sent forward to announce the approach of the party. The halting place of the procession is called 'khét.' The friends of the bride now come to meet the others, and all go in with music and drums. Money, ornaments, and clothes, according to the means of the family, are presented at the 'khét'\* and then the bridegroom's party go on to the place in the village prepared for their reception, either a 'chaupál,' or other suitable building, or it may be, a tent. This place is called 'janwása.' The marriage then takes place, and on the third day after its arrival the procession goes back to its own village. The actual ceremony is thus made :—

A canopy ('mándá') is erected before the dwelling-rooms of the bride's parents in the courtyard ('chauk.') Under this canopy a fire is lighted on a 'chabútra' raised about a foot high and a cubit square. On the 'chabútra' fine pow-

\* The Jats call 'khet' 'gora.'

## Chapter VII.] The habits and mode of life of the people.

dered earth is put and on this the fuel which is 'dhák' wood is piled up in regular layers. This preparation of the earth is called 'bédhí.' The clothes of the bridegroom are tied to those of the bride, and then she follows him seven times round the fire—the right hand being on the inside. A Brahmin representing each family recites texts and declares the genealogy ('sákháchár') of the bridegroom and bride back seven generations. The bride and bridegroom have nothing to say. When the turns ('phéré') have been made, the pair are sent inside the house, and the women inspect the bridegroom. After this he goes back to his friends, and a feast is given by the bride-party. With the procession the girl goes back too. She remains ten or twenty days in the house of her husband's father, and then returns with a Brahmin or a 'naí' to her parents.

When the 'bárát' first comes there is a peculiar ceremony the meaning of which symbolical or otherwise is not easy to understand. The bridegroom is stood on a 'chaunkí' or stool in front of the bride's house and a lamp is waved in front of his face in a circle. His friends scatter 'paisa' to the poor people of the village. The lamp is waved by one of the bride's woman-friends—and the ceremony is called 'árth.' She has a tray with a rupee, saffron, and rice on it, and this with the lamp, she raises and lowers seven times. When this is done, the bridegroom goes to the 'janwása.'

The Meos.

The Meos, a Muhammandan tribe, have of course the 'nikáh' of their faith, and do not have any halting at the 'khét.' The bridegroom wears the 'sérá' a long necklace of flowers strung on a string, but does not as all Hindús do in addition to the 'sérá' wear the paper head dress called 'maur.' They also instead of the 'lagan,' send a coloured string made up of differently coloured threads, with knots tied in it to show the number of days after its arrival at the boy's home for the date of the marriage. This parti-coloured string is called 'kaláwah' and the proceeding of sending it is 'gáanth.' The Shaikhs read the 'nikah' in the orthodox way, and so do the other Muhammadan tribes.

Other  
Muhamma-  
dans.

**Para 146.**  
'Mukláwa.'

§ 14. Nearly all the tribes keep the custom of 'mukláwa' or 'goná,' which precedes cohabitation. This is the final leave-taking of the bride, and the departure to her husband's home for good. The bridegroom sends notice of his coming to fetch his bride, and on the other side's agreeing he comes with his friends, and the ceremony of 'mukláwa' is gone through.

## The habits and mode of life of the people. [Chapter VII.]

The bride's and bridegroom's faces are turned to the east, and they are then seated on two low stools 'pírhá,'—on the right hand the youth, on the left the girl. The veil of the bride is tied to the 'chaddar' of the bridegroom. This ceremony is called 'ganth-jórá.' In the woman's veil are placed 'paisá' and rice, in the 'chaddar' of the man, betel-nut and rice. After this sacrificial prayer is made (not by Muhammadans) and then the stools of the pair are exchanged, the bride sitting down on that of the bridegroom, and *vice versa*. Then the sacred mark ('tilak') is made on the forehead (not by Muhammadans) and necklaces are put on the husband, and the pair take their departure.

The 'pirha-  
pher.'

The final moments are a scene of great sorrow real or affected. The mother weeps violently and noisily—the women of the family beat their breasts as if the girl were going to her death, and the girl herself who one would think was glad enough puts in a sympathetic whine which she stops on the slightest occasion (such as the passing by of the Settlement Officer.) Meanwhile the bridegroom stands by and looks foolish as in fact he generally does when I have seen him. The Rájputs don't send the bridegroom to fetch his wife: his 'pagrí' and knife are sent to represent him. The 'mukláwa' takes place in the third or fifth year after marriage. When the bride and bridegroom are both adult or adolescent at time of marriage the ceremony of changing stools, called 'pírhá-phér' may be appended to the other and this does instead of the regular 'mukláwa.' There is also some disagreement among the various tribes as to which party takes the initiative, some saying one, some the other, but this does not appear practically important as neither side can really move unless the other agrees.

Final depar-  
ture of the  
young wife.

§ 15. Second marriages (karáo or karéwa) are practised by most of the Hindú tribes, Jats, Gujars, Ahírs, Gaurwas, &c. Part of the Rájput Chauháns even have taken up the custom, and on this score are called Chauháns simply, without the addition of Rájputs: their stricter kinsmen will not acknowledge them or intermarry with them now. The Hindú Tagás, and the Brahmins still keep up the old prohibition too. The Muhammadans of course are free to marry again, and the 'karáo' of a woman of Islam is called 'nikah sání' (a second marriage.) For the Hindú 'karáo' there is no other ceremony than that of collecting the brotherhood and in their presence putting a veil over the new wife, with 'chúrís' (bracelet rings.) This is always done: and when it has, the 'karáo' wife is in all respects a legitimate wife,

### Para 147.

'Karáo.'

Ceremonies  
not necessary  
except putting  
on rings.

## Chapter VII.] The habits and mode of life of the people.

## Para 148.

Restrictions  
of consanguini-  
ty in marriage.

and her sons inherit with those of the wife married by 'shádí.' 'Karáo,' should not be made within a year of the husband's death.

§ 16. The restrictions forbidding marriage with relations are more wide in their scope than ours. The narrowest ban is that of one 'gót' or clan—viz. that the wife must not be of the husband's 'gót'—but Shaikhs and Saiyids do not observe this. The Meos bar only one 'gót,' the man's own. Among the Gujars, the Muhammadans of Suni-pat also do this, but those of Ballabgarh like their Hindú confriers bar three 'gôts,' the man's own; the mother's; and the father's mother's 'gót.' The Gaurwás do the same. On the other hand the Hindú Jat adds a fourth 'gót' with which it is unlawful to marry—the mother's mother's—and the Ahírs do the same. The Muhammadan Jats, an unimportant section of the tribe in this district, do not appear to know their own minds about the fourth 'gót'; and indeed this part of the ban is a moot point among several tribes, those who bar only three 'gôts' asking satirically

Proverb.

'Nání, kání'\*

'Kinn mání'

Who cares for the restriction about marrying one of the mother's mother's 'gót'?

## Para 149.

Disposal of  
the dead.

§ 17. The Hindú thinks the corpse should be burned at once on death occurring, the unpleasantly suggestive reason being given that if worms are bred in the dead body then other animals are burned with it. His nearest male relatives bathe the body, and put clean clothes on it with a 'chádar' (not shoes) covering the feet; a rough stretcher ('pínjri') is made and on it cotton is laid to make it soft, and it is shouldered by four near relatives who take it to the cremation ground ('marghat' or 'chíhání,') the eldest son or nearest relative sets fire to the clothes, and a watcher is left by the fire three days to see that it does its work, he may be any relative except the son-in-law (who is not of the same 'gót'). The bones that remain unburnt are called 'phúl,' but the name properly is confined to the bones of the fingers and toes. It is a favourite act of filial piety to take the 'phúl' to the Ganges, and if a man is well to do he will

\* The word here 'kání' seems added in the way so commonly adopted of making a verbal jingle without attending much or at all to the sense of the addition. But kání (one eyed) so happens to give a satirical force to the rhyme by affording a contemptuous antithesis. It is a favourite jest used to anger a kinsman to call him 'nání kání.'

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The habits and mode of life of the people. [Chapter VII.

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almost certainly build a kind of memorial or mausoleum ('chhatrí') over the spot where the corpse was burnt. In such case of course the cremation has taken place on private land not on the common ground like the 'marghat.' The Muhammadan corpse is of course buried not burnt. It is washed and dressed as with Hindús: prayers are read at the grave as usual with men of this faith.

§ 18. Thirteen days after a death the Jat feeds Brahmins, and 'Hom' is performed as at birth. The Muhammadan performs this kind of charity to fakírs on the 20th and 40th days. The Hindú continues his alms once a month for a year, *i. e.*, till the anniversary after death ('barsódí.') On the fourth anniversary ('chaubarsí') he gives a cow to Brahmins and clothes. After this once a year he has to feast the holy men, and the day is called 'khíyái.'

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**Para 150.**

Ceremonies  
after death of  
relations.

## Chapter VIII.]

## Administrative and Miscellaneous.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Administrative and Miscellaneous.***Para 151.**

Administra-  
tive divisions  
of the district.

§ 1. The district as before noted has three tahsils which conveniently enough divide its area among them. Sunipat is 28 miles north of Delhi and Ballabgarh 22 miles to the south; both towns are connected with the sadr by metalled roads. The thánás are 11 in number Mahráulí, Alípur, Sunipat, Larsauli, Najafgarh, Farídábád, Ballabgarh, Nangloi Jat, Rai and two in the immediate vicinity of the city,\* Paharganj, and 'Sabzamandí.' There are also 31 subordinate 'chaukis' in various parts of the district, most of them being on the main roads: in Delhi tahsíl 12; Sunipat 7; Ballabgarh 12. Other facts as to the number, distribution, and work of the police are given in Appendix VIII, the idea of which was taken from the Hazara Settlement Report.

The Tahsildárs of Sunipat and Ballabgarh are ex-officio sub-registrars of their tahsils, and the Treasury Officer at the sadr does the work for the Delhi tahsíl. There are no special sub-divisions for registration purposes besides the tahsils. The Deputy Commissioner as usual is the District Registrar.

**Para 152.**

Staff of Offi-  
cers.

§ 2. The administrative staff usually consists of the following officers, but of late years the number of Assistants and Extra Assistants has occasionally varied:—

Deputy Commissioner.

Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

1 Assistant Commissioner.

2 Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Judge of the Small Cause Court.

3 Tahsildárs.

3 Naib Tahsildárs.

District Superintendent of Police.

2 Assistant District Superintendents.

The Civil Surgeon.

One of the Extra Assistant Commissioners is generally a European, in charge of the treasury, and one of the Assistants of the Police Officer is specially in charge of the City Police for which he receives an additional allowance.

\* There are also four thánás inside the city. Kotwáli—Hauz Kazi—Delhi Gate and Kashmíri Gate.



## Administrative and Miscellaneous.

## [Chapter VIII.]

The cost of the administration as thus carried on is given in the accounts of the Accountant General's office as Rs. 95,600/- for 1879-80.

§ 3. The Police force of the district for the same year is shown as below:—

## Para 153.

Police force of the district.

| CLASS                                  | TORS.      |           |            | SPECTORS.         |            |            | DEPARTMENT. |            |            | CONSTABLES. |           |            | TOTAL<br>OF ALL<br>GRADES |    |
|----------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------|----|
|                                        | 1st Grade. | 2nd Grade | 3rd Grade. | 1st Grade.        | 2nd Grade. | 3rd Grade. | 1st Grade.  | 2nd Grade. | 3rd Grade. | Mounted.    | Foot.     |            |                           |    |
|                                        |            |           |            |                   |            |            |             |            |            |             | 1st Grade | 2nd Grade. |                           |    |
| Imperial .. ..                         | 2          | ..        | 2          | 3                 | 5          | 7          | 10          | 22         | 34         | 30          | 327       | 102        | 542                       |    |
| Municipal .. ..                        | 2          | ..        | ..         | 1                 | ..         | 3          | 6           | 17         | 33         | ..          | 327       | 202        | 591                       |    |
| Cantonment ...                         | ..         | ..        | ..         | ..                | ..         | 2          | ..          | 4          | 2          | ..          | 1         | 2          | 11                        |    |
| Supplied to<br>private com-<br>panies. | ..         | ..        | ..         | Details not given |            |            |             |            | ..         | ..          | ..        | ..         | 13                        | 13 |
| TOTAL ...                              | 2          | ..        | 2          | 4                 | 5          | 12         | 16          | 43         | 69         | 30          | 655       | 319        | 1,157                     |    |

This gives a policeman to every 525 persons in the population; to say nothing of the chaukidars who (see para. 312) number 908. Delhi therefore is one of the most jealously guarded districts in the Province for the whole of which the constable averages about 1 in 890 of the population.

§ 4. The population of the Delhi district as a rule is not addicted to crime. The Gujars as before noted are bad thieves, but nearly all the other tribes are peaceable and fairly honest, crimes of violence are not common. After the mutiny, John Lawrence (I think it was) wrote:—"of the agrestic population a large proportion are predatory and turbulent by nature, but they appear now to know their masters, and behave accordingly." The lesson received in 1857 appears to have had permanent effect, for I do not think any considerable numbers of Delhi zamindars could now be described as ill-behaved. I give some criminal statistics below:—

## Para 154.

Crime.

## Chapter VIII.]

### Administrative and Miscellaneous.

***1. Statement of Cases and Persons brought to trial, Delhi District.***

|             | NO. OF CASES TRIED. |           |        | NO. OF PERSONS TRIED.      |                        |        |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|
|             | Non-bailable.       | Bailable. | Total. | For non-bailable offences. | For bailable offences. | Total. |
| 1877        | 664                 | 2,416     | 3,080  | 1,056                      | 4,552                  | 5,608  |
| 1878        | 1,059               | 2,197     | 3,256  | 1,429                      | 3,508                  | 4,937  |
| 1879        | 774                 | 1,760     | 2,534  | 982                        | 3,178                  | 4,160  |
| AVERAGE ... | 832                 | 2,124     | 2,957  | 1,156                      | 3,746                  | 4,902  |

***II. Statement of more heinous criminal offences :—***

| Y E A R.    | Offences against coin and stamps. | M U R D E R S. |             |             |             |                | Dacoity. | Robbery. | Criminal Trespass and house breaking. | Theft. | Receiving and dealing in stolen property. |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------|
|             |                                   | By Thugs.      | By Dacoity. | By Robbers. | By Poisons. | Other Murders. |          |          |                                       |        |                                           |
| 1877        | 20                                | ...            | ...         | ...         | 1           | 5              | 4        | 3        | 171                                   | 351    | 119                                       |
| 1878        | 59                                | ...            | ...         | 1           | ...         | 3              | ...      | 6        | 258                                   | 555    | 184                                       |
| 1879        | 10                                | ...            | ...         | 1           | 1           | 3              | ...      | ...      | 180                                   | 398    | 156                                       |
| AVERAGE ... | 30                                | ...            | ...         | 6           | 6           | 4              | 1.3      | 3        | 203                                   | 495    | 153                                       |

This cannot be said to show anything more than moderate criminality.

## Administrative and Miscellaneous.

## [Chapter VIII.]

§ 5. Civil litigation is about the average—the following figures show its amount during the last three years:—

| Year.       | Cases disposed of | Value of suits. |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1877 ... .. | 7,057 ...         | Rs. 4,90,056    |
| 1878 ... .. | 7,313 ...         | „ 7,73,774      |
| 1879 ... .. | 5,967 ...         | „ 7,38,573      |

AVERAGE... 6,779 ... Rs. 6,67,467

## Para 155.

Civil litigation.

## Para 156.

Education.

§ 6. As regards Education, Delhi stands high among the districts of the province for the intelligence of its people,\* but the removal of the Delhi College, or rather its absorption into that of Lahore, has undoubtedly put some check on the higher education of the place.† I quote the following account of this institution from the Punjab Gazetteer (preliminary edition.)

“The Delhi College was founded in 1792. It was, at first, exclusively an Oriental School, supported by the voluntary contributions of Muhammadan gentlemen, and managed by a Committee of the subscribers. In 1829 it acquired a large accession of income by the gift of Rs. 1,70,000 of Nawáb Fazil Alí Khán of Lucknow, when an English department was added to it. In 1855 the institution was placed under the control of the Educational department. In the mutiny of 1857, the old college was plundered of a very valuable oriental library and the building completely destroyed. A new institution was founded in 1858, and was affiliated to the University of Calcutta in 1864. The old college attained to great celebrity as an educational institution and produced many good scholars. Its pupils are to be found in positions of trust throughout Upper India. The college educated up to the degree standards of the Calcutta University; and since 1868 some of the highest places both in the B. A. and M. A. examinations have been held by the students of this institution. In 1872 for instance, the very highest M. A. place, with the University Gold Medal, was won by a Delhi man, and in the B. A. examination of 1873, the first native in the First Division, out of Calcutta, was from Delhi.”

The Delhi College.

\* There are it may be noted 11 printing presses at Delhi.

† I hope not to be misunderstood here as implying disapproval of this measure. To express such disapproval here would be hardly fitting, and it certainly would not represent my opinion. On the contrary I think the abolition entirely right, and a strong step toward the realisation of a wise policy in educational matters. There is a movement at present going on for founding a new Delhi College on private subscriptions, but I doubt its soundness, and success.

## Chapter VIII.]

## Administrative and Miscellaneous.

**Para 157.**Expenditure  
on Education.

The college was closed from the 1st April 1877.

§ 7. The total sum expended upon education in the district in 1877-78 was Rs. 1,03,866/10/-, and the number of scholars, as given below:—

|                                                                                                                               |       |     |     |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| Upper District School ... ..                                                                                                  | 65    | 11  | 1   | 77    |
| District School (Middle Class) ..                                                                                             | 214   | 29  | ... | 243   |
| Anglo-Arabic School (Middle Class) ...                                                                                        | 6     | 150 | ... | 156   |
| Vernacular School (Middle Class) at Arab Sarai,<br>Najafgarh, Sunipat, Ballabgarh, Faridabad, Haveli<br>Palam, and Mahrauli.. | 710   | 200 | 4   | 914   |
| Anglo-Arabic School (Lower Department) ...                                                                                    | 3     | 141 | ... | 144   |
| 38 Lower Class Schools...                                                                                                     | 1,462 | 239 | 1   | 1,702 |
| 2 Female Schools ... ..                                                                                                       | 29    | 20  | ... | 49    |
| Jail School .. ..                                                                                                             | 37    | 30  | 4   | 71    |
| Government Normal School ... ..                                                                                               | 36    | 49  | 1   | 86    |

## GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

|                                                                   |     |     |     |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| European Girls' School (Lower Class)...                           | ... | ... | 37  | 37  |
| European Training School (Normal) ...                             | ... | ... | 8   | 8   |
| S. P. G. Mission School (Higher Class) ...                        | 200 | 15  | 12  | 227 |
| 3 S. P. G. Mission Schools (Lower Class) ...                      | 453 | 129 | 18  | 605 |
| Anglo-Vernacular School (Middle Class) ...                        | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anglo-Sanskrit School (Middle Class) ...                          | 81  | 5   | ... | 86  |
| 6 Vernacular Schools (branches of District Schools)...            | 338 | 138 | 1   | 477 |
| 26 Baptist Mission Schools for low caste boys ...                 | 25  | 40  | 667 | 732 |
| 6 S. P. G. Mission Female Schools (Lower Class) ...               | 58  | 83  | ... | 141 |
| S. P. G. Mission Female Industrial School (Lower<br>Class) ... .. | ... | 28  | ... | 28  |
| S. P. G. Mission Zanana Classes (Lower Class) ...                 | 146 | 86  | ... | 232 |
| S. P. G. Mission Female Normal School ...                         | 40  | 17  | ... | 57  |
| Baptist Mission Zanana Classes ... ..                             | 15  | 113 | 6   | 134 |
| 4 Baptist Mission Girls' Boarding Schools ...                     | 82  | ... | 30  | 112 |

## INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

|                              |     |    |    |     |
|------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|
| Un-aided—23 in number ... .. | 205 | 62 | 48 | 315 |
|------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|

**Para 158.**The Dis-  
trict Jail.

§ 8. The district Jail is an old building, formerly a Sarai, a few hundred yards outside the Delhi Gate on the

## Administrative and Miscellaneous.

## [Chapter VIII.]

Badarpur road. The number of prisoners in it averages about 367 as shown from the statement below:—

| YEAR.   | Total jail population. | NUMBER OF ESCAPES. | Total number of civil prisoners. |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1875    | 1,217 3                | 8                  | 84                               |
| 1876    | 1,119 3                | ..                 | 106                              |
| 1877    | 1,730 3                | 2                  | 38                               |
| 1878    | 2,015 4                | ..                 | 50                               |
| 1879    | 1,376 3                | ..                 | 56                               |
| AVERAGE | 1,491 3                | 1                  | 67                               |

Its Statistics.

§ 9. The principal dispensaries in the district are: Delhi city (3)—Ballabgarh—Sunipat—Faridábád—Alipur and Máharaulí. The total expenditure on these for 1878 was Rs. 16,720/-; and 94,307 patients were treated of whom 1,220 were in-door patients.

**Para 159.**  
Dispensaries.

§ 10. The Municipalities of the district, except that of the city itself are all third class and unimportant; they are Sunipat, Faridábád, Ballabgarh, Najafgarh. Their statistics for 1878-79 are as follows:—

**Para 160.**  
Municipalities.

| N A M E           | Population. | Income.  | Expenditure. | Closing balance at credit. |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Delhi ... ..      | 1,60,562    | 2,13,631 | 2,16,754     | 5,806                      |
| Sunipat ... ..    | 13,637      | 7,272    | 9,677        | 2,015                      |
| Faridábád ... ..  | 7,583       | 3,661    | 3,495        | 388                        |
| Ballabgarh ... .. | 6,671       | 4,148    | 3,545        | 877                        |
| Najafgarh ... ..  | 4,309       | 2,690    | 2,272        | 1,674                      |

## Chapter VIII.]

## Administrative and Miscellaneous.

**Para 161.**Honorary  
Magistrates.

§ 11. There are Boards of Honorary Magistrates at Delhi and Sunipat.

**Para 162.**

Trade.

§ 12. The trade of the district lies mainly in the city, and as such need not be described at length here. The traffic on the part of the zamíndárs and those traders directly connected with them is mainly in grain and 'gur,' but there is little about it calling for remark. The main lines are up and down the Grand Trunk Road, the Agra road, the Gurgaon road (for Rewárá and Firozpur Jhirka) and the Rohtak road for the due west parts. A cross-road line of importance comes into Sunipat tahsíl from Kharkaudá in Rohtak going eastward to Baghpat, and there is some little traffic along the Chhaensa and Kabulpur Bángar line in the south.

**Para 163.**Roads and  
other commu-  
nications.

§ 13. The district is more than usually well provided with means of communication. There is a metalled road running throughout the whole length north and south—another metalled road running nearly due west from Delhi toward Rohtak—and the Rájpútána railroad nearly bisects the country between this and the Mathra road to Ballabgarh. The Agra canal also brings up stone and takes down grain, to a small extent. All these lines converge on Delhi and form a radiating system of communications on the north north-west west south-west and south which leaves little to be desired. It would, however, be good to have a public thoroughfare along the banks of the canal. Some of the heaviest traffic of the country lies in the cotton, 'gur,' and grain carts of the canal villages of Sunipat. The cross-country lines of road in that part of the tahsíl are often soft and rutty, very often cut up by wrong-headed watercourses that seem to think the more turns they can take the better, and being on a high level compared with the long-used hollowed out lanes, frequently flood them more copiously than the fields intended for irrigation. If on the new line of the canal a good kacha road were laid down on one side, and if country traffic were not merely winked at but encouraged and developed it would prove a real and great benefit. The charge of the repairs of the road would rightly be chargeable to the district funds. A list of the principal roads with some remarks on each is given in Appendix IX. On the east of course the main outlet from the district is across the Jamná

Administrative and Miscellaneous.

[Chapter VIII.

at Delhi by the Railway Bridge.\* In Appendix X is given a polymetrical table of distances which I compiled when acting for a short time as Deputy Commissioner of the district, and which may be found useful for reference.

§ 14. From the top to the bottom of the district there are 12† ferries over the Jamná at the following villages—Maimárpur, and Dahísrá in Sunipat tahsíl; Burárf and Wazírábád in Delhi; and in Ballabgarh—Okhla, Jaitpur, Karáolí, Mahábatpur, Kabúlpur Khádar, Majháolí, Shahjahánpur, and Chaensa. At Maimárpur and Cháensa, bridges of boats are annually made—though they are broken up during the rainy season. At Delhi itself the bridge has an underway for passengers and carriage traffic.

§ 15. The income of the past five years for the different ferries is given below :—

| N <sup>o</sup> | F E R R I E S.   | 1875-76 | 1876-77 | 1877-78 | 1878-79 | 1879-80 | AVERAGE |
|----------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1              | Maimárpur... ..  | 3,700   | 3,600   | 3,325   | 3,100   | 2,910   | 3,327   |
| 2              | Dahísrá ... ..   | 825     | 665     | 700     | 682     | 755     | 725     |
| 3              | Burárf ... ..    | 205     | 210     | 80      | 180     | 130     | 161     |
| 4              | Wazírábád ... .. | 280     | 170     | 160     | 90      | 160     | 172     |
| 5              | Okhlá ... ..     | 315     | 170     | 260     | 285     | 275     | 261     |
| 6              | Jaitpur ... ..   | 465     | 215     | 470     | 325     | 205     | 336     |
| 7              | Kiráolí ... ..   | 350     | 160     | 250     | 220     | 135     | 223     |
| 8              | Mahábatpur ...   | 500     | 525     | 550     | 510     | 245     | 466     |
| 9              | Kabúlpur Khádar  | 720     | 600     | 520     | 570     | 275     | 537     |
| 10             | Majháolí ... ..  | 360     | 470     | 495     | 365     | 225     | 383     |
| 11             | Sháhjahánpur ... | 200     | 245     | 355     | 550     | 200     | 310     |
| 12             | Cháensa ... ..   | 9,410   | 2,600   | 2,400   | 1,595   | 1,000   | 3,401   |
|                |                  | 17,330  | 9,630   | 9,565   | 8,472   | 6,515   | 10,302  |

\* On the river Jamná there is not much navigation : there is a wood-depôt of small size at Garhi Mehndipur below Maimárpur—and corn is brought down the river to Delhi sometimes from Begáh, a large village in the north of Sunipat, but I do not know of anything else worth speaking of in the way of river-trade and communication.

† There is beside these an important ferry at Jhúndpur oppósite the town of Bághpat between Maimárpur and Dahísra, but the management of this is in the hands of the Meerut District authorities. The average income for four years is Rs. 13,943 ; it is shared equally between the two districts.

Para 164.  
Ferries.

Para 165.  
Ferry income.

Jhúndpur  
Ferry.



## Chapter VIII.]

## Administrative and Miscellaneous.

Table of  
principal arti-  
cles of toll.

These ferries are almost always leased by auction; the contractors take toll on passengers and traffic at rates the chief of which are the following:—

|                                                      |           |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1.—Each person ... ..                                | 3 pies.   |
| 2.— „ laden pony or donkey ... ..                    | 9 „       |
| 3.— „ pony or donkey, not laden ... ..               | 6 „       |
| 4.—2 ox waggon ... ..                                | 4 annas.  |
| 5.—Laden bullock or buffalo ... ..                   | 1 anna.   |
| 6.—Bullock or buffalo, not laden... ..               | 6 pies.   |
| 7.—Camel—laden... ..                                 | 4 annas.  |
| 8.— „ —un-laden ... ..                               | 6 pies.   |
| 9.—Riding horse ... ..                               | 1 anna.   |
| 10.—Pálki with 4 kahárs ... ..                       | 12 annas. |
| 11.—Sheep and goats ... ..                           | 1 pic.    |
| 12.—For opening a bridge to let a vessel pass ... .. | 8 annas.  |
| 13.—Ekka, or ‘bahli’ ... ..                          | 4 „       |

**Para 166.**

Western  
Jamná Canal  
as a navigation  
channel.

§ 16. The Western Jamná Canal is not at present navigable, though the scheme for its re-alignment will among other alterations make it so. Yet the Canal department has done a good deal lately in the way of bringing up materials for the new bridges and Canal bungalows, and taking down to the Delhi market the timber cut on the banks of the old line.

The Agra  
Canal.

The Agra Canal is navigable and boats ply regularly up and down it, but from the official report of the Executive Engineer in charge it appears unlikely that the income from navigation tolls will ever be equal to the interest of the additional capital required to make the canal navigable.

**Para 167.**

Fairs.

§ 17. Fairs in Europe are generally looked on as originated for purposes of trade. In India it is not always or often so. These gatherings here have for the most part a religious origin, being connected with some shrine or other object of religious veneration. Then when thousands of people are collected, it is natural for traders to come also, finding special opportunities for selling their wares. In Delhi, however, there is very little trading done at the fairs which are looked on more as holiday gatherings than anything else. They are indeed a great feature in the social life of the zamíndár, and though no doubt they bring abuses in their train, and are partly responsible for increased expenditure and occasional thriftlessness, yet it is hard to see the pleasant throngs

## Administrative and Miscellaneous.

## [Chapter VIII.]

of holiday makers crowding the roads on their way to them—father, mother, and children all decked out in their best clothes, trudging along together, and a merry laugh now and again breaking out from parties here and there as one tells some trivial story to beguile the way, without feeling that there is much innocent amusement and relaxation possible and often actually realised in this way.

§ 18. A list is given (in Appendix XI) of 33 fairs which take place periodically in various parts of the district. They differ of course much in importance, and many are of purely local interest—yet within the narrow circle of two or three miles the advent of the fair-day is regularly observed; and in any matters concerning the zamíndár must certainly be taken into consideration. The most important gatherings are those at Bahápur some 6 miles south of Delhi—at Máhraulí—and at Sunipat. The fair at Mahraulí especially is a favourite resort for the Delhi people. The great one is in Sáwan and is fixed yearly by popular consent for some week in that month. It is called the ‘Pankhá Melá,’ because ‘Pankhás’ are carried in procession on Wednesday to the Hindú temple, ‘Jog Máya,’ and on Thursday to the shrine of Kutbdín for the maintenance of which a tolerant Government allows a jagír of Rs. 2,000/- a year.

The fair at Bahápur occurs in Cheyt on the 8th and 9th days of the moon, and on the corresponding days in Asoj. This is also a religious meeting; the origin of its localisation at Bahápur is said to be that a Rájá in olden time saw a vision of the Goddess Devi on the spot, and forthwith built a shrine. Subsequently to this, Rájá Kidarnáth erected a temple of masonry, and the fair is said to have been held continuously since then.

The fair at Sunipat is held on the 11th day of the Muharram. Offerings of sweetmeats, bread, &c., are made at the shrine of Nasír-ud-dín,\* the local saint, who is said to have made a ‘jihád’ upon the Hindús, and to have met with a martyr’s death.

\* I once heard an account which made his death not so highly meritorious as that of a ‘shahid’ though it was certainly unfortunate. “A Rájá wanted his horse and so killed him,” said my informant a Hindú, who seemed rather to grudge unnecessary ascription of religious merit in the way of martyrdom. I turned to a Muhammadan for explanation. “Well” said he “it was partly about a horse but it was because he was a ‘pir’ too.” And then as if to give a Roland for the Oliver just delivered on the other side he added. “He was the first man in India who rode on horses : before his time there were none, and the Rájás used to ride on Buffaloes.” The Hindú was silent.

**Para 168.**

The same continued special fairs at Bahapur, Mahraulí Sunipat.

Occasion of the Sunipat fair.

A native re-partec.

## Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

PART II.—*The Settlement.*

## CHAPTER IX.

*(Introductory) on the previous Fiscal administration of the District.***Para 169.**

History and antiquities of the district why not attempted.

A note only given of the previous revenue administration.

**Para 170.**

Occupation of Delhi in 1803 and arrangements then made

the same continued.

§ 1. I have not for several reasons attempted to give an account of the history and antiquities of the Delhi district. Their interest during several centuries is bound up with the history of the city—and the history of the city during that time is really the history of the Mughal Empire. Such a theme would be very different from that which in writing this report I have proposed for myself and I therefore make no apology for putting it aside altogether. For those who wish to pursue the subject there are books in abundance—histories, biographies, and travels, in Persian, Urdu, and English enough to keep a student well employed for years. All that will be given here, is a note on the revenue administration of the district since it came first under our influence and then under our authority with such reference to the general history of events as may serve to make it intelligible. Even this owing alike to want of time and materials will be but fragmentary.

§ 2. On the 11th September 1803 the Mahrattas were defeated in the battle on the Hindan by General Lake and three days after the English entered Delhi as the real masters of the Mughal. The arrangements made for the maintenance of the King Sháh Alam were “that a specified portion of the territories in the vicinity of Delhi “situated on the right bank of the Jamná should be assigned “as part of the provision for the maintenance of the Royal “family. That these lands should remain under charge of “the Resident at Delhi and that the revenue should be “collected and justice should be administered in the name “of his Majesty Sháh Alam under regulations to be fixed “by the British Government. That his Majesty should be “permitted to appoint a Díwán, and other inferior officers to “attend at the office of collector, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to his Majesty the amount of the “revenues which should be received, and the charges of collection, and of satisfying his Majesty’s mind that no part “of the produce of the assigned territory was misappropriated. That two Courts of Justice should be established for “the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, according

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Previous Fiscoal administration of the District. [ Chapter IX.

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“to the Muhammadan law, to the inhabitants of the city of  
“Delhi, and of the assigned territory. That no sentences of  
“the Criminal Courts extending to death should be carried  
“into execution without the express sanction of his Majesty,  
“to whom the proceedings in all trials of this description  
“should be reported, and that sentences of mutilation should  
“be commuted. That to provide for the immediate wants  
“of his Majesty, and the Royal household, the following  
“sums should be paid monthly, in money from the treasury  
“of the resident at Delhi, to his Majesty for his private ex-  
“penses, sicca Rs. 60,000/-; to the heir—apparent, exclu-  
“sive of certain Jágírs, sicca Rs. 10,000/-; to a favourite  
“son of his Majesty, named Mirzá Izzat Bakhsh, sicca Rs.  
“5,000/-; to two other sons of his Majesty, sicca Rs. 1,500/-;  
“to his Majesty’s fifty younger sons and daughters, sicca  
“Rs. 10,000/-; to Sháh Nawáz Khán, his Majesty’s treasurer,  
“sicca Rs. 2,500/-; to Saiyad Razí Khán British Agent at his  
“Majesty’s Court, and related to his Majesty by marriage,  
“sicca Rs. 1,000/-; total per mensem, sicca Rs. 90,000/-.  
“That if the produce of the revenue of the assigned territory  
“should hereafter admit of it, the monthly sum to be ad-  
“vanced to his Majesty for his private expenses might be  
“increased to one lákh of Rupees. That in addition to the  
“sums specified, the sum of sicca Rs. 10,000/- should  
“annually be paid to his Majesty on certain festivals agree-  
“ably to ancient usage.”

§ 3. The first Resident of the Delhi territory was Sir David Ochterlony\* who was in charge from 1803—1806. He had not been a year in office before the city was beseiged by Holkar whose large and well appointed army was, as is well known successfully beaten off by a handful of Europeans and natives under the gallant leadership of their soldier-governor, until Lord Lake returned. General Ochterlony’s bravery, however, was more acceptable to Government than his civil administration, and in 1806 he was removed to Ludhiáná, then a frontier station. His successor, Mr. R. G. Seton from Barcilly, was a man of high character and amiable temperament, but wanting in self confidence, and in practical energy of decision. He leaned much on a stronger man than himself, Charles Metcalfe, who on his departure for Europe in 1810 was appointed to the important post of Delhi Resident. For nine years he remained in it developing that administrative experience and vigorous practical

**Para 171.**

Sir D. Ochterlony as Resident.

Mr. Seton.

Charles Metcalfe

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\* His name by a characteristic metathesis is known among the natives as ‘Lóní akhtar.’

## Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| goes to Haidarabad.               | <p>wisdom which afterwards placed him so high on the roll of Indian names. As a mere boy he had in 1809 confronted and successfully treated with the great Ruler of the Sikhs, and the early charge of the Delhi residency was the immediate reward of his brilliantly self-reliant management of the treaty of the Satlaj—"one of the best kept treaties of Indian History." In December 1818 he entered the troubled period of his life by transfer to Haidarabad as Resident, and Ochterlony returned for two years with Henry Middleton as Collector. In 1821 Ochterlony went to Rájputáná, and, after an acting charge by Middleton, Alexander Ross was appointed in 1822 to the administration as Agent to the Governor General. In 1823 William Fraser acted as Agent, and then Charles Elliot succeeded for a few months when he went as Agent to Farukhabád, and Charles Metcalfe came back again as Resident with control of Rájputáná, and the conduct of foreign relations with Kábul and Lahore. In this capacity he was present at the memorable siege and capture of Bhartpur. In 1828 he was appointed member of the Governor General's Council and was succeeded by Sir E. Colebrooke. The scandal that occurred in this gentleman's time is well known, and also the unpopular but courageous part taken in the matter by Charles Trevelyan then acting as his Secretary. The way in which the affair is described in a native account, perhaps by an intentional euphemism, is that "in his time, Rám Gopál, and others of his dependants, made bribes run high" ('rishwatsitání ká bázár garm kiyá'). The result was that the Resident was removed. William Fraser was appointed to act, but was also removed for openly showing sympathy with the accused. Mr. Hawkins succeeded but as he was not acceptable to the king, Mr. Martin was appointed and remained there till 1832 when the Residentship was abolished and an Agency again constituted. Rájputáná was made a separate charge, leaving Delhi, and the protected territory, and the foreign relations still with the local administration. William Fraser, however, was murdered in 1835 at the instigation, as it was proved, of the Nawáb of Ferozpur,* who met with condign punishment. Then came the long administration of Thomas Metcalfe reaching for 18 years up to 1853. During his time in accordance with the march of political events, and the advance of our border toward the north, the Protected States were put under George Clerk, afterwards Sir G. Clerk, at Ludhiáná. Hansi, Hissar and Sirsa still remained connect-</p> |
| Alexander Ross.                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Charles Metcalfe again.           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Sir Edward Colebrooke.            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Martin.                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Murder of William Fraser in 1835. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe.       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

\* For a detailed account of this, see Col. Sleeman's "Rambles of an Indian official"—Vol. 2—pp. 209—231.

## Previous Fiscal administration of the District. [Chapter IX.]

ed with Delhi. In November 1853 Thomas T. Metcalfe died, and next month Simon Fraser became Agent and Commissioner. The tragic end of this officer, killed on the fatal 11th of May 1857, is well known. In September 1857, when Delhi was taken, Mr. C. B. Saunders was appointed Commissioner, while Hissar, Hansi and Sirsa were made into the separate Commissionership of Hissar under the charge of Mr. E. Brandreth, with the political charge of the petty states of Dujána and Loháru. Pataudi remained under the Delhi Commissioner.

§ 4. The immediate charge of what is now the Delhi district was held first by a Principal Assistant, and subsequently by a Collector under the Resident, and Civil Commissioner. So far as I can gather, the first distribution of the Delhi territory was into Divisions—an Assistant being entrusted with the charge of a Division. At this time Sunipat formed part of the Northern Division with head-quarters at Pánípat, \* while Delhi and part of Ballabgarh formed the Central Division—Gurgáon and Rohtak \* and the parts round these made up the Southern and Western Divisions. In 1820 the Civil Commissionership was abolished or changed for a Deputy Superintendent on Rs. 3,000/- a month, whose duties were primarily revenue, and about the same time Delhi was put under the Board of Revenue, North West Provinces.

§ 5. The above tells something of the men who, for about half a century, administered the affairs of Delhi. About their administration the district itself furnishes little information. The Delhi records were completely swept away in the mutiny, and the only way of learning the district history would be to study the side-lights obtainable from other districts or to search the records in the North West Provinces. The latter proceeding would have required a personal investigation of some time, and was absolutely impossible, if I had proper regard to the pressing practical work of my charge. The records of Karnál I did look into and made some notes on. But I am rather doubtful whether here too the labour was not too great for the results obtained. Such as they are, I note them briefly here.

§ 6. The character of our ante-mutiny Government in Delhi was, as may be supposed, "patriarchal," and exhibited fairly the usual features, good and bad, of such an administration. The abilities and the working of the diffe-

Simon Fraser.

Changes after the Mutiny.

### Para 172.

The Delhi district.

Changes in administrative divisions.

### Para 173.

The character of the administration can be only briefly glanced at.

### Para 174.

It was patriarchal

\* More detailed information on this point will doubtless be found in the Settlement Reports of Karnal and Rohtak.



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|                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>and unequal at times.</p> <p>Remarks showing this.</p> | <p>rent officers appear to have varied very greatly, from the easily distinguishable energy and practical wisdom of a John Lawrence down to the haphazard and arbitrary proceedings of some of the younger assistants whose names it seems more graceful not to chronicle.* The ideas of revenue management seem in many cases to have been very crude—issuing in arbitrary, not to say unjust, acts which sometimes called down the censure of superior authority in no measured terms. The limits of the respective powers of the various grades were not so precisely defined or perhaps so carefully observed as is the rule now-a-days. Thus in 1832 we find a younger brother writing to the elder who is his superior officer flatly refusing to carry out his peremptory orders, until the matter is referred to Government. At another time the Collector who has summoned one of the Skinner family as a defaulter tells the Commissioner he will use coercive measures notwithstanding his “expressed disapproval.” Somewhat later we read of a severe censure passed on the Collectors of the Delhi division for their “discreditable exhibitions” and “fancy proceedings” in revenue matters; while the Commissioner (who in 1832 was apparently rehabilitated) was reminded that he was responsible for not allowing these to continue.† Still later an incoming Collector complains that he has taken charge of “a very mis-managed district.” The Commissioner asks for particulars and is told that the report of a native subordinate that “the darbár of extorting bribes</p> |
| <p>A treasury officer of the old days.</p>                | <p>* One gentleman, finding (like so many of us after him) that the work of counting bags of rupees is not the most pleasant of tasks, quietly refused to receive a remittance of several lacs on its way to his treasury from another district, and sending on one of the multitudinous sawárs who did duty, now as orderlies and now as revenue peons, turned the escorting convoy back to the station whence it came. It reads like poetic justice to learn that he had to defray personally the pay of the escort during the days it was employed in carrying out his rather self-assuming order.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <p>On official passage of arms.</p>                       | <p>† In 1847 there is a passage of arms between the Commissioner and the Collector. The former, who appears to have been a man taking interest in many matters, in passing through the district in camp, called for and examined some village accounts (‘malbá’) in which he found suspicious or unwarrantable items, such as Rs. 22/- and 17/- for diet money of lambardárs—Rs. 111/- for religious offerings, &amp;c. He sent the books for enquiry to the Collector who remonstrated saying that such a proceeding seemed hardly to fall within the work of a Commissioner who in fact should busy himself with higher matters. Sir T. Theophilus, however, did not see the matter in this light, and handed it up to the Revenue Board, who, after a further reference, supported him cordially and reprimanded the Collector in set terms.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |



## Previous Fiscal administration of the District. [Chapter IX.]

is in force" is nearly true—the criminal\* administration is most neglected and most corrupt."

§ 7. The great idea indeed of successfully managing the revenue appears to have been to put strong pressure on subordinates, beginning at the Tahsildár, who was held personally responsible for balances.† This pressure was passed on to the zamíndárs in the shape of quartering 'sawárs' on the villages till the revenue was paid. In 1820 the number of horsemen, used for this purpose in the Northern Division alone, is given as follows:—Pánipat 135—Sunipat 31—Ganaur 5.

§ 8. Under such circumstances it was not strange that complaints should come up from time to time that "cultivators in whole sets of villages are absconding *en masse*," either during or at the end of the short leases given them. It was considered a measure of relief to proclaim that "Government would take only Rs. 1/- a kacha bigáh in the "Khádar lands and 12 annas in the Bángar." These indulgent rates give about Rs. 4/12/- and 3/10/- as the incidence per acre! Reports of distressed villages (which were made in less parliamentary language than would be considered suitable now-a-days) mentioned in 1824 that 'Chatera Bahádar-pur' (which has just been re-assessed at Rs. 860/-), "paying Rs. 1,400/- should pay Rs. 500/-"; "Malba Mazra, assessed at Rs. 2,180/-, beats Chatera Bahádar-pur hollow in poverty and privation." Of Kimáshpur, assessed at Rs. 4,130/-, the "zamíndárs are tolerably intimate with poverty"; while another village, Atáel, "has not a tale to tell now-a-days for it is deserted!"

§ 9. Some miscellaneous facts may be given which throw light upon the revenue administration and the general condition of the country—all of them are, I think, interesting and some are very instructive.

\* For some, perhaps many, years after we assumed the administration of the Delhi territory it would seem that the value of stolen property—almost invariably cattle—was recovered either from the village where it was found or *that whence it was taken*. This procedure though rough was effective, and in the later correspondence there are complaints of its having been disallowed. I should doubt whether under a good magistrate in the early days, crime was more prevalent than now, though to be sure J. Lawrence writes in 1835 that it is not many years ago since Panipat tahsíl was attacked by Dacoits. I do not know that this pitch of audacity has been reached in modern days, but we have lately had one or two deliberate dacoities which might make the criminal returns of the district look bad—while it is not more than 10 or 12 years ago since dacoity with murder was executed in broad day-light within a dozen miles of Delhi.

† It required a Circular in 1836 to stop the practice of crediting fines on Tahsildárs and other officials to the village balances.

### Para 175.

Personal responsibility of Tahsildárs.

### Para 176.

Results of harsh revenue administration

Official slang and wit.

### Para 177.

Miscellaneous revenue facts.

Old administrative practice in cases of theft.

The 'old order' compared with the 'new.'

An old way of paying off revenue balances.

## Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

|                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Report on some features of the revenue system 1819. | a. (1).—In December 1819 the Collector submits a report on certain points in the revenue system; he remarks “that the term ‘zamíndarí,’ as used in Bengal, is inapplicable here, as there are no single owners of estates; “the tenure of each proprietor is limited to a certain “specific spot, to a certain number of bigáhs.” This account of course describes well enough the bhaiyáehará villages but can not include the pattidárí tenures; there may have been no zamíndarí villages at that time in the district, though I should doubt it. |
| Tenures.                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Distribution of assessment.                         | (2).—The assessment in the Bángar lands is described as being distributed either—(1) by a rate per bigáh, (2) by a rate on ploughs, (3) by a tax on cattle, and houses. In the Khádar it is said to depend on the number of bigáhs held by each proprietor.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Sharing of produce.                                 | (3).—As to the respective proportions of produce taken by the proprietor and cultivator, it is said that “in Buhut “(Bhet) lands the Ryutts get one-half; while in Búnjur “the proportion is greater.” Of direct management of “land not under assessment” it is said that “Govern- “ment becoming proprietor receives a proportion equal “to what the proprietor would, had the village been “assessed, subject to the same arrangements with regard “to the quality of the lands.”                                                                 |
| Payments in cash and kind.                          | “Settlements” between proprietors and “Ryutts” are either in money or kind. Cash payments are generally so much on the bigáh (bigherí), and payments in kind are for the most part half and half.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Commutation.                                        | (4).—There are no general pargannah rates, it is said, for commuting grain rates into cash; questions of dispute are disposed of by arbitration. The patwárí gets $\frac{1}{2}$ ser per maund of the whole produce of grain. The chamár gets 1 ser as his due—the carpenter and smith 1 ser between them.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Payments to village servants.                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Ejectment of tenants and occupancy rights.          | (5).—On the important question—can a proprietor eject a resident or a ‘pye-kásht’ (páhí kásht) tenant—the somewhat curious answer is given: “the proprietor can eject “a ‘pye-kásht,’ or a resident tenant, after expiration of “the term for which the village has been assessed. If “it is not assessed, he can not.” Supposing this to represent correctly the current impressions of the time in the matter it is plain, (1) that there is a connection between the tenure and the payment of revenue which                                      |

## Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

## [Chapter IX.]

has not in more recent days, so far as I know, been put forward even by the most strenuous supporters of the tenant. (2) That this means little or nothing, so far as regards the point of permanency of tenure, inasmuch, as will be seen almost immediately, the "term for which the village has been assessed" was invariably a very short one—three, five, or seven years. (3) That there was no material difference as regards eviction between the 'pye-kásht' and the "resident tenant."

(6).—The principal crop in the Bángar lands for the Kharíf is given as cotton; in the Khádar, sugarcane. This is interesting as showing that, in the canal villages, the sugarcane crop must have developed greatly in later times—the comparative facility and copiousness of canal irrigation would enable it to supplant the Khádar produce in the market. The fact that sugarcane cultivation in Delhi Khádar lands was greater formerly than at present is corroborated by other isolated facts which in different places have come to my knowledge.

b. The payment of fees to lambardárs as a right, under the name of 'mukaddamí,' was established as a regular thing only in 1842 as will be presently seen. Previous to this the disbursements on this account were made on special bills sent in on each occasion and later on, annually. The rate does not appear to have been uniform, but averaged about 3 or 3½ per cent. On one occasion, in 1824, the Revenue Board would seem to have refused this as a deduction from the jama, it is not clear why; and in 1830, Hugh Fraser, Collector of Pánípat, wrote against giving the allowances at all, saying that it tended to make the lambardárs "stipendiaries" of Government.

c. In 1826 statistics of some villages in Sunipat tahsíl are given which may be usefully compared with corresponding data, as obtained at the Regular Settlement, 1842, and now during the operations recently concluded.

Kharíf crops.

Sugarcane cultivation has declined in the Khádar—in-creased in the Bángar.

'Mukaddamí' fees not regular charges.

Statistics of some Sunipat villages as compared with their present figures.

## Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

| VILLAGES.               | Year. | Inhabitants. | Cultivators. | Ploughs. | Wells. | Cattle. | Total Area. | Cultivable. | Jama settled in 1821-22. | Subsequent jama. |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1.—Pabsará ...          | 1826  | 97           | 41           | 17       | 13     | 82      | 2,636       | 2,236       | 850                      | 850              |
|                         | 1842  | 0            | 0            | 0        | 0      | 0       | 877         | 749         | 0                        | 704              |
|                         | 1880  | 472          | 42           | 43       | 16     | 535     | 863         | 782         | 0                        | 1,025            |
| 2.—Chhidyá Yúsafpur ... | 1826  | 41           | 15           | 10       | 4      | 26      | 1,080       | 740         | 850                      | 750              |
|                         | 1842  | 0            | 0            | 0        | 0      | 0       | 528         | 424         | 0                        | 581              |
|                         | 1880  | 198          | 49           | 28       | 7      | 148     | 523         | 508         | 0                        | 680              |
| 3.—Ghásanli ...         | 1826  | 251          | 69           | 31       | 24     | 310     | 1,944       | 1,344       | 2,000                    | 1,900            |
|                         | 1842  | 0            | 0            | 0        | 0      | 0       | 1,855       | 1,212       | 0                        | 1,302            |
|                         | 1880  | 880          | 131          | 111      | 74     | 1,003   | 1,517       | 1,272       | 0                        | 2,000            |
| 4.—Ghayáspur            | 1826  | 164          | 25           | 10       | 10     | 121     | 2,200       | 1,700       | 1,130                    | 800              |
|                         | 1842  | 0            | 0            | 0        | 0      | 0       | 1,112       | 1,058       | 0                        | 981              |
|                         | 1880  | 340          | 83           | 46       | 39     | 182     | 1,049       | 949         | 0                        | 1,100            |
| 5.—Sunperá ...          | 1826  | 120          | 29           | 12       | 10     | 216     | 2,527       | 2,291       | 1,260                    | 1,150            |
|                         | 1842  | 0            | 0            | 0        | 0      | 0       | 1,045       | 868         | 0                        | 549              |
|                         | 1880  | 606          | 77           | 69       | 49     | 338     | 1,072       | 1,019       | 0                        | 1,150            |
| 6.—Pabnerá ...          | 1826  | 283          | 67           | 24       | 19     | 350     | 2,014       | 1,834       | 2,900                    | 2,500            |
|                         | 1842  | 0            | 0            | 0        | 0      | 0       | 822         | 763         | 0                        | 1,160            |
|                         | 1880  | 869          | 107          | 64       | 26     | 338     | 629         | 528         | 0                        | 1,025            |
| 7.—Patti Brahmanán ...  | 1826  | 15           | 4            | 2        | 6      | 28      | 250         | 240         | 400                      | 200              |
|                         | 1842  | 0            | 0            | 0        | 0      | 0       | 316         | 314         | 0                        | 200              |
|                         | 1880  | 56           | 12           | 13       | 6      | 60      | 321         | 314         | 0                        | 225              |
| 8.—Begáh ...            | 1826  | 840          | 154          | 68       | 44     | 850     | 6,007       | 5,786       | 6,741                    | 4,250            |
|                         | 1842  | 0            | 0            | 0        | 0      | 0       | 3,734       | 3,629       | 0                        | 3,571            |
|                         | 1880  | 2,168        | 332          | 333      | 118    | 1,784   | 3,984       | 3,650       | 0                        | 4,800            |
| 9.—Chándanli            | 1826  | 84           | 21           | 16½      | 12     | 211     | 650         | 618         | 0                        | 950              |
|                         | 1842  | 0            | 0            | 0        | 0      | 0       | 853         | 645         | 0                        | 905              |
|                         | 1880  | 330          | 76           | 32       | 26     | 243     | 833         | 732         | 0                        | 750              |

Takkávi.

Wells in canal villages.

d. Takkávi appears to have been given pretty frequently, and in villages where now, alas! the spring level has been so raised, and the spring water so spoilt by the canal irrigation and bad drainage, that wells would not be attempted, such as, Barwásní and Mahípur. The latter now is one of the worst swamp-villages in the district. The amount given generally was Rs. 100/- per well, which it would seem was by way of aid rather than as the total cost of the improvement. Still money went no doubt further then than now. The average expense of sinking a well in the Khádar village of Piplí

## Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

## [Chapter IX.]

Khera is given as Rs. 175/- in 1843. It would now be Rs. 200/- or 225/-.

e. The remission of revenue on land, lost by the zamíndár, and compensation for it when taken by the Government, were not regulated in quite the same fashion as they are now. In 1842 the Collector recommends, as proper, the abolition of the 10 per cent. rule for diluvion and alluvion (see para. 265), and thinks that in no case should increase be made, while reduction should "not be allowed as a right, but as a rare concession." When land is being taken up for the (old) "Grand Trunk Road," care is to be taken that "the trees remain the property of the zamíndárs, as otherwise charges fall heavily on Government." It does not appear whether remission of revenue or compensation was given here (1847). Almost certainly not the latter, for the modern theory of compensation which has been crystallised under Act X, 70 was, I believe, not developed then. Mr. Turnbull on the canals, for instance, "could not see that" for rajbahás giving canal-irrigation "remissions were necessary; since the work is the zamíndárs own, and not like a road." As for compensation that was not mentioned. In refusing (1841) to give anything to a maáfidár who has lost his land, apparently by diluvion, the Board of Revenue say:—

"Government are not responsible for a direct act of God. The reason why Government grant remission on loss of Khálsá land is because the man has less land, and cannot pay so much revenue. The maáfidár pays Government nothing and can have no claim on them for anything."

§ 10. Other interesting points turn up from time to time on different subjects more or less closely connected with land revenue administration. In September 1819 (in which year it is incidentally stated that the Delhi Canal was running) the Commissioner asks the Collector of the northern division if he has any objection to withdraw a prohibition issued by him against the exportation of grain from his district. In 1820 a proclamation was issued by the Governor-General forbidding the use of forced labour in any way either on behalf of Government or private persons. So that 'begár' has been spoken against for a considerable number of years. In 1823 a revision of customs rules (apparently in the towns) took place, and grain was exempted from taxation. In 1824 Government appears to have resolved to grow coffee in the plains, and to have issued orders for the encouragement of European enterprise, at the same time directing

Remissions of revenue.

Alluvion and deluvion.

Compensation for land taken up.

### Para 178.

Miscellaneous facts.

Prohibition against exportation of grain

'Begár' prohibited in 1820  
Revision of customs' rules.

Coffee growing in 1824.

## Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

|                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tax on alienations of property.                            | <p>the preservation of rights of "khud kásht or other cultivators "enjoying an hereditary right of occupancy." In the same year a petition is presented to the Commissioner praying for repeal of a tax of 6 per cent. on sales and mortgages levied "by an order of Mr. Wilder, passed some 8 years ago." The policy of this tax is supported by the Collector of the day. In 1825 a prohibition was issued against cultivation of the poppy in the Delhi district. As early as 1838 attention was paid to 'meteorology,' and in 1841 18 raingauges appear to have been imported to be set up at different stations, but six years later they are "all found to be wrong, showing less than ought to be."</p> |
| 'Meteorology.'                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| The road cess.                                             | <p>In 1841 málguzárs who refuse to contribute to the road fund, which then appears to have been, in name at least, a voluntary levy, must be made to give labour for the repair of the district roads at the rate of 1 man with a 'pháwará' and basket for every hundred rupees jama until the roads are in good order. These instructions were quoted with approval by the authorities as having been issued by Mr. Boulderson the Commissioner of the adjoining division of Meerut some years before.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Status of the Ballabgarh Rájá. Salt made in his territory. | <p>In 1838 it is noted that the Ballabgarh Rájá is not an independent chief, and so not entitled to receive compensation for ceasing to manufacture salt. The liberality of the Court of Directors, however, granted as a matter of grace what could not be asked as right.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Para 179.</b><br>Tahsíl arrangements.                   | <p>§ 11. The arrangements as to tahsíls appear to have been as follows :—</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Sunipat.                                                   | <p>As regards Sunipat there were at first two tahsíls both having their head-quarters at the town; then another, a small one, with a very poorly paid Tahsildár, was made up at Gawaur. This was the state of things in 1835 when, (1) Sunipat Bángar had a Tahsildár drawing Rs. 50/- a month and the revenue was Rs. 2,13,040; (2) Sunipat Khádar: a Tahsildár on Rs. 50/- and revenue Rs. 70,999; (3) Gawaur: a Tahsildár on Rs. 30/- and revenue Rs. 67,444. (It is not clear whether this revenue includes jágír or not). In 1836 the Gawaur tahsíl was incorporated with the Sunipat Khádar, and the Tahsildárs' pay was revised as follows :—</p>                                                       |
|                                                            | <p>Tahsildár Bángar Rs. 175/-.<br/>Tahsildár Khádar Rs. 125/-.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                                                            | <p>This administration continued till 1851 when the two</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



## Previous Fiscal administration of the District. [ Chapter IX.

Pánípat tahsíl were made one and the same amalgamation took place in Sunipat—the one tahsíl being called Larsaulí. Larsaulí then remained, with its 205 villages, in Karnál district till 1857 when it was transferred to Delhi. For Delhi the head-quarters were at first in the city, then at Najafgarh; then there were two tahsíls, one at Máhraulí and one at Bawáná. The Bawáná tahsíl was moved to Alípur, and after the mutiny to Delhi. Máhraulí was given up and its villages divided between Delhi and Ballabgarh. This last, in addition to the villages thus gained, included the ráj villages, and those of pargannah Pálí-Pákal.

Delhi.

Ballabgarh.

**Para 180.**

Summary Settlements.

Settlement operations always in progress.

Dates of settlements in the ordinary way.

§ 12. The nature of the early revenue arrangements has already been described as very summary. They appear to have been made as much as possible on the basis of existing arrangements without considering whether those assessments were originally just or not, or whether changed circumstances did not make it necessary to modify them materially. Of course when a village or a set of villages broke down entirely, and the cultivators absconded in a body, it became obviously the only thing to do to remodel and probably to moderate the assessment. And in this way, settlement operations were always more or less in progress—the agreements being intended apparently to last only for a few years, or until they should break down. If an estate was fairly lucky the settlements made with it appear to have been in Sunipat as follows :—

- 1.—Before 1817—the existing demand.
- 2.—From 1817-18 to 1824-25—First Summary Settlement.
- 3.—From 1825-26 to 1829-30—An agreement, or series of agreements, hardly authorised enough to be called a Settlement.
- 4.—From 1830-31 to 1840-41—Second Summary Settlement.
- 5.—From 1841-42 to 1872—Regular Settlement.

But in the earlier period it is not uncommon to find



## Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

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years noted as 'tahsíl khám,' showing the assessment to have broken down.\*

§ 13. Under such circumstances farms naturally were common, and when they broke down direct management had to be resorted to with very significant results. Thus, in 1824, in an occasional report, 48 villages are mentioned as held in farm-while; in about the same year, 39 villages which had been assessed at Rs. 70,005/-, when held under direct management brought in only Rs. 50,544/-. In the case of nine villages the leases aggregating Rs. 32,131/- had been cancelled by the second member† of the Board, and the 'khám' collections in the following year reached only Rs. 13,375/-!

**Para 182.**

Summary of the characteristics of Sunipat administration.

§ 14. It would appear then that up to the regular Settlement, Sunipat shared the misfortunes of Pánípat. The summary assessments were equally harsh—the measures taken for realisation were equally oppressive and unsuccessful. In fact in 1839 the tahsíl was so badly in debt to the treasury that Government adopted the common sense remedy of re-

Bidhnaulí collections.

\* The village of Bidhnaulí, for instance, experienced the following vicissitudes of assessment :—

|                         |                      |              |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| From 1819-20 to 1822-23 | ... ..               | Rs. 2,250/-. |
| From 1823-24—1824-25    | tahsíl khám, average | ,, 1,774/-.  |
| From 1825-26—1829-30    | ... ..               | ,, 2,300/-.  |
| From 1830-31—1832-33    | ... ..               | ,, 2,222/-.  |
| From 1833-34—1842-43    | ... ..               | ,, 1,905/-.  |
| From 1843-44—1873-74    | ... ..               | ,, 1,651/-.  |

This looks as though there had been considerable over-assessment at first; on the other hand in a village close by, Bágru, a rapid increase was made.

|                                 |           |              |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| From 1817-18 to 1825-26 it paid | ... ..    | Rs. 1,651/-. |
| From 1826-27 to 1833-34         | ,, ... .. | ,, 1,655/-.  |
| In 1834-35                      | ... ..    | ,, 2,286/-.  |
| In 1835-36                      | ... ..    | ,, 2,857/-.  |
| From 1836-37 to 1843-44         | ,, ... .. | ,, 3,576/-.  |
| From 1844-45 onward             | ,, ... .. | ,, 3,900/-.  |

W. Fraser and the Fraser family.

† This was the irrepressible W. Fraser whose doings mark him out as a man of energy and uncommon self-reliance. He does not seem to have recognised any limit to his own authority for he made, sanctioned, and cancelled settlements while on tour in a free-handed way that brought him under censure more than once. There is a rather amusing minute by the Board in which (the second member himself being present) they record collectively their grave disapprobation of Mr. Fraser's proceedings. This is the man who was murdered in 1835 by the Nawáb of Ferozpur. The family of Fraser was better known in Delhi territory than any in the early days, and there are not a few floating traditions of various kinds about them. One of them, Hugh Fraser I think, lies buried in a village grove at Kheorah.

## Previous Fiscal administration of the District. [Chapter IX.]

pudiating its own exactions by striking off the large balances then existing which were indeed practically irrecoverable. There is, however, in the office, a manuscript report on Pánípat and Sunípat, signed by J. Lawrence, in which notes are made on each village with recommendations for new assessment. These notes look like Mr. Fraser's handwriting as seen in Pánípat letters. From the remarks I extract the following as of some interest:—

“Soonpat Bángur is the finest, most populous, and best  
“cultivated pargannah in the district. It contains 97 khálsa  
“villages, of which 77 are irrigated from the canal, and the  
“greater part of remaining 20 have more or less irrigation  
“from wells. Water varies, on an average, in depth from 35  
“to 70 feet, but most of the villages without the canal are at  
“the junction of the pargannah with the khádir or low lands  
“and water therefore is seldom more than 35 feet deep.  
“They could all have the canal, but the outlay of capital is  
“more than small villages at a distance can afford, and to  
“those adjoining the khádar it is not worth the expense.  
“Canal irrigation is carried to a very considerable extent,  
“probably exceeding half the whole cultivated area. Inde-  
“pendent of the actual amount of irrigation, every village  
“benefits more or less in proportion to its distance from the  
“canal, the constant percolation from it affecting the soil and  
“increasing its productive powers most surprisingly. Wells  
“to a considerable distance which were formerly dry are now  
“amply supplied with water.

Note on Suni-  
pat in 1836.

Irrigation.

“There are four descriptions of soil according to the  
“revenue survey, three of which are nominal, or at least to  
“which no attention appears to have ever been paid in  
“assessing; when land was evidently inferior, a lighter as-  
“sessment was, however, always allowed.

Soils h o w  
described.

“The fourth is Bhoor which being wholly unproductive  
“is never assessed.

“The first description is Bángar, or upland, of which the  
“whole pargannah, except where it joins the khádir, or low  
“lands, may be said to consist. The soil is very productive,  
“but tenacious, and requires considerable ploughing and  
“superior cattle for its management.

“The second is termed khádar, which, in this pargannah, is  
“merely the land of a village situated relatively rather lower  
“than the rest of the area, and on which therefore the  
“autumnal rains remain a little longer than usual.

## Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

"Third Mutteeanah, or mixed, in which there is a considerable proportion of sand; this is the least productive.

"The population of the pargannah bears a very good proportion to the area and at the same time is very equally spread over its surface. This circumstance and its extensive irrigation has rendered it a perfect garden. You may ride for miles and see nothing but the most splendid cultivation. The survey returns of 1825 give an area of 1,05,381 acres of culturable land, of which 69,692 acres was then cultivated. Irrigation from the canal has since probably doubled and of course the cultivation has greatly increased. The revenue of Soonpat Bángur for 1243, Fashí, Rs. 2,57,549/9/-, which gives the acreage rate of Rs. 2/0/7½ and Rs. 2/15/2 on the then cultivated land. With reference to its málgoozáree area, it is the highest assessed pargannah in the district; with regard to its resources, or its cultivation, the lowest."

Remark on above.

It will be noted how prosperous the condition of the country appears to have been at the time (1836). I do not know what was done on these notes, but if my supposition is right, that they were written by Mr. Fraser, they would be the basis of those proposals of his which were disallowed by Government and which were superseded by Mr. Edmonstone's Settlement of 1842.

**Para 183.**

The Regular Settlement; its Financial Results.

§ 15. That settlement gave a reduction in the Bángar of Rs. 2,949/-, and in the Khádar of Rs. 19,761/-, on the regular Government demand. The payments, however, on the cesses and police were increased—in the Bángar by Rs. 10,051/-, in the Khádar by Rs. 4,908. So that the net result on the whole tahsíl was a reduction of Rs. 7,751/- as shown below:—

Its Financial Results.

|                            |                        | Jama.    | Lam-bar-dári. | Road.   | Police.  | TOTAL.   |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Sunipat Bángar             | Former ...             | 2,52,131 | 11,593        | ...     | ...      | 2,63,724 |
|                            | Regular Settlement ... | 2,49,182 | 12,462        | 2,618   | 6,564    | 2,70,826 |
| ,, Khádar                  | Former ...             | 1,27,801 | 5,545         | ...     | ...      | 1,33,346 |
|                            | Regular Settlement ... | 1,08,040 | 5,394         | 1,135   | 3,924    | 1,18,493 |
| CHANGE ON TOTAL TAHSIL ... |                        | - 22,710 | + 718         | + 3,753 | + 10,488 | - 7,751  |

## Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

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Mr. Edmonstone considered these reductions necessary ; “it was ascertained,” says he, speaking more particularly of the Khádar, “that the greatest difficulty had been invariably “experienced in realizing the demands of Government, that “notwithstanding *strenuous and well sustained efforts*, the “district officers and their subordinates had been baffled, and “that balances had been frequent and large.”

Mr. Edmonstone's remarks.

There is no doubt of the strenuousness and sustained character of the efforts in question ; their very summary procedure, however, only the more forcibly strengthens the Settlement Officer's opinion ; for, if such almost unlimited authority, harshly exercised, could not stave off balances, it was clear that relief must be given.

Remark on them

Relief, however, was sufficiently given only in the Khádar—the assessment there with one or two exceptions, for which there are special reasons, was moderate, and its results has been a success. The Bángar assessment was, it seems to me, writing thirty years after the event, too high—that is for a continuance. The soil then must have been still in its first burst of glorious fruitfulness under canal irrigation. The sight of a good Bángar village then must indeed have been one to inspire confidence—the ‘*shor*’ was a very imperfectly understood evil (we hardly understand it even yet) ; and its power of expansion could not be foreseen. So the heavy rates of Rs. 3/2/- and Rs. 1/10/- were levied on the ‘*nahrí*’ and ‘*bárání*’ lands with confidence, and the Settlement Officer was able to predict “a speedy and perfect restoration of the pargannah (Bángar) to that state of prosperity which has hitherto distinguished it.”

and on the assessment.

Expectations of the Settlement Officer then.

These expectations were partly realized. The palmy days of the Bángar were probably the first ten years of the regular settlement. Enormous irrigation was carried on, and as yet it had not made its slowly but surely working result felt. As years went on, however, the calamity became apparent, and the series of reductions began which in all amount to nearly 23,000 rupees.\* In detail they are as follows :—

How far realised.

\* There was a recovery in 1872 of 1,048 rupees, levied on some ‘*shor*’ land in tháná khurd, renovated by canal-silting—a most interesting and pretty successful experiment. The jama, by the way, put on this land seems somewhat severe.

Tháná khurd land reclaimed

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| Reductions<br>found neces-<br>sary in the<br>Bágar. | Year.       | No. of villages. | Amount.    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|
|                                                     | 1856        | 2                | 3,380 0 0  |
|                                                     | 1858        | 2                | 1,663 8 0  |
|                                                     | 1859        | 26               | 13,266 0 0 |
|                                                     | 1860        | 5                | 4,649 0 0  |
|                                                     | 4 years ... | 35               | 22,958 8 0 |

The Khádar.

Summary of  
remarks on  
last settlement

Para 184.

Delhi tahsíl.

After this there were no more reductions, doubtless because the end of the settlement term was drawing near. Meanwhile the Khádar was going on favourably: there seems reason to believe that throughout the thirty years of settlement its development has been steady and decided. Like the "happy country" of classic reference its annals are a blank—or nearly so; the total balances being Rs. 2,942—an insignificant amount which remained unpaid on the one or two villages which by some oversight had remained heavily burdened, and even these came short only in the bad years, 1860-63. The balances in the Bágar too were very insignificant Rs. 1,456/- but there was an ever increasing and much more destructive loss than that of money going on, the effect of which is only now seen. The results of the settlement working may thus be summed up. For the Bágar, bad—because the ground and the men cultivating it are not in so good condition as at the beginning. For the Khádar, good—because the ground is not injured, nay in some respects better, and the men too are better off now than in 1842.

§ 16. In the Central division there was a settlement by Mr. J. H. Taylor which is alluded to by Mr. Lawrence in reporting the regular settlement of 1844, but I do not know in what year this was made. The arrangements would seem to have been slightly more permanent than in Sunipat, but the number of farms shows that the zamíndárs were not happy under them. Mr. J. Lawrence in his report of 1844 says:—

## Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

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"Of 346 villages, the engagements of 214 are made with the proprietors, and 132 with farmers; of these latter all but 40, which continue until the end of settlement, will gradually, during the next 8 years, revert to the owners. The number of farming leases is no doubt an evil, but it appears to have been an unavoidable one. The practice seems always to have prevailed in the district to a great extent. Indeed, I believe, there have always been more farming leases here, than in all other districts of the division put together."\*

Farma.

The assessment he reported for these 346 villages was Rs. 3,57,852 being a decrease of Rs. 36,984 or nearly 10 per cent. on Mr. Taylor's jama of Rs. 3,94,836; and the incidence per cultivated acre of the revised amount was Rs. 2/0/9. That of the southern pargannah, which included the hilly villages near Mahraulí, was Rs. 1/11/7, as against Rs. 2/5/5. In comparing these results with the present tahsíl the partial difference in limits must be remembered.

Assessment reported by John Lawrence.

§ 17. This relief was considerable and doubtless was necessary, but if so, it is not easy to understand the strong terms in which the prosperity of the country is spoken of. The report says:—

Para 185.

"In a flourishing pargannah on this side the river, we have no large zamíndár with his lac or two lacs of annual income, but on the other hand, we have thousands of small proprietors each with his brood mare, his buffaloes, his oxen, in short, with every thing that marks a comfortable position in life. In no part of the Western Provinces, of which I have had experience, are the tenures so complete and so well recognized as here no districts where the ancient village communities are in such excellent preservation, or where the practice of our civil courts has hitherto done so little harm."

Prosperity of the pargannah as then described.

The "brood mare" certainly is a feature of some of the most prosperous districts in the Punjab, but it is not commonly found in Delhi at present.

§ 18. Since settlement there is not much to record of this part of the district. Since the mutiny the balances have been Rs. 56,381/-, the suspensions Rs. 99,782/-, and the remissions Rs. 21,368/-, giving for the yearly average, as percentages on the annual demand, balances 1·6 per cent, suspensions 1·7, and remissions ·4 per cent.

Para 186.

Subsequent fiscal history.

\* There is a village in this tahsíl said to have been sold up for a balance of less than ten rupees! The farmer himself bought it.

Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

The number of sales of land also in this tahsíl is given for the 14 years 1861-74, taken in two sets of seven years. [The figures of sales and mortgages for the whole district will be found in appendices XII and XIII respectively.]

|        | PARTICULARS.                | Ist seven years (1861-67). | IIInd seven years (1868-74). | 14 years (1861-74). |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Sales. | Number of sales ... ..      | 89                         | 97                           | 186                 |
|        | Area ... ..                 | 6,338 0 0                  | 3,405 0 0                    | 9,743 0 0           |
|        | Jama ... ..                 | 9,785 0 0                  | 4,561 0 0                    | 14,346 0 0          |
|        | Price paid ... ..           | 81,970 0 0                 | 1,11,442 0 0                 | 1,93,412 0 0        |
|        | Average per acre ... ..     | 12 14 11                   | 32 11 8                      | *19 13 7            |
|        | Price per rupee of jama ... | 8 6 0                      | 24 6 11                      | 13 7 9              |

Reductions.

Before the mutiny, under an authority not to be ascertained here, reductions were given to the amount of Rs. 3,874/-, and after the mutiny it was considered necessary further to give relief in certain villages, especially those belonging to the confiscated estates of the rebel Nawáb of Jhajjar. Rái Bansí Lál, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was deputed for the work ; and I agree with Mr. Wood's notes, recorded in several places in the Village Assessment Books, in thinking that he "overdid" it in not a few villages. The amount thus remitted was Rs. 7,541/-, which, in addition to the sum above-mentioned, gives Rs. 11,415/- as the total amount reduced since settlement.

Para 187.  
Ballabgarh.

§ 19. Of Ballabgarh, 126 villages belonged to the Rájá of Ballabgarh and first came into our hands after the mutiny. The first settlement of these was made for Rs. 1,55,701/- for one year: then came a second of 3 years at Rs. 1,21,440/- ; and then one for seven years at Rs. 99,212/-. In a manuscript report by Mr. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, of 1861 it is said :—

Memo. by  
F. Cooper,  
1861.

"The pargannah came under attachment in September 1857. Notwithstanding rebellion abroad, and the agitation and turmoil around Delhi, agriculture went on with charac-

\* Average of 4 years ending 1876 is Rs. 47/10/11.



## Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

## [Chapter IX.]

“teristic indifference to political strife, and the crops sown in June and July of 1857 were peacefully reaped in October. What is more, the heavy instalment of revenue of the deposed chieftain was promptly paid up to the last pie. A Summary Settlement was at once made upon the average of 10 years’ revenue collections according to the Rájá’s accounts on a total of Rs. 1,68,151/8/0.” This jama referred to 134 villages, 8 of which had been subsequently transferred to Gurgaon and Bulandshahar.

Mr. Cooper goes on to observe :—

“As might have been expected, the late chief’s collections were very heavy. In the year 1855 he had absolutely laid a tax of Rs. 1,97,000/-. The usual consequence ensued; half the villagers deserted, and the enraged chieftain rack-rented the remainder.

“The smallest amount in a very bad season was Rs. 1,26,000/-. In such a year one-half would, under our system, have been collected. The assessment now sanctioned is Rs. 1,29,849/-. The calculations were thus :—

|                               |        |          |
|-------------------------------|--------|----------|
| “ Five years average          | ... .. | 1,60,355 |
| “ 12 years do.                | ... .. | 1,75,558 |
| “ Summary Settlement          | ... .. | 1,69,538 |
| “ By rates                    | ... .. | 1,52,502 |
| “ Extra Assistant’s proposals | ...    | 1,52,912 |
| “ Revised and sanctioned      | ...    | 1,29,859 |

“The reduction on the Summary Settlement amounts to nearly Rs. 40,000/-. The result is a happy mean between the heavily assessed southern pargannah and the very light rates of the adjoining pargannah Gurgaon.”

The seven years settlement was made by Bansí Lál.

The other 8 villages, now first regularly settled, were jágírs.

Of the 148 villages of regular settlement Mr. Wood gives the summary jama as ... .. Rs. 1,06,380/-

According to No. 2 village statements „ 95,823/-

As the jama stood before the mutiny „ 94,039/-

The demand now before revision ... „ 92,829/-

After the mutiny a reduction of ... „ 2,226/- had been given.

The 148 villages of Regular Settlement

## Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

Pargannah  
Páli-Pákal.

Mr. Barnes's  
report in 1841

Among these 149 villages must be reckoned those of the pargannah Páli-Pákal. This pargannah (see printed report of about 1841 by G. Barnes) was at the conquest of Delhi given "by General Lord Lake to the Rájá of Ballabgarh, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a police establishment to patrol the road between Delhi and Pulwul, which at that time was lined on either side by dense jungle, and infested with thieves. The original grant was simply for life; but on the application of the Resident of Delhi, the pargannah remained in the possession of the Ballabgarh family till the death of Konwar Ráj Singh in 1832, A. D.

"On its lapse, the pargannah comprised 43 villages, of which 18 were entirely removed from the main body of the pargannah, and occupied isolated situations within the limits of the adjacent divisions."

Twenty five of the old set were kept in the pargannah by Mr. Barnes, together with two from Sohna,\* while the others were distributed among the neighbouring pargannahs. Mr. Barnes, in the report referred to, gives a concise and graphic account of the circumstances of this part of the district. It would seem that the Summary Settlement here was made in 1832, and that W. Fraser, Commissioner of Delhi in 1834, made a settlement for 20 years. Mr. Barnes's revision thus broke in half-way on this term. The jama assessed by him was Rs. 25,304/-, being a reduction of Rs. 5,380/- on Mr. Fraser's settlement.

**Para 188.**

Summary of  
fiscal history  
of Ballabgarh.

§ 20. Of this tahsíl as a whole it may be said that the previous assessment, though unequal in incidence in different parts, was, in 1872, when revision began, decidedly light.

**Para 188 A**

Collections  
under the old  
assessments  
and general  
revenue.

§ 21. The collections of revenue for the district under the settlements now revised were, for 1877-78 (the last year in which the old arrangements remained in their entirety), as follows :—

\* This makes 27 : the names of these were :—

Sakrauna—Sarohi—Kheri—Gujar—Nagla Jogyán—Zakupur—Karneráh—Firozpur—Alláwalpur—Páli—Majesar—Mádalpur—Bíjupur—Oli—Khorí—Jamálpur—Pákal—Páotah—Dhauj—Gotra Mohabbatábád—Bájri—Tikri Kherah—Mángar—Kot—Sulákhri—Alampur—Nurpurdhumaspur—Kharkharáh—Ranhera.

Previous Fiscal administration of the District. [Chapter IX

| Collections.  |                                        |              |          |        |          |           |
|---------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|----------|--------|----------|-----------|
| Land revenue. | Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue. | Local rates. | EXCISE.  |        | Stamps.  | TOTAL.    |
|               |                                        |              | Spirits. | Drugs. |          |           |
| 8,80,170      | 12,940                                 | 59,308       | 34,595   | 33,549 | 2,03,553 | 12,24,115 |

The collections under excise and stamps are added to show the relative importance of the land revenue.

§ 22. I add here, as the fittest, though not altogether a fitting place, some notes on the state of the district during the troubled time of the mutiny. As early as 1855 two years before the out-break, a seditious pamphlet was published in Delhi called '*Risála Jehad*,' directly preaching a religious war against the infidels who held the country. It was supposed to have been written about 1828 by one Maulavi Muhammad Ismail a Wahábí, and about 1850 was translated into Hindí. Seditious placards, later on, were posted in various places of the city.

When the actual rising took place at Delhi on the 11th May, the king sent a letter to the Commissioner of the Agra division, G. F. Harvey, Esquire, who had been Commissioner for a short time in Delhi some years before, telling of the out-break and protesting his helplessness. In the city, however, everything was done in his name, and orders were issued to the zamíndárs of the district for the collection of revenue. The papers in the printed volume of the trial of the king give a lively idea of the burlesque of order and government that went on in the imperial city of the Moghuls between May and September 1857. The king was nominally at the head of affairs, he was treated with reverence in the Oriental fashion, and amused himself with recording his signature, and occasionally short autograph orders, on the numerous petitions presented, but the real power was in the hands of the soldiers. Complaints are not long wanting of their violence and unruliness; the banyá is indignant at the summary appropriation of his goods going on, and compares the present administration

Para 188B

State of Delhi district during the mutiny.

The King's conduct.

The city of Delhi, May—September 1857.

The banyá's discomfort.

## Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

|                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Turbulence of the zamíndars.                | <p>unfavourably with that of the 'kafirs,' who, however wretched they were in religion, respected the rights of property. The zamíndárs of some village outside, having attacked and been beaten off by their neighbours with whom they have had a long standing grudge, write in fulsome terms congratulating the king in the massacre of the hateful English, protesting their fervent loyalty, and praying for punishment on their temporarily successful rivals. The king writes 'let the Mirza see to this,' and a foraging party soon after visits both villages, to the gain probably of neither. Grain carts coming into the city are not unfrequently seized by regiments on their own account, and when enquiry is made they protest they must do something of the kind as they do not get their pay. This last fact is one which, as time goes on, assumes an uncomfortable prominence and makes it necessary for the imperial dignity to stoop to such unpopular exactions as a compulsory loan. This, it need hardly be said, is followed by more complaints from the banyá, who in return gets threatened with bodily penalties and so matters go on; the mutineers are scarcely loyal to the 'emperor,' they quarrel among themselves for the best quarters, get little or no regular pay, but recoup themselves by plundering any person who seems weak enough to invite it and wealthy enough to be worth it. As regards matters outside, the Rájá of Ballabgarh trims to secure himself on both sides, but is hopelessly convicted of collusion with the king by letters under his own seal protesting his respectful loyalty to the Muhammadan, and his joy at the defeat of the English—so much so that a 'man he had in his own service belonging to the detested race he will not retain any longer near him.*' The Nawáb of Jhajjar is as bad or worse, and the zamíndárs throughout the district fall into lawless habits of attacking their neighbours, and plundering travellers.</p> |
| Traffic not safe.                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Want of money, and its remedy.              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| The Rájá of Ballabgarh.                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Nawáb of Jhajjar.                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Para 188 C</b>                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Noble exceptions to the general disloyalty. | <p>§ 23. Yet there are bright exceptions of men who, moved by loyalty to our government, or pity for individuals, did good service in the way of protecting and concealing fugitive Europeans and helping them on their way to safe places. A list of rewards given for such work is noted in Appendix XIV, but a few are worthy of special mention. The most illustrious instance of hardly-trying loyalty in the district perhaps was that of Hidáyat Akí, a Risaldár in the native army, on</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Mír Hidáyat Akí.                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                             | <p>* This I fancy must allude to a European called 'Masters' or some such name who is said to have been murdered in the Rájá's palace—now the police rest house. But I have not seen this in print.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

## Previous Fiscal administration of the District. [ Chapter IX.

leave at the time of the outbreak. This gallant fellow\* took in, fed, quartered, and, for more than a week, protected a band of European fugitives some thirty in number, among whom was Mr. Ford the collector of Gurgaon. To do this within forty miles of the centre of rebellion and within reach of two days easy march of the mutineers' Cavalry at Delhi, showed an unswerving loyalty which was conspicuously noted at the time, and generously rewarded after the re-establishment of order. Government presented the Risaldár with a dress of honour and splendidly engraved and jewelled sword valued at Rs. 1,000/-, and also gave him the perpetual jágir of his village, Mohina, which is assessed at Rs. 5,450.

§ 24. Another instance of courageous humanity, which was no doubt founded on, and intensified by, a personal liking for the officer concerned, was the help given by the zamíndárs of Isápúr, or Ishákpúr, in the Delhi Dábar, to the wife and children of Mr. Nunn, Assistant Patrol in the Customs Department. For three months the zamíndárs of the village hid them in their houses and fed them on their own food—this notwithstanding the known mutinous disposition of the Nawáb of Jhajjar in whose territory Isápúr then was. The reward here was 10 biswas (or half) of the village Bákargarh adjoining, whose zamíndárs had set fire to a Government bungalow, and were punished accordingly. Besides this Rs. 200/- inám was granted out of the jama of Bákargarh, and a pension of Rs. 100/- each given to the four lambardárs. One of them has now been made a zaildár (Khushálí or Khushí Rám.)

§ 25. Other cases of services more or less meritorious were those of Bhúre Khán of Kalálí Bágh, who helped and sheltered Sir John Metcalfe in his flight to Jaipur; the za-

### Para 188 D

The men of Ishákpúr.

### Para 188 E

Other cases of good service.

\*The account locally given of the first appearance of the Collector of Gurgaon and other persons of consequence, as fugitives is very graphic, and has no doubt had some picturesqueness added to it during the lapse of the twenty years since the occurrence of the facts on which it is founded. It begins somewhat in this fashion :—

“ It was just about noon, and the Risaldár Sáhib was taking a nap, when one of his men came and woke him saying.—“there is a ‘gorá’ standing at some distance from the village under a tree, his head bare, and his clothes dirty, and he has a stick in his hand, and he makes signs.” The Risaldár Sáhib got up at once and went out, and found that this was a scout sent out by the fugitive party to see if they might come into the village, &c., &c.

This is not quite in accordance with fact, for the Europeans were not badly provided with arms, and were not so destitute as is here said. They had tried the Chhaensa ferry in vain as they were menaced by mutineers on the other side and the Rájput villagers on this side were also disaffected and obstructive. They were recommended to come back to Mohina by Náráyan Singh a trooper of, I think, the 12th Irregular Cavalry.

## Chapter IX.] Previous Fiscal administration of the District.

|                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>The Kailána men.</p> <p>Pallah.</p>                                                                                              | <p>míndárs of Rohat who sheltered and helped on their way to Karnal a company of English fugitives, and the Kailána men higher up who did the same good office. In a garden at Kailána is the grave of a little child of Captain Fraser, Bengal Engineer's, who died during that terrible flight in the May heat. On the eastern side there are sadly interesting traces of another party who must have escaped one by one from the flagstaff-tower on the 11th. The first place marked is Pallah, in the Delhi tahsíl, some 15 miles north-east of the city, where Mrs. Peile travelling by herself alone, and apparently on foot, got shelter, protection and assistance on her way north. Perhaps here or a little further away she met her wounded husband, Lieutenant F. Peile of (I think then) the 38th Light Infantry, and together with Dr. and Mrs. Wood, and Major Patterson, they got help from Hardíál, a lambardár of Murshidpur, taking them on to Larsaulí whence they must have succeeded in escaping to Karnál. The lambardár has a certificate from Captain Peile dated Delhi, January 1867.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <p><b>Para 188 F</b></p> <p>General disaffection and its punishment.</p> <p>Revenue collections.</p> <p>The special Commission.</p> | <p>§ 26. Yet on the whole, of course, the dark side predominated. The district generally appears to have been mutinous, and certainly got sharply punished. The Gújar chaukídárs of Chandrawal burnt the civil station, and the hill Gújars broke out thieving, plundering, and, wherever they could, burning Government property. For a time disorder was rampant. But it was very short lived; all the north part of the district was overawed by the presence of the camp on 'the Ridge', and supplies were obtained through friendly zamíndárs without much difficulty. Nothing is more surprising in a small way, among the big events of that time, than the ease and rapidity with which things were settled again after the fall of Delhi. The revenue due in June 1857 was partially collected, and that due in December in full. This re-establishment of order it may be imagined was not effected without sharp measures. The special commission appointed for the summary punishment of offenders convicted 2,025 persons, acquitting 1,281. Of the convicts, 392 were hanged, 57 were sentenced to life imprisonment, and many more to imprisonment for shorter terms. Nor can these figures be thought to show all the punishment inflicted. The official report itself says.—'It is difficult to analyse all that may have been done during that period of excitement'. And there is no doubt that, though hardly anything could be too severe a retribution for the diabolical acts of cruelty that we read of, or hear of, as having been perpetrated by the mutineers and their sympathisers, the Delhi district received</p> |



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## Previous Fiscal administration of the District. [Chapter IX.

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a lesson which will never be forgotten.\* As before quoted, 'the agrestic population had been taught to know their masters,' while the city retained only one-fourth of its former population. The king himself, as is well known, was tried by a special commission in his own Hall of audience, and was convicted of rebellion against the British Government and of being accessory to 'the slaughter of 49 christians, chiefly women and children, within his palace-walls.' In January 1858 a general disarming of the people took place; penal fines were levied from offending villages, and the political punishment was pronounced of transfer to the Punjab. By Act 38 of 1858 the imperial city was annexed as a provincial town to the frontier province, and the firm hands of the Chief Commissioner assumed charge of the Delhi territory which he had done so much to reconquer from the mutineers. The civil courts re-opened in July 1858.

Trial of the  
king.

Disarming  
of the popu-  
lation and  
transfer to the  
Punjab.

---

\* It is not a common thing perhaps to meet a man shot for mutiny in 1857. Yet there is, or till very lately was, one in the village of Khor Punjab, in the Delhi Bāngar. The villagers had sent a khidmatgār of Sir J. Metcalfe's who came to them for concealment, into Delhi to be given up to the king. This was base no doubt, and so thought the English authorities. There is a spot pointed out where 20 or 21 of the zamíndárs were stood up in a line and shot down one after another. Our friend was shot in his turn and tumbled down, no doubt thinking himself dead. Yet after the departure of the executioners he found he was only badly wounded, and managed to recover and live these many years. No one would, I fancy, want him shot again?

A 'mutineer'  
shot but not  
killed.



## Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.

## CHAPTER X.

*History of the Operations of the Present Settlement.***Para 189.**

Distribution of villages at the commencement of settlement operations.

§ 1. The district of Delhi was placed under Settlement by Punjab Government Notification 119 of 29th January 1872. At that time the distribution of villages among the three tahsils was as follows :—Ballabgarh 282 : Delhi 305 : Sunipat 211 : Total 798 villages.

During Settlement the following changes were made :—

|                                                  |     |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1.—Ballabgarh* received by alluvion from Buland. |     | <i>villages</i> |
| shahr ... ..                                     | 7   |                 |
| † gave to Delhi ... ..                           | 6   | „               |
| Leaving finally ...                              | 283 | „               |
| 2.—Delhi ‡ received as above mentioned ...       |     | 6 „             |
| § „ by alluvion from Meerut                      | 3   | „               |
| \|\| increased by separation of estates               | 2   | „               |
| ¶ gave to Sunipat... ..                          | 27  | „               |
| \$ „ Meerut by diluvion ...                      | 1   | „               |
| Leaving finally ...                              | 288 | „               |
| 3.—Sunipat ¶ received as above mentioned ...     |     | 27 „            |
| \|\|° increased by separation of estates             | 1   | „               |
| Leaving finally ...                              | 239 | „               |

\* Chak Makanpur—Chak Parasrámpur—Chak Latífpur—Belá kalán—Chak Jaganpur—Chak Motípur—Chak Basantpur.

† Bijwásan—Salehpur—Samálka—Kápushera—Rájókhri—Málikpur kohí.

‡ See above.

§ Arázi Sabápur—Arázi Badarpur—Arázi Pacháhera.

|| Timarpur separated from Wazírábád and Ghogá from Bánkner.

¶ Bákípur—Basantpur—Bhera—Dáhisara—Jántí—Sersa—Kundlí.—

Nathúpur—Bazídpur Sabáolí—Sháfíábád Kherí Manaját—Sháfíábád Pána Paposián—Munírpur—Dhéki—Náhrá—Náhrí—Mandaura—Turkpur—Mandaurí—Hillálpur—Jhanjháolí—Jataulá—Katlúpur—Saidpur—Firozpur—Rámpur—Nizámpur khurd—Kundal.

\$ Jatíwára khurd.

° Jántí split up into Jántí kalán and Jántí khurd.

## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.]

The transfers between the tahsils were effected under the authority of Government Punjab's letter No. 1,608 of 17th November 1875. The measurements were thus made on 810 villages and assessments were announced on these, but during the last season three estates Jaganpur, Motipur, and Muazzumábád Mázra Sheikhpur, were carried over to Bulandshahr leaving only 807 villages in the district\* and 280 in Ballabgarh.

§ 2. Of the 798 villages put under Settlement there were † 600 which had already been under a regular Settlement at different times, while 198 had been under summary Settlement only. By tahsils as follows :—

|                                         | Ballabgarh | Delhi | Sunipat. |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------|
| Previously under Regular Settlement ... | 148        | 244   | 208      |
| „ „ Summary ...                         | 134        | 61    | 3        |

of the Summary Settlement villages in Ballabgarh 126 had belonged to the confiscated territory of the Rájá of Ballabgarh. The 8 remaining were jágírs, or had been held in private property by the king of Delhi. Of the 61 in Delhi, 7 had belonged to the Nawáb of Jhajjar, 13 to the jágír of Mirza Moghal Beg, 3 to the jágír of Rájá Jísukh Rái, 11 to the king as private property, 8 to Rámráo Pálgír, 5 to the king of Oudh, 4 to the Nawáb Bahádar Jang Khan, and the remainder to separate jágírdárs. The three villages in Sunipat were also jágírs. A detailed list of all villages for the first time under regular settlement in 1872 will be found in Appendix XV.

§ 3. Settlement operations were conducted under the Land Revenue Act, XXXIII, of 1871 which came into force on January 1st, 1872, and the rules published by the Local Government in accordance therewith; the instructions for assessment were as follows :—

“The general principle of assessment to be followed is  
“that the Government demand for land revenue shall not ex-  
“ceed the estimated value of half the net produce of an  
“estate, or, in other words, one-half of the share of the pro-  
“duce of an estate ordinarily receivable by the landlord  
“either in money or kind.”

\* Its boundary with the North West Provinces districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr had been determined as the deep stream of the river Jamná. [See Notification No. 4 of January 3rd 1870 Punjab Gazette.]

† In the first Notification the number was given as 619, but under subsequent notifications 19 more villages in Delhi were considered as having been only summarily settled.

### Para 190.

Regular Set-  
tlement and  
Summary Set-  
tlement vil-  
lages.

### Para 191.

Authority for  
and principles  
of assessment.

Government  
share.

## Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.

Produce estimates.

" 2. In applying this principle in the case of the districts above named, where produce rents prevail, special attention should be given by the Settlement Officer to produce estimates."

Rent rates and other data to be considered.

" 3. In estimating the land revenue demand, the Settlement Officer will take into consideration all circumstances directly or indirectly bearing upon the assessment, such as rent rates where money rates exist, the habits and character of the people, the proximity of marts for the disposal of produce, facilities of communication, the incidence of past assessments, the existence of profits from grazing and the like. These and other considerations must be allowed their weight."

Revenue rates to be reported.

" 4. The gross assessments for each Settlement Circle having been framed by the Settlement Officer on the principles above indicated, revenue rates on soils may be deduced therefrom and the proposed gross assessment together with the proposed revenue rates, must be reported to the Government for preliminary sanction, and will, when sanctioned by the Local Government, form the basis of assessment of particular estates in the circle; but, in the assessment to be ultimately adopted, full consideration must be given to the special circumstances of each estate. The principle laid down in rule I is to be observed in the assessment in each case."

### Para 192.

Gazetted Officers of the Settlement.

§ 4. The charge of the settlement, as well as that of Karnál and Gurgaon, was entrusted to Mr. Oswald Wood. He was to be styled the Settlement Officer of the Delhi division, and to help him in the triple charge two assistants, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Ibbetson, were appointed. Mr. Wood assumed office on January 8th, 1872. Mr. Ibbetson was deputed to the local charge of Karnál, and Mr. O'Brien to Gurgaon. On the 3rd March 1873, however, he made over this charge to Mr. Channing, as he was transferred to the settlement of Muzaffargarh.

Mr. Wood remained in charge of the Delhi Settlement till November 3rd, 1877, when he gave over to Mr. Channing preparatory to his starting for Rohtak as Deputy Commissioner. After this Mr. Channing held office for a short time with Mr. Wilson as Assistant; and in January 10th, 1878, I took over from the latter who had been in temporary charge

## History of the operations of the present Settlement. Chapter X.]

till my arrival. I was to be the officer in charge of the Delhi and Gurgaon Settlements, with Mr. Wilson as my assistant in the joint task. It was found best for him to take the local supervision of Gurgaon, and this arrangement continued till his transfer to Sirsa in November 1879, when the Gurgaon Settlement, with the exception of some English office work, was complete. I took two months leave in 1878, and he three months in the next year.

There was, at starting, no Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, but by Government letter No. 364 dated 21st March, 1876, Munshi Ajudhia Parshad, the Superintendent of Ballabgarh tahsíl was appointed to the office, and thereafter worked in this capacity till the end of operations. The other Superintendents at commencement were Fakír Burhán-ud-dín in Delhi and Bansidhar in Sunipat. Subsequent changes are shown below \*:—

| Pargannah.  | NAME.                              | Pay.      | Order of appointment.                                                      | PERIOD OF SERVICE.                  |                  | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             |                                    |           |                                                                            | From                                | To               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| BALLABGARH. | Ajudhiá Parshád.                   | Rs. 250/- | Notification No. 815, dated 14th June, 1872.                               | Beginning of Settlement operations. | 15th April 1876. | Promoted to the rank of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.                                                                                                                                                                         |
|             | Bandé Ali.                         | Rs. 200/- | Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 2,918 dated the 19th May, 1876.  | 31st May 1876.                      | 7th April 1878.  | Muhammad Ali, Deputy Superintendent, carried on the work up to 30th May 1876. His procedure in judicial cases was found to be grossly irregular, and he was offered the alternative of reduction or resigning. He chose the latter. |
|             | [Ram Chand Deputy Superintendent.] | Rs. 100/- | No. 53 of 4th June, 1878, in Punjab Government Gazette of 17th June, 1878. | 8th April 1878.                     | 25th May 1878.   | Worked as acting Superintendent.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|             | Sri Ram.                           | Rs. 200/- | No. 54 of 4th June, 1878, in Punjab Government Gazette of 17th June 1878.  | 26th May 1878.                      | 17th May 1879.   | Proved unequal to the task and so had to leave the post.                                                                                                                                                                            |

\* Fakír Burhán-ud-dín remained in charge of the Delhi tahsíl throughout.

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| Pargannah.     | NAME.        | Pay.                               | Order of appointment.                                                                                                                                                     | PERIOD OF SERVICE.                  |                    | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                |              |                                    |                                                                                                                                                                           | From                                | To                 |                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| S U N I P A T. | Aziz-ud-din. | Rs. 150/-                          | No. 85 of 5th June, 1879, in Punjab Government Gazette of 23rd June, 1879.                                                                                                | 2nd June 1879.                      | End of Settlement. | Was temporarily appointed.                                                                                                                                                       |
|                | Bansi Dhar.  | Rs. 225/-<br>afterwards Rs. 250/-. | Notification No. 815 of 14th June, 1872.                                                                                                                                  | Beginning of Settlement operations. | 22nd June 1877.    | Pay increased from Rs. 225/- to Rs. 250/- on M. Ajudhia Parshad's promotion; to the rank of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. Went on leave and died.                          |
|                | Chandan Lal. | Rs. 200/-                          | Appointed acting Superintendent under Gazette notification No. 3,979 of 14th July, 1877, and permanent by Secretary to Government Punjab's No. 857 dated 31st July, 1877. | 23rd June 1877.                     | End of Settlement. | During the Superintendent's absence on leave (from 21st April 1879 to 9th May 1879). Dal Chand Deputy Superintendent Officiated as Superintendent and received acting allowance. |

**Para 193.**

Subordinate Staff.

§ 5. The subordinate staff consisted at first of one Deputy Superintendent for each tahsil. The designation of these officials had been Sadar Munsarims till (in Secretary to Government's No. 387, of 17th May, 1868, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner) sanction was given to the change to Deputy Superintendent, and, in his No. 3,189, of 6th May, 1873, this order was transmitted by the Financial Commissioner for adoption in the Delhi Settlements. Meanwhile the Financial Commissioner had in the previous year recommended that some of the powers of the superintendents should be habitually exercised by the Deputy Superintendents. He suggested that final attestation of the record in all undisputed cases should be made by the latter; those of dispute being reserved for the final attestation by the superintendents. This was sanctioned by Government.

The original Deputy Superintendents were Bandé Ali in Ballabgarh; Wazir Chand in Delhi; and Harbans Lal in Sunipat. It was found however after two years' experience that this portion of the staff required strengthening, and in April 1875, reduction was made of one Munsarim and one Naib Munsarim in each tahsil, and from the money thus

## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.]

saved, the pay of an additional Deputy Superintendent was provided. The men appointed were Hanuman Sahai in Ballabgarh; in Delhi, Ghulam Hosain, and in Sunipat, Gulalji. Lastly when Bansī Dhar died, and Chandan Lal was (see the list above) appointed in his place at Sunipat, his pay was made Rs. 200/-, and the Rs. 50/- per month thus saved was appropriated for a third Deputy Superintendent in this tahsīl, where the work throughout has been heaviest. Bākar Alī was chosen for the new appointment, and Sunipat continued to have three Deputy Superintendents till nearly the end of settlement, when it was found possible to reduce to the previous number. Changes were made subsequently among these officers as follows:—Harbans Lal was dismissed for laziness; Kanhaya Lal, appointed in his place, was transferred to Gurgaon for insubordination, Dal Chand being brought in from that district. Wazir Chand was dismissed for absenting himself without leave; Muhammad Alī was appointed in his stead but eventually resigned, when Ram Chand was brought over from Gurgaon. Hanuman Sahai was degraded for bad work in attestation, and Azmat Hosain was promoted to his place. He however got his head turned by the elevation, and was relegated to his former rank of Munsarim, Gyan Chand being promoted to the vacant Deputy Superintendentship. In 1876 when Bandé Alī became Superintendent of Ballabgarh, Abdurrahman, Naib Kānūngo of Delhi, was made Deputy Superintendent and was sent back to his substantive post in 1879.

The staff of Munsarims originally sanctioned was four for each tahsīl with 8 Naibs, and after the reduction above noted ten men remained. This establishment included the Tahsīl Kānūngo as a Munsarim and his Naib as a Naib Munsarim. The Sadr Kānūngo did not come into the settlement. As the close of settlement operations in the district was contemporaneous with the restriction of settlement operations in the province, a good many of these men came under reduction; and, in cases where Government employ in other quarters was not obtained, were dismissed with a gratuity.

§ 6. On February 9th, 1872, the Settlement Officer issued his instructions for procedure in making measurements. First the boundaries of the village were to be demarcated, then the measurements of the fields were to be taken in hand, and last of all the abādī. A tracing on bambu-fibre paper (*bānsi-kāghaz*) was to be made for the boundary-record

### Para 194.

First instructions for measurements.

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|                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Boundary disputes.                             | <p>bundle, and the signatures of the lambardárs taken on the boundaries of each village. The limits, as laid down in the maps of neighbouring villages, were to be compared before the work of the field-measurements was begun: in the case of a dispute report was to be made for decision by competent authority: the field measurements would be delineated on the original boundary map, which was to be made of Serampur paper backed underneath by linen cloth. Villages in the riverain were divided into three 'chaks'; 1—the dry chak (kámil satah); 2—the alluvial 'chak' (chak tughíání); and 3—the intermediate, where floods may come, but do not always (chak Ihtimálí); each to have a separate numbering of its fields. The scale of measurements was to be 2 jaríbs to the inch: each jaríb being 55 yards; this is equal to 2 inches to the English furlong, or 16 inches to the mile. Half and quarter <i>gathas</i> were not to be entered in the list of fields, and in adding totals of areas fractions less than 10 biswansis were to be neglected. Land abandoned within three years of measurement was to be entered as cultivated. The different kinds of soil were to be carefully discriminated and entered. Attestation of the correctness of the measuring work was to be made by the Munsarim, Deputy Superintendent, and Superintendent, after personal verification of a specified proportion of the entries.</p> |
| Riverain villages.                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Scale of measurement.                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 'Partí jadid.'                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Attestation by Supervising Officers.           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Para 195.</b><br>Demarcation of Boundaries. | <p>§ 7. At first both works; the demarcation of boundaries and the field-measurements, were started together the more intelligent patwaries being selected for the first. But in April 1872, the Commissioner ordered the boundary work to be completed before beginning the other; and action was taken accordingly. The Settlement Officer directed that where masonry pillars already existed the map should follow these, leaving objectors to sue for alteration by regular suit: if a contradiction appeared between the old boundary maps of neighbouring villages, the Superintendent would report on the merits of the case; where no pillars existed the zamíndárs were to be warned to put them up within a specified time, in default of this, the work would be done by the Superintendent, and the charge levied from the village. In his No. 272 of 2nd August 1872, the Financial Commissioner ordered stone pillars to be substituted for brick-masonry work, in places where the latter did not seem likely to last. The work of demarcating boundaries was finished by the end of March 1873, as a rule, but a few villages in Ballabgarh and Delhi were not finally demarcated till the begin-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Boundary pillars.                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Work finished.                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |



## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.]

ning of 1874. There were 332 cases of boundary-disputes: in Ballabgarh 81; in Delhi 144; in Sunipat 107, and not a few of these were litigated with great bitterness.\*

Cases of dispute in each tahsil.

In two cases separate records were afterwards made up for each of two estates which at this time were demarcated under one boundary. Thus in Sunipat, Jántí Kalan and Jántí Khurd had one 'thákbast'; and in Delhi, Mukandpur was demarcated together with Nisf Mukandpur. On the other hand Mehndipur and Nisf Garhí Mehndipur were demarcated separately, but as they wished to remain one estate, one record was prepared, and the assessment of course was announced accordingly. The progress for each tahsíl is shown year by year as follows:—

Progress year by year.

| Year.     | Ballabgarh. | Delhi. | Sunipat. | District. |
|-----------|-------------|--------|----------|-----------|
| 1872-1873 | 258         | 303    | 211      | 772       |
| 1873-1874 | 31          | 4      | ...      | 35        |
| 1874      | 1           | 2      | ...      | 3         |

\* I may mention as an illustration of this, the case of the quarrel between Hasanpur and Kurar—a most interesting one, but rather saddening, as an instance of an unintentional, but real and unmistakeable wrong done by our courts:—

The Hasanpur Kurar boundary dispute.

A long pending quarrel had existed between these two villages, dating as far back as 1827. After various vicissitudes of litigation without any definite conclusion, a petition was filed before Mr. Wood, in the course of measurements. The land claimed lay close to the Grand Trunk Road, which passes between the two villages, and consisted altogether of 57 bigahs of pasture land, which, in this part of the tahsil, is valuable property. The case was referred to arbitrators, and their award confirmed by the Settlement Officer. Appeal was made to the Commissioner, who ordered that the area occupied by the Grand Trunk Road should be deducted from the total extent of the litigated ground, and the remaining land divided into two equal shares, each village taking half, and the road being entered in the limits of Kurar. This was on the revenue side; so the parties turned to the civil court. The civil court maintained in effect the revenue order of the Commissioner. Appeal was made to the Commissioner as a civil court, who in his order said that the *Grand Trunk Road had been laid down by himself on the revenue side, as the boundary between the villages*; and this was now the order appealed from. He dismissed the appeal, and the decree came to me to execute. The obvious mistake as I found directly I came to the spot was, in supposing the Grand Trunk Road to be exactly in the middle of the contested area, whereas it was on the Kurar side of the middle. The Kurar men therefore according to the former order of the Commissioner would get some land on the Hasanpur side of the road, whereas now they got none. They naturally were very excited about the matter, but I had the pillars put up on my presence, and then told the lambardárs I would do my best to see them righted. The Commissioner, however, on reference being made, said that the Chief Court had confirmed his predecessor's order, and the Chief Court, on petition for review, said the case was too old to take up.

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### Para 196.

Preparation  
of the khám  
khewat [Pre-  
liminary  
statement of  
holdings.]

Patwari's  
papers.

The old settle-  
ment papers.

Order as to  
the authority  
of previous  
records.

§ 8. On the 12th March 1872, the Settlement Officer ordered that the geneological table [shajrá nasb] should be prepared when the work of attestation began, but in May he directed that it, and the preliminary statement of holdings, (khewat khám) should be made up before measurement. The latter was to be founded on the yearly papers of the patwári, and then attested on presence of the lambardárs, proprietors, and cultivators. Cases of dispute were to be referred to the civil court. These directions were in accordance with Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 2,362 of 8th April 1872, but subsequently it was resolved not to put reliance on the patwaris' papers, and the preparation anew of a khewat khám was ordered. The patwári was to compile the geneological table, and the Munsarim was to attest the yearly papers of 1278, Fasli, (1871-72), and on the list of corrections (fard badr) prepared during such attestation would be founded the khám khewat.

With regard to the old settlement papers, it would appear from a report made by the Deputy Commissioner, under his No. 685, of 14th November 1872, that the records of 403 villages were destroyed during the mutiny, and these villages were in Delhi and Ballabgarh; for the records of Sunipat (or, as then called, Larsauli tahsíl, and consisting of 211 villages) were not touched. Copies of the papers with the patwaris were taken; and these were substituted for the records destroyed, and are, the Deputy Commissioner, thought 'to all purposes as valuable as those destroyed.' 'The restoration,' reported the Settlement Officer, 'was effected under the superintendence of the Kánungos and Sadr Kánungo.' An Extra Assistant Commissioner of the district, however, considered them to be very incorrect, and likely to give great trouble. As it was very necessary to know what value should be officially placed on these papers, a reference was made on this appoint, and in Secretary Financial Commissioner's No. 5,837, of 29th August 1873, the following directions were obtained:—

"The Settlement record, whether original or reproduced  
"after the mutiny, should be followed in all cases where there  
"is a dispute. If there has been an alteration recorded in  
"the Patwari's papers, which varies the entry made in the  
"Settlement record, and the correctness of this subsequent  
"entry is not disputed, the Patwari's papers or the khewat  
"khám should be followed."

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In connection also with this, the Financial Commissioner observed, and Government in its No. 2,045, of December 21st 1874, confirmed the remark, "that though the records "prepared after the mutiny have not the force of a record "of a regular Settlement sanctioned by the Local Govern- "ment for the purposes of the Punjab Tenancy Act, yet "that as it is the best evidence procurable of the nature "of tenures, it should not be lightly set aside, but the per- "son who seeks to correct the record should be called on "either to prove his right in a suit, or should procure the "consent of other parties to the alteration he proposes to "make."

The geneological tables were to be written after taking the accounts given by the Bháts whose expenses were to be paid by the lambardárs. The results of the enquiries in each case were to be entered in the 'khám khewat,' and only in special circumstances was a separate record to be framed: In cases of 'batwára' which had been disallowed by the district officers, but had been acted on by the parties, the entry should state the facts of possession.

The 'khewat khám' work was finished for nearly all the district in March 1874; the progress year by year is shown below :—

| NAME OF TAHSIL     | No. of Vil-<br>lages. | Works in<br>1872-1873. | Works in<br>1873-1874. | Work done<br>after March<br>1874. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ballabgarh ... ..  | 290                   | 193                    | 88                     | 9                                 |
| Delhi ... ..       | 309                   | 202                    | 105                    | 2                                 |
| Sunipat ... ..     | 211                   | 15                     | 196                    | ...                               |
| Whole district ... | 810                   | 410                    | 389                    | 11                                |

§ 9. It has already been mentioned that orders were given to push on the work of boundary demarcation before doing the village measurements. In Sunipat, this was especially necessary as the maps were wanted for comparison with the results of the Revenue Survey. The measurements in Delhi and Ballabgarh, therefore, were at first ahead of those in the other tahsíl. The work done under this head is also shown year by year :—

Geneological  
tables.

'K h e w a t  
khám' work  
finished.

Progress  
year by year.

Para 197.  
Measurements  
of villages and  
khasras.

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| Progress<br>year by year. |                |           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                                   |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                           | TAHSIL.        | Villages. | Work<br>1872-73. | Work<br>1873-74. | Work<br>1874-75. | Work<br>1875-76. | Work done<br>after March<br>1876. |
|                           | Ballabgarh ... | 290       | 43               | 49               | 190              | 7                | 1                                 |
|                           | Delhi ... ..   | 309       | 2                | 48               | 130              | 129              | ...                               |
|                           | Sunipat ...    | 211       | ...              | ...              | 124              | 86               | 1                                 |
| Whole district            | 810            | 45        | 97               | 444              | 222              | 2                |                                   |

Instructions  
for making  
entries.

1.—Boundaries of  
fields.

2.—Measurements of  
riverain vil-  
lages.

3.—Roads.

4.—Former  
numbers of  
fields.

5.—Form of  
khasra.

6.—'Maurúsi'  
and ghair  
maurúsi  
terms.

7.—Entries  
in khasra.

8.—Rule for  
calculating  
fractions in  
measure-  
ments.

9.—Names of  
soils.

Some of the instructions given as to the mode of making entires in the maps and khasras may be noted, as useful for the interpretation of the record. The measurements of the boundaries of fields were all to be entered [chauméndah] in the map; the area of the 'ábádí' was to be put down under one number; measurements in villages on the river which followed the rule of fixed boundary (see para 265 infra) would only extend up to the margin of the deep stream, although there might be land of the proprietors on the other side of the river. Roads, it was at first directed, should be measured according to their actual present extent, but subsequently the order issued to put them down according to the former measurements; and notice would be given to the Tahsildar to see that the boundaries were observed by the zamindárs. The former numbers of fields were to be entered in the column of remarks, but for the villages at present under regular settlement for the first time no reference was necessary. This latter order, however, was corrected in 1876, and it was notified that in all cases the former numbers were to be recorded.

A new form of khasra was issued under the Punjab Gazette of 25th August 1876. The names 'maurúsi' and 'ghair-maurúsi' were to be used. The entries in the khasra were to be made on the agreement of the parties: in the case of dispute the column would be blank, and they would be referred to a civil court.

For calculating measurements, in case there should be fractions of gathas in both length and breadth, the old fraction should be given up for the length, and the breadth advanced to the next (higher) whole number.

The use of the terms 'dákár,' 'rauslí,' and 'blur,' for the kinds of soil was prescribed in supersession of the order previously issued for the use of the words 'góind,' 'majhár' and 'páló.'

## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.]

Land irrigated for one year previous to measurement, or upwards was to be entered as 'cháhí,' and other land lying under the well would be written down 'muhít cháhí.' The fact of irrigating land in one village from a well situated in another, would not alter the character of the entry. If a proprietor lent his well to another to water his land, it would not make that land 'cháhí,' but if the transaction were done for a price, the field benefited would be entered as irrigated. For irrigation from a tank or pond, a fair estimate was to be made according to the capabilities of the pond. A well out of repair should be entered as abandoned, and the land put down as unirrigated; but if the repairs would cost little or nothing, the land would be reckoned as 'muhít cháhí.' Well-land irrigable from the canal would be entered as 'nahrí.' But nahrí lands were all to be entered as unirrigated, in accordance with Government orders for the assessment at dry rates.\*

10.—Irrigated land.

§ 10. The first order was not to give the 'parchas' of the rough statement of holdings to the zamíndárs until measurements had been checked and sanctioned, but it was subsequently thought better for the patwárá to prepare the 'parchas' of the work done daily, and make them over to the cultivators. The fee of 6 pies was to be taken when the first entry of the first field in the holding should be made, the other entries being added afterwards as the fields of the holding were met with. Hindí-writing patwárá were to make the entries in Hindí. Tenants at will if they did not want to take the 'parchas' could not be forced to do so.

**Para 198.**

Rough 'parchas.'

§ 11. It seems well to note here the work done by patwárá in measurements, though it is mentioned again in para. 285, Chapter XII, in the general account of the treatment of patwárá during the settlement. Mr. Wood at first appears to have intended to use amíns as a help for those patwárá, who should, prove inefficient in measuring, and in February 1872 directed, that on the request of the patwárá, an amín should be appointed on wages at the rate Rs. 2/8 per hundred acres of cultivated land, and Rs. 1/4 for uncultivated. Khasra writers on Rs. 10/- a month were to be chosen for those patwárá who knew only Hindí. Afterwards; however, in deference to peremptory orders from higher authority no

**Para 199.**

Measurement work done by Patwárá.

Appearance of the amín.

\* I quote these orders historically, and because from the mere fact of having directed the settlement procedure, they are important for the district officer. Some of them may perhaps seem of doubtful utility, or expediency, as leaving too much to the discretion of subordinates.

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His disappearance.

amíns were allowed; the superintendents were to be held responsible for this, and any Munsarim helping a patwári in order to save him trouble would be suspended.

Yearly papers and village diary discontinued.

To relieve the patwáris for the time they were to be engaged in this arduous work, the preparation of yearly papers was discontinued while the settlement should be in progress, and also the compilation of the village diary. With this help the work was pushed on, and if a patwári proved hopelessly incapable, his place was taken by an agent, who under the name of 'gomáshta' did much what the objectionable amín would have done. This however, was done as exception, not as a rule, and thus obedience to the Government orders was preserved. Among the many reasons which may be found for the delay in completing the Delhi measurements this is cited, and I think fairly, as one of importance.

Fines on patwáris.

As evidence that the power punishment misconduct by fine, did not lie rusty from want of use, it may be mentioned that the amounts of fines levied on patwáris during the settlement was Rs. 12,404/5/4.

### Para 200.

Comparison with revenue survey measurements.

§ 12. In comparing the results of the settlement measurements with those of the revenue survey, differences of less than 5 per cent. in the cultivated area were not considered to require interference or further enquiry. The comparison gave the following return :—

In Ballabgarh out of 290 villages 45 or 16 p. c. differed more than 5 per cent.

In Delhi „ 309 „ 100 or 32 „ „ ditto ditto

In Sunipat „ 211 „ 47 or 22 „ „ ditto ditto

In the whole dist. „ 810 „ 192 or 24 „ „ ditto ditto

Difference of the settlement measurements.

Further enquiries and review of the measurements were made, and corrections ordered from time to time. On the part of the survey also review was made, and partial correction found necessary (see letter of the Deputy Superintendent of survey No. 28 of 30th December 1875). Adjustment of these particulars was complete in September 1877, except in the case of one village in Sunipat, Anandpur, which, after personal verification, I passed in 1878. No thorough comparison could be had in the villages on the river, as the measurements were not made in each case in the same year. The total result arrived at differs from the revenue survey measurement by no less than 12,587 acres or 1.6 per cent., but I give it below as it stands :—





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|                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| <p><b>Para 201.</b></p> <p>Attestation of rights</p> <p>How made.</p> <p>Attestation at the village.</p> <p>Attestation if honestly done is nearly perfect.</p> <p>But in practice these failings.</p> | <p>§ 13. The special circumstances of the district, as regards its old settlement records, have already been noticed (para. 196).</p> <p>The attestation of rights therefore presented some points of more than ordinary difficulty. The plan pursued was not the same throughout; on May 26th, 1875 the Settlement Officer ordered an experiment of one month's work in attestation at the head-quarters of the tahsíl, to be tried at Delhi alone; the other two Superintendents were allowed to attest on the spot—i. e., in each village, or in the case of very small villages, by summoning the proprietors to a neighbouring one of better accommodation. The Commissioner, however, in April 1876, proposed the selection of a few larger villages as temporary head-quarters stations for each tahsíl, to be changed from time to time as the locality of the work changed. The object was to give stability and method to the movements of the attesting officers, and at the same time prevent the inconvenience to the zamíndár of having to come further than he could conveniently manage in one day. This plan was tried for some months; the Superintendents of Delhi and Ballabgarh, wished to return to the attestation at the tahsíl; the man at Sunipat said, he had not yet begun the work, and the Extra Assistant recommended attestation on the spot. This was sanctioned by the Commissioner in April 1877, and was the system pursued thereafter till the completion of the work. To my mind there can be no question that on the whole attestation at the village, if the superior supervising officers are moving about the district with fair activity, is decidedly the best.</p> <p>The details of attestation, if honestly carried out, leave little to be desired in the way of scrupulous and minute attention to accuracy. The patwári has perforce, after the experience gained in measurements, some considerable degree of local knowledge: any inferiority in technical knowledge is supplied by the Munsarim or Naib Munsarim, who is always, or nearly always, a man of intelligent and practical acquaintance with the rules of framing the record. Then after him, still on the spot with every means of knowledge close at hand, comes the Deputy Superintendent, who, if he is a fairly good man, is the key stone of the whole business, and the most valuable of all settlement subordinates. If he goes through the village papers, as he can, nothing as a rule can escape his enquiries. But I need hardly say it is not so; the patwári, the Munsarim, and the Deputy Superintendent, all alike, are lazy or corrupt, and attestation be-</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.

comes a hap-hazard process in which the minimum of care is taken, which may be thought sufficient to escape punishment. It is here that the power of the Settlement Officer is shown in securing active and fair supervision on the part of the superintendents. In Delhi, in attempting this, I met with not a little trouble. A very large proportion of the establishment were full of the faults above referred to, and fine, degradation, and dismissal had to be used at times with severity. At the same time a good many men responded to the call for hard work, and I believe the most trying part of it (as I think), the attestation of rights, has been fairly done. Mistakes there must be, but on the whole I believe the record to be a moderately good one—considerably better than, two years ago, I hoped to make it. The work done in each year is shown below:—

Progress  
year by year.

| TAHSIL.      | Villages. | Work<br>1875-76. | Work<br>1876-77. | Work<br>1877-78. | Work<br>1878-79. |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ballabgarh   | 283       | 72               | 108              | 46               | 57               |
| Delhi ...    | 288       | 85               | 82               | 107              | 14               |
| Sunipat ...  | 239       | 14               | 24               | 115              | 86               |
| District ... | 810       | 176              | 214              | 268              | 157              |

Ballabgarh was finished in March 1879; Delhi in September 1878, and Sunipat in March 1879. The attestation of the Superintendents was general, and not limited or minimised at any percentage (though I tried this as an experiment at 10 %); it followed that of the Deputy Superintendents without any great delay. A few of the orders of the Settlement Officer as to principles and special points of attestation may be given here. I should have wished to give these at greater length, but I have had no time to go over all the papers.

Orders of  
Settlement  
Officer as to  
attestation.

(a.)—Particulars of mortgages should always be given—and if the amount is not known, or in dispute, a remark should be made to that effect.

Mortgages.

## Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.

|                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government property.                 | (b.)—When any village of Government property, or having Government rights in it, was about to come under attestation, due notice was to be given to the Tahsildár in order that he might be able to watch the proceeding on behalf of Government.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Dates.                               | (c.)—The date of attestation should always be entered.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Mortgagee in possession.             | (d.)—If any mortgagee were found in possession, his name was to be entered in the margin of the 'shajra nasb,' opposite the entry of the proprietor whose land he was holding.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| An absentee's interest.              | (e.)—The important point of alteration of record sought for where there is question of an absentee's interest, was decided after reference to Government. The instance given was that A, B, and C, are joint owners of an estate; C, is absentee; A, and B, have sold the whole of the estate to D. How is D's right to be recorded? The Commissioner (Col. Davies) held that he ought to be recorded as owner of $\frac{2}{3}$ i. e., of A and B's share, and in possession of the share of C, ' $\frac{1}{3}$ out of possession.' The Officiating Financial Commissioner (Mr. Ouseley) considered that D should be recorded owner of the whole. Secretary to Government's No. 701 of June 19th, 1877, concurred with the Financial Commissioner ruling "that<br>"the consent or non-consent of the absentees might<br>"affect the validity of the transfer in a court of law; but<br>"all the Settlement Officer has to do, is to ascertain<br>"whether the transfer has or has not taken place, and<br>"to frame his record accordingly." |
| Numerous names on successive khátás. | (f.)—As to the entry of numerous names in successive khátás it was ruled by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Financial Commissioner, that the set of names might be written once, and a reference made in subsequent khátás where the names are the same.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Land leased for term of settlement.  | (g.)—An important case (from Karnál) was decided for guidance in the three settlements of the division. Where the land or part of the land of a village had been farmed or leased to outsiders for term of settlement, how should the record be framed? The Financial Commissioner in his No. 4,767S of 9th August 1875, held, that the framing of the record must be postponed till the announcement of the assessments, when the real owners would be admitted, and recorded as admitted.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.]

§ 14. Intimately connected with, or rather forming an integral part of, the attestation of proprietary right (which may be considered as the primary object of the record) is the inquiry into, and record of rights of tenants. The subject of tenant-right in the district has already been referred to in the chapter on tenures of land, para. 78 B; and it is only necessary here to note the mode of recording the facts dealing with it in the settlement papers. For each village a separate 'misl' was made up, and from this the entries in the register of rights and liabilities (khewat khatauni) were made. Where there was dispute the fact was noted. In villages under Regular Settlement for the first time, the status of the tenants was to be enquired into, and determined by the Superintendent, and entries made accordingly in the record, leaving those dissatisfied to sue in a regular suit to establish their claim. In the villages undergoing revision of Regular Settlement, changes in the former entries could be made only by agreement of parties. Where a judicial order had already determined the status of the tenant, no enquiry would be made, but entry effected according to the terms of such order. For instance, if a tenant were declared to have right of occupancy, but no section or clause added, we should not attempt to interpret this, but put it down as it stood in so many words. I think this\* best fulfilled the meaning of Act XXXIII of 1871 on the subject of alterations in the record. The tenant enquiry was finished in Sunipat and Delhi in September 1879, and in Ballabgarh in December of the same year.

The attestation of rents of tenants-at-will was made at the time of the attestation of proprietary right; that of tenants with rights of occupancy was done after the announcement of jamas. But, in event of dispute, alteration here in the rate of rent was not to be made. Where revenue was increased, if the proprietors and tenant agreed, the amount paid as rent (generally the revenue rate of the village) would increase; but where there was dispute the former sum would be entered. Thus, if a jama were made smaller, and the occupancy tenant claimed reduction on this ground, it would be allowed only if the proprietor agreed. If he did not the former sum would be entered.

### Para 202.

Enquiries into rights of tenants.

A separate misl for each village.

Effect of former entries.

Attestation of rents.

\* Since writing this, I have met with an expression of official opinion of very great authority to the contrary effect. If I keep the text as it is, it is because I am here writing what I personally think right. Moreover it is necessary to say what has been done.

## Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.

**Para 203.**

The Wājib-ul-arz, or administration-paper.

Right of Government to cut grass. •

What the paper consists of.

How it was prepared.

The enquiry into tenant right in the confiscated villages of Ballabgarh is mentioned separately—see *infra* paras. 315 and 316.

§ 15. In his Secretary's 1864 S, of 9th April, 1877, the Financial Commissioner asked for samples of the administration paper under preparation in the Delhi division. Under this office No. 143, of 25th May, 1877, this was complied with; and in April of the next year I submitted various slight alterations in the form previously sent up. In his No. 1,574, of 8th March, 1878, the Financial Commissioner had given his general approval to this, but had noted that 'all provisions not require by existing rights and usages in the community, or by the exigencies of the settlement' should be excluded. He also directed that the provision which (in accordance with the supposed orders of Government) had been entered as to the right of Government, to cut grass should be excluded, "except in villages near cantonment where the loss to the people from this cause has been considered so large as to necessitate a reduction of the assessment, which otherwise might have been imposed." Ordinarily, then, the matter has been omitted; but, in 130 villages in the neighbourhood of Delhi, the provision has been recorded, that for Government cavalry horses, grass may be cut on uncultivated ground, or on the borders of fields, without giving any cause for complaint or ground for claiming compensation. I have, where it was necessary, moderated my assessments on grazing land near Delhi accordingly. The administration papers of these villages were attested and proved by the proprietors after taking up the new assessments.

The administration-paper of the new settlement consists of 59 sections, distributed among 18 chapters. An analysis of these is given at length in Appendix XVI. It is sufficient here to note that, as far as possible, the substance and order of the directions given in the revenue rules have been expressed and imitated. The plan of attestation was that the rough draft or 'chitta' of the new paper should be drawn up by Munsarims, and then attested by the Superintendent, each process being gone through at the village or very near it. The old administration paper was to be read out carefully, and the corresponding provisions in the new paper to be first taken in hand: if there was agreement the old entry might be maintained or altered, if there was dispute, the fact would be noted and the old entry maintained. Then the other points not mentioned (if any) would be as-

## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.]

certained and recorded on the basis of existing practice. I found it a useful help in sharpening at once the wits and attention of the zamíndárs, to collect two or three villages at the same time, grouping the men of each village together, and distributing them toward different points of the compass. Then with a writer for each village the questioning began, the same question being asked, in succession of the several sets of villagers. I found that by listening to the accounts given by their neighbours their comprehension of what was going on was materially improved, while the rapid despatch of work was facilitated. The Extra Assistant attested some of the villages in Ballabgarh, and I attested several myself in each of the three pargannahs. I think that on the whole this important branch of the attestation work was well and honestly done. The plan of all the papers in the district was uniform; wherever the subject matter of any particular section was not required for any village, the fact was to be stated in the proper place. I think this is well, for it ensures regularity: and it guards against the idea which might perhaps be entertained hereafter that the point had been overlooked.

The work of attestation was completed by the end of December 1879.

§ 16. Before leaving the subject of the administration paper, I mention separately the matter of Government right to mines and quarries as attested therein. As a general rule (see Chapter II) the only mineral that is dealt with in this connection is kankar, and the right to dig for this has been stipulated for on the part of Government. Proprietors wanting it for their own use can dig after getting the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. This permission should not ordinarily be, refused. The same will be the case with stone. But it is right to mention that in Molarband it appeared that the zamíndárs had in practice excavated and sold stone for a good many years: their right to do so was accordingly maintained. In Arangpur there was difficulty about the crystal mine. The zamíndárs knew they would never work it themselves; but after reading the letter referred to in Chapter I, on the chance of finding gold in the village, I wished to make particularly sure that no question should hereafter be possible. The zamíndárs however did not consent to any thing more explicit than what was entered before, so I referred the subject to the Financial Commissioner, asking to be allowed if necessary to cancel the settlement made with the village, and insist on

### Para 204.

Government rights to minerals how attested.

Molarband,

Arangpur.



## Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.

Chalk-pits  
in certain vil-  
lages.

### Para 205.

'Malba' in  
the adminis-  
tration paper.

### Para 206.

Attestation  
of the Riwáj-  
i-ám.

### Para 207.

Fairing of  
the record.

their executing a differently worded administration paper as a condition of accepting their 'darkhwást málguzárí.' The officiating Financial Commissioner, however, did not think this necessary. The entry as at present allowed is merely that the 'mine is closed.'

In the villages of Kasumpur, Malikpur Kohi, and Mahraulí, the zamíndárs enjoy revenue (if any) from chalk-pits.

§ 17. The subject of village expenses (Malba) also deserves mention. The management of these vests with the lambardárs, but their control is not so irresponsible as of old: the proprietors in many villages show an increasing desire to know more about the details of expenditure than before, and the amount which they are willing should be spent by the lambardárs is becoming more limited. In sixteen villages the sum was actually mentioned in the Wajib-ul-arz. A sample of the year's expenses and its objects is given in Appendix XVII.

§ 18. The attestation of the tribal customs of the district has not been done as much by myself in person as I wished. It was a work to which I had looked forward with the deepest interest, but after I had attested the papers of the Jats, Gujars and Brahmins, and one or two other tribes, I broke down and had to take short leave. Meanwhile the work could not be delayed a day; indeed on account of the numbers of lambardárs summoned on fixed days an adjournment would have been difficult, without thinking of any other reasons against deferring the matter. So the Extra Assistant had to finish up: he knew my way of doing it, and the various points on which I considered special care and repeated enquiry necessary, and I have no doubt the results as worked up by him will show a good working record.

§ 19. The 'janch,' or examination of the rough attestation papers, and of the rest of the record, as drawn up in the rough, was made in the office of each superintendent, and there also the first faired copy of the complete record was made: in this district this first copy is called the patwáris copy. From this again, after examination by a separate establishment under the Extra Assistant, was faired the second copy, which will remain the Government, copy and has been filed in the district office. The fairing of the Patáwrís copy, was done by the best among the patwáris and by Muharrirs, paid either from settlement fees, or the surplus collections under the patwáris cess. The fairing of



## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.

the second or Government copy was done by contract under supervision of the Extra Assistant. I have now had a good deal of experience of this way of working, and am able to regard it as on the whole satisfactory. Sharply followed and looked after, the contractor finds no means of scamping the work; it is just as easy to write correctly as not, and as the remuneration depends on the amount done, as well as its quality no delay is made that can possibly be avoided. I do not believe many mistakes will be found—some of course must be.\* The scale of payment was moderate but liberal, as I took great pains to ascertain what work really could be done at certain rates; and we finished off much more expeditiously than, I am convinced, would have been possible under the system of muharrirs paid merely by the month.

As regards style of execution my aim, as in other things, was to make a fair working record rather than an ornamental one. I have, therefore, always insisted on a clear handwriting more than on anything else, and though I do not think the papers will be found slovenly, I did not care greatly for ornamental caligraphy. The paper is moderately good; I did the best I could, and every Settlement Officer knows how his soul is vexed about paper. The binding was done at 12 annas per volume, and I think it is cheap; and quite as good as we want. The field maps are fair, and the 'shajra nasbs' genealogical trees are most of them good.

Style of execution.

About alterations—I never hesitated to make these in the patwáris copy, carefully attesting them under the superintendent's signature. Erasures I set my face against, and though a few may have escaped notice, I believe they were for the most part done away with eventually; they certainly brought in much money in the shape of fines: certain kinds of technical shortcomings,—I can hardly call them errors which in their nature were so trivial as not to be worth correction,—I ordered, when discovered in the patwáris' copy, to be noted for avoidance in the Government copy—and left them in the other. But these are absolutely trifling in importance and few in number.

Alterations.

§ 20. The distribution of the faired 'parchas' of holdings is still being made while I write, but there is nothing to hinder its completion. The 'parchas' have been made up, as in Gurgaon, in neat little books quite good and strong

**Para 208.**

Distribution of fair parchas of holdings.

\* While this is going to press I have heard that in some cases sheets have been left out in the Government copy. I hope, however, that this will have been set right before this appears in print. The mistakes probably are those of the binder rather than the writer who gets paid by the piece.

## Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.

Amount  
thus to be  
realised.

**Para 209.**

Village  
statements.

Will the D.  
C. kindly add  
to and correct  
them.

**Para 210.**

No separate  
record of  
rights in water-  
courses.

1.—Why not,  
on the Jam-  
na Canal.

enough for the purpose. It seems worth mentioning that the calculation of the fees to be charged for these statements has been made 'khátawár' i. e., on cultivating holdings and not 'khewatwár'—on proprietors' holdings. This was against my reading of the rules, but it was ordered both in Gurgaon and Delhi. The estimate of the amount to be levied on this account, sent to the Deputy Commissioner for realisation, is Rs. 66,140/- made up thus : for proprietors, Rs. 54,897/8/-; tenants with right of occupancy, 6,995/-; mortgagees in possession, Rs. 4,247/8/-.

§ 21. The village statements, written in English throughout, are bound up in eight large and handsome volumes, quite fit to be read by a Deputy Commissioner! Ballabgarh took three, Delhi three, and Sunipat two. In each first volume of the tahsíl there is a good map showing the assessment circles, and the villages. The latter have three numbers marked on them—one that of Form E. (black); that of the 'kistbandí' sent to the Deputy Commissioner (blue); and that of the statements themselves with the volume's number also. I have taken pains to make these books a full and trustworthy guide to the district officer; there is plenty of room for him to write up any subsequent facts, and as for corrections I should be very thankful for them. I would suggest that the Commissioner might ask for a note, in the revenue report of the district, as to the use made of the village statements during the year.

§ 22. In this district no separate record of rights in water-courses has been drawn up. The matter was taken into consideration both here and in Gurgaon. In the latter district a trial was made on the Agra Canal in Palwal, but the results were unsatisfactory, and it was stopped by permission of the Commissioner. In Delhi I took the same action.\* The system of distributaries on the Western Jamna Canal owing to the great changes of alignment and level of irrigation will almost immediately be so modified as virtually to become new. Under these circumstances no records that we could make would be of practical use; they would but cause more litigation and quarrelling than would exist without them. This course was approved of by the officiating Financial Commissioner with regard to the Western Jamna Canal, but further report was required explaining why, for the hill

\* I have just before submitting this heard that some misguided muharirs in Delhi tahsíl have even, in the faired record, entered the fact of separate record having been prepared. This should not have been done but the error having been noted here, will, I hope, do no harm.

## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X]

streams in both districts, irrigation records should not be prepared as in the Shahpur Settlement. In my No. 754 of 23rd December 1879 I gave this explanation. 'The normal case' I remarked 'of a village in these two districts, irrigable by hill-water, is that the water comes and goes as it pleases—no one stops it, no one thinks of quarrelling with his neighbour about what is so evidently an event out of his control, as the downward rush of water over his land. Whatever 'bands' already exist are noted in the wājib-ul-arz of their respective villages, and it is well understood, as I have ascertained by personal enquiry, that no one has any right to alter the *statu quo*. If any attempt is made the offender is punished by *criminal* complaint, thus showing well how the present state of things is based on recognised practice. To do any thing here in the way of recording rights might be to stir up strife where at present there is none.' This explanation was allowed as sufficient by the Financial Commissioner.

2.—Why not, in the case of irrigation from hill-waterstreams

§ 23. The question had been raised, by a reference from the Deputy Commissioner Karnal, whether the making of a map of the village site should form part of the settlement operations. Colonel Babbage had seemed to think the map necessary to the carrying out of a scheme of his for numbering the houses in each village, but, as the Financial Commissioner remarked, the two things did not appear necessarily connected, and eventually, after a recommendation from the Commissioner that the maps should be made by the Settlement Officer at the close of settlement, it was ordered that the matter should at all events for the present stand over. If the Settlement Officer found, at the end of the settlement, that he could do this he might, but it was not to hinder his proper and special work—(No. 8,411 of December 1874 from Secretary to Financial Commissioner to Commissioner Delhi). The opportunity of carrying out this measure has not been found, though I have thought of it more than once. I am not at all fanatically disposed to shut out every thing connected with the village site from the range of settlement officials, though with a task like the Delhi District before them they would not be justified in taking up any thing but essentials. At the end of the settlement, too, we have been much occupied with the 'girdāwarī' work, which we undertook in order to start the annual papers for the district, and this really made any other additional task impossible. I would suggest, however, now that the patwārīs are comparatively free, they might well be put to the work, or selected men might be deputed for it, under the super-

### Para 211.

Maps of the ābādī.

Not found time for.

## Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.

### Para 212.

The preservation of rough attestation papers.

vision of one of the several 'girdáwars' appointed in each tahsíl. A carefully drawn map of the 'ábádí' would certainly be a boon to the zamíndár, and might prevent a good many disputes.

§ 24. On the question of preserving the rough attestation papers, orders were issued generally in Settlement Secretary's No. 4,894, of 10th July, 1879. By these orders all the 'chittas' will be preserved at least six years, that is to say for as long as, practically, entries in the record will be disputed. I recorded my opinion emphatically against this, and I still think that, if the fact becomes widely known, it will provoke needless litigation. The first requisite of the Delhi Settlement, after its tedious and costly duration of 8½ years, would seem to be finality, or that degree of finality which may legally attach to its records. It is not necessary for this claim to be made good, to vaunt those records as perfect. I certainly should be the last person to do this; but I am convinced that in the immense majority of cases generally, and in a very large majority of cases under dispute, the entries now made represent the real facts, and that it is unwise and impolitic to lend any adventitious aid to an attack on them, or to preserve any papers which might seem to encourage such an attack on them. The 'chitta' for the most part is much disfigured; in many cases it will be illegible: and he will be a bold judge who will rely on an entry in it to discredit the faired papers. Of course such a thing is possible as that a mistake is made in copying, and that in the 'chittá' this particular place is clear—but it is only just possible. However the papers have all been carefully despatched to the office without the least tinkering; so they can be used in their native worth.

### Para 213.

Papers composing the settlement record.

§ 25. The papers composing the vernacular records now filed in the district office are as follows:—

- 1.—Index of the papers, (Fihrist kághazát).
- 2.—The field map, (Shajra kishtwár).  
[This is folded up and put in the case on one side.]
- 3.—The field register (Khasra paimáish kishtwár).
- 4.—Register of Rights and Liabilities, (Khewat khatauni).
- 5.—Alphabetical list of the village proprietors (Fihrist radífwár málikán).
- 6.—Alphabetical list of tenants with rights of occupancy (Fihrist radífwár mazárián maurúsí).

## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.]

7.—Statement of assigned property, ( Fard lákhiráj ).

8.—Genealogical table of proprietors, ( Shajra insáb wa hakkúk málíkán ).

[This is also folded up and put in the other side of the case.]

9.—List of wells and statement of rights in each ( Naksha hakkúk cháhát ).

10.—Tender for engagement of revenue ( Darkhwást ta'ahud málguzarí ).

11.—The administration paper ( Wájib-ul-arz ).

12.—Final proceeding ( Rúbakár ákhír ).

I do not think any further explanation is required of these. The 'naksha cháhát' contains particulars, among other things, of the construction, condition and practice of irrigation for every well. The 'tender for engagement of revenue,' in the copy filed in the district office, is signed by me, with the amount of revenue in each case; but, where the revenue was afterwards modified in appeal, or on my own few cases of review, the correction is made only in vernacular. In the printed form of the index the eleventh paper is said to include a statement of the tribal custom of the village, but as it has been directed that the 'riwáj-i-ám should not be considered a record, this has been omitted for fear of misleading officers as to the authority of the paper drawn up on that subject. The final proceeding includes a list of the judicial powers given to Settlement Officers, and the cases affecting the village decided during settlement under those powers. This leads me to notice the judicial work of the settlement.

Naksha cháhát

Final proceeding.

§ 26. In Appendix XVIII will be found a list ( I believe complete ) of the powers given to the various officers, with the notifications in which they appeared: and in Appendix XIX is given a statement of the revenue and judicial case work done during the settlement. The cases under A ( ordinary suits for rights ) were not numerous, by far the greatest proportion being in Ballabgarh, as might be expected, from the greater number of villages there coming now under regular settlement for the first time. The same is the case with suits under class B. ( suits under the tenancy act ). The total number of judicial cases decided under A. and B. is 2,881. Under C., revenue cases, we show the considerable total of 30,289, but of these 23,654 were

**Para 214.**

Judicial work of the settlement.

## Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.

Revenue cases.

Vicissitudes  
of patwáris.

mutation cases. The work under this head was much increased by the transfers of title on the taking up of land for the new Delhi Branch of the Western Jamna Canal. The appointments of zaildárs have not been shown (as perhaps they should,) but this does not greatly matter—there were 44 of these. The patwáris would appear to have passed through a long set of vicissitudes, and reproaches of one kind or another, as the cases affecting them reach the enormous number of 1004. Taking  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years as the duration of settlement, operations, it results in giving a case, about one or other of the 222 patwáris in the district, every three days on the average! or 118 cases every year. The greatest number was 233 in 1876-77 when a multitude of complaints were made about wrong entries in measurement; a favourite one being that the patwári had through enmity put the village into a superior chak, or in entering the kinds of soil in the paper had metamorphosed 'bhur' into 'rausli,' or 'bárání' into 'chahí' land. A reference to Chapter XII will show that a good deal was done in the way of punishing patwáris from time to time, but I did not know that they had been through such a running fire of adverse criticism as is indicated by these figures: however, they deserved it all.

Beside the cases shown as decided, a few were transferred to the district, or decided, after the drawing up of the statement.

**Para 215.**Expenses of  
the settlement

§ 27. In closing this account of the settlement operations I must touch on the melancholy subject of expenses of the settlement. These will be shown, most clearly under two heads, according to the sources whence they were drawn. A—the sanctioned budget under Imperial and Provincial Services.—B—non-sanctioned establishment paid from Settlement Fees. It is true that, latterly, advances to be repaid from 'parcha' Fees were put into the budget, but this was only a matter of accounts, and does not affect the substantive question of the correct adjustment of Settlement Fees expenditure. It should be noted that I reckon expenditure under head A. only up to July 31st, when settlement operations were virtually closed, though several members of the sanctioned establishment were retained at Delhi some months longer for want of employment elsewhere. This occurred owing to reductions being made in the general settlement establishment of the Province.



## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X]

§ 28. The expenses under Imperial and Provincial heads have been drawn in ten years,\* beginning in January 1872, and ending July 31st, 1880: they amount to Rs. 4,81,699/8/9, thus averaging Rs. 56,120/4/5 for the full year of twelve months. The details are given under the various heads in para. 217 and seem to need little explanation. The pay of Gazetted Officers increased of course when an Extra Assistant was appointed, and again when the Settlement Officer was advanced to the rank of a Deputy Commissioner. From January 1878 there was a material decrease under this head. The pay of the Settlement Officer and that of the Assistant Settlement Officer were added together, and half of the aggregate was debited to Delhi, half to Gurgaon. This was only slightly less than if my pay had been debited to the one, and Mr. Wilson's to the other (Gurgaon) and seemed on the whole fairest. The pay of the establishment, it will be seen, was steady at about Rs. 28,000/- a year.

The item of 'allowances' was an addition made to the pay of his subordinates by the Settlement Officer as reward for good service; it was disapproved of by the Government and discontinued accordingly.

The amounts entered under travelling allowances of Gazetted Officers vary considerably, but it must be remembered that Mr. Wood, for a portion of the time he held charge, drew no travelling allowance for his journeys, it having been ruled that he could not, drawing the pay he did. My own travelling was very extensive, more so than actually appears from the statement here given, as half of the amount was charged to Gurgaon in the same way as with the substantive pay.

The charge for country stationery was largest in 1879-80, on account of the fairing and binding of the records then specially occupying attention. The same may be said of the printing of papers.

§ 29. The details of expenditure from Imperial and Provincial Services are as follows:—

\* That is, reckoning by the financial year.

### Para 216.

Imperial and  
Provincial  
Services.

'Allowances.'

Travelling  
allowances.

### Para 217.



## Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.

Details of  
Imperial and  
Provincial  
Service grants.

*Statement of Expenditure of the Settlement Department Delhi District from Imperial and Provincial Services from 1871-72 to 31st July 1880.*

| YEAR.    | Gazetted Officers. |     | Office and field establishments |          | Travelling allowance of Gazetted Officers. |       | Travelling allowances of office and field establishments. |        | Contingencies (cloth for genealogical tables, paper and other country stationery, office rent, official postage, &c.) |     |        |    | Printing. |       | TOTAL. |            | REMARKS. |     |  |
|----------|--------------------|-----|---------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|----|-----------|-------|--------|------------|----------|-----|--|
|          |                    | #   |                                 |          |                                            |       |                                                           |        |                                                                                                                       |     |        |    |           |       |        |            |          |     |  |
| 1871-72  | 4,306              | 1   | 6                               | 4,186    | ...                                        | 55    | ...                                                       | 65     | 18                                                                                                                    | 2   | 3,690  | 14 | 8         | 73    | 2      | 12,376     | 15       | 4   |  |
| 1872-73  | 21,911             | 2   | 2                               | 25,042   | 7                                          | 461   | ...                                                       | 2,066  | 10                                                                                                                    | 3   | 3,735  | 11 | 2         | 26    | 8      | 53,243     | 7        | 1   |  |
| 1873-74  | 21,066             | 10  | ...                             | 26,333   | 15                                         | 479   | ...                                                       | 1,439  | 2                                                                                                                     | 2   | 4,582  | 9  | 7         | 202   | 2      | 54,103     | 7        | 6   |  |
| 1874-75  | 23,394             | 9   | 4                               | 26,428   | 10                                         | 820   | 4                                                         | 1,557  | 3                                                                                                                     | 4   | 5,337  | 14 | 7         | 20    | 3      | 57,058     | 12       | 4   |  |
| 1875-76  | 23,200             | ... | ...                             | 27,581   | 13                                         | 73    | ...                                                       | 1,508  | 14                                                                                                                    | 5   | 2,404  | 10 | 10        | ...   | ...    | 54,768     | 6        | 10  |  |
| 1876-77  | 26,880             | 6   | ...                             | 30,136   | 8                                          | 174   | 9                                                         | 1,258  | 5                                                                                                                     | 1   | 4,671  | 13 | 11        | 211   | ...    | 63,332     | 12       | 1   |  |
| 1877-78  | 23,512             | 12  | 10                              | 31,015   | 9                                          | 704   | 4                                                         | 1,565  | 7                                                                                                                     | 9   | 5,282  | 5  | 9         | 488   | 2      | 62,563     | 10       | 3   |  |
| 1878-79  | 13,891             | 9   | 10                              | 30,820   | 13                                         | 1,257 | ...                                                       | 1,242  | 6                                                                                                                     | 7   | 5,994  | 13 | 9         | 373   | 15     | 53,580     | 11       | 4   |  |
| 1879-80  | 14,679             | 2   | 7                               | 31,557   | 1                                          | 1,115 | 13                                                        | 1,078  | 2                                                                                                                     | ... | 8,484  | 10 | 3         | 1,265 | 12     | 58,180     | 10       | ... |  |
| 1880-81  | 1,500              | ... | ...                             | 9,185    | ...                                        | 24    | ...                                                       | 467    | 12                                                                                                                    | 9   | 1,309  | 14 | 10        | 4     | ...    | 12,490     | 12       | ... |  |
| TOTAL... | 1,74,342           | 6   | 8                               | 2,42,288 | ...                                        | 4,663 | 14                                                        | 12,249 | 13                                                                                                                    | 6   | 45,495 | 7  | 4         | 2,659 | 14     | 10,481,699 | 8        | 9   |  |

## History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.]

§ 30. The expenses up to date of writing this under the head of Settlement Fees have been Rs. 1,43,969/15/9/-; including a sum of Rs. 2,000/- which I propose to appropriate for the purpose of printing this report and its accompanying maps.

The accounts of disbursements under this head have, since January 1878, beside the check supplied by the Accountant General's Department on the amount of cheques drawn, been kept under my personal superintendence in English and Urdu; and as I never signed a cheque except after closely scrutinising its details and the orders on which it was drawn, I am able with confidence to say that the money has been carefully spent. Before 1878 there was no English account of these expenses kept, but I went into the nâzir's books and had a consecutive statement drawn up for every month so as to join on to my own book, and the details now are clear throughout, in English.

The chief items of expenditure were those of the non-sanctioned establishment maintained in each tahsîl for the examination (jârch) of the papers, and the muharrirs employed under the contractors for fairing the Government copy of the record. Latterly a special establishment was formed under the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer for final examination and passing of the papers as correct. The average monthly bill for non-sanctioned establishment was about Rs. 1,500/. Other items worthy of mention are Rs. 30/- a month for rent of the Superintendent's Office in the sadr tahsîl, Rs. 60/- a month for two Translators in the English Office, and a sum of Rs. 2,000/- or thereabouts spent in making up the 8 anna 'parcha' books. I give here a general statement of accounts of money actually received in, and paid away from, the settlement fees account 1872—80.

### Para 218.

Settlement Fees.

Mode of disbursing sums under this account.

Chief items of expenditure

## Chapter X.] History of the operations of the present Settlement.

| R E C E I P T S.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                      | E M E N T S.                                                                                    |                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.—6 pie Parcha fees ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                             | ...                  | Its regularly con-<br>sular's Department                                                        | 58,837 7 6           |
| 2.—Fines on Establishment .. ..                                                                                                                                                                                         | ...                  |                                                                                                 |                      |
| 3.—Surplus collection of patwāris' cess over p<br>pay, and fines on patwāris ... ..                                                                                                                                     | ...                  | ment Officer from<br>ent, the whole of<br>als of the abstract<br>in detail in the<br>unt ... .. | 70,886 3 8           |
| 4.—Mutation Fees ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                                 | ...                  |                                                                                                 |                      |
| 5.—Fines on lambardārs ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                           | ...                  |                                                                                                 |                      |
| 6.—* Advances received from Government<br>security of 8 anna Parcha fees (1)—Rs. 8,000/-<br>(special sanction) (2)—Rs. 8,000/- (special sanc-<br>tion) (3)—Rs. 50,837/7/6 (in yearly budgets duly<br>sanctioned) ... .. | 66,837 7 6           | ment of advances                                                                                | 7,207 4 6            |
| 7.—Miscellaneous income (sale of waste paper, &c.,) ...                                                                                                                                                                 | 710 8 6              | 4.—Spent on account of the canal department† in ex-<br>cess of receipts ... ..                  | 7,039 0 1            |
| 8.—Collected on account of 8 anna fees by mistake ...                                                                                                                                                                   | 21 0 0               |                                                                                                 |                      |
| <b>TOTAL ...</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>1,48,807 15 6</b> | <b>TOTAL ...</b>                                                                                | <b>1,48,969 15 9</b> |
| Balance to be accounted for ... ..                                                                                                                                                                                      |                      | 4,887 15 8                                                                                      |                      |

\* These advances were received on the security of the 8 anna Parcha fees to be received for the copies of holdings distributed at the end of the Settlement. This amount has already been stated in para. 203 as Rs. 66,140/- which, with the balance now in hand in the deposit account, will be credited to Government.

† This work I undertook in Delhi and Rohtak both. The accounts stand as follows :—

|                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Spent in Delhi ... ..  | 9,862 6 2         |
| Spent in Rohtak ... .. | 3,176 9 11        |
| <b>TOTAL ...</b>       | <b>13,039 0 1</b> |
| <b>RECEIVED ...</b>    | <b>6,000 0 0</b>  |
| <b>BALANCE ...</b>     | <b>7,039 0 1</b>  |

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**History of the operations of the present Settlement. [Chapter X.]**

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The actual balance at my credit on the 22nd November 1880, was Rs. 13,086/14/7 of this Rs. 3,747/11/6 is the amount realised from jagirdárs on account of their share of the expenses of the settlement and erroneously credited to the settlement deposit, and Rs. 891/13/10 is money of the Gurgaon Settlement Fees account which is surplus in that settlement. The real balance therefore was Rs. 8,447/5/3—since then Rs. 4,563/0/4 has been spent, and Rs. 939/5/9 received, leaving the balance Rs. 4,823/10/8. The Rs. 14/5/0 deficit is money which should have been credited to my deposit, but has been erroneously credited to Government.

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## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

## CHAPTER XI.

*The Assessment.***Para 219.**

The work of assessment partly mine, partly Mr. Wood's.

Revision of Note-Book jamas necessary especially in Ballabgarh.

Delhi tahsíl.

Sunípat.

§ 1. The work of assessment, as might be inferred from the general notice of settlement operations, given in the preceding Chapter, was in a great measure mixed. Mr. Wood submitted the revenue rates reports for Ballabgarh and Delhi, and left his village note books for those two tahsís containing the autograph record of his inspections village by village. Before announcing the detailed assessments, however, I had to go over them carefully in revision, with reference to the Government orders passed on the rates report which made this necessary, especially in Ballabgarh where, as will be seen below, some alterations in Mr. Wood's rates were made by the Commissioner and finally sanctioned. The general effect of this revision, which, in the case of Ballabgarh, was made on very short acquaintance with the district, was to lower the jamas assessed by Mr. Wood slightly in several circles, and a good deal in the Kohí circle of that tahsíl. This will be referred to again further on. In Delhi the differences made were, as a rule, small; but the high figure at which the owner's rate was fixed by Government seemed to call for some considerable revision in the Bángar circle so far as regards the canal villages. Sunípat assessment was altogether my work. So that, on the whole, about equal shares of the district assessment may be considered as done by my predecessor and myself. As coming last, however, I must admit my responsibility to be the greater and while doing so, it is a pleasure to testify to the conscientious care and laborious method of Mr. Wood's assessments. I proceed to give some account of each tahsíl, regarded as a revenue-paying tract, with particulars as to the mode of assessment. As the revenue rates reports of the district have not been printed, this will occupy more space than otherwise would be necessary. Appendix XX gives the facts of form A showing the area, resources, and general revenue conditions of the district. The remarks on Ballabgarh and Delhi are of course, in great part, based on, and summarised from, those of Mr. Wood; but I have not hesitated to substitute my own impressions for his wherever it seemed necessary.

## The Assessment.

## Chapter XI.]

*Ballabgarh tahsil assessment.*

§ 2. The area is 385 square miles with 283 villages. Extreme length 30 and breadth 20 miles. The assessment circles were six.

|                    |     |     |               |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| I.—Khádar Bángar   | ... | ... | 76 villages   |
| II.—Bángar         | ... | ... | 80 „          |
| III.—Dahrí Sailábá | ... | ... | 26 „          |
| IV.—Zerkohí        | ... | ... | 34 „          |
| V.—Khandrát        | ... | ... | 35 „          |
| VI.—Kohí...        | ... | ... | 32 „          |
| TOTAL              |     |     | 283 villages. |

**Para 220.**

Distribution of Ballabgarh villages by circles.

§ 3. The Khádar-Bángar chak lies along the river; 37 villages are purely Khádar and 39 partly Khádar partly Bángar. The villages nearest the river are subject to inundations, but where the water runs off in time, the natural fertility of the alluvial soil shows itself in fine crops of wheat and barley. Damage by 'reh,' however, is prevalent in some villages which lie in drainage lines. The Bángar position is not good soil—it is either sandy, or it is cut up by ravines and water-courses, making an outlet for the drainage from the higher lands of the main Bángar on its way to the river. Water of course is near; a hole of 12 or 13 feet will find a spring anywhere, but irrigation, probably from the very facility of using it, is for the most part dependent on kachá wells. The irrigated area is given as 6 per cent. of cultivation. The crops may be classed as 60 per cent. Rabí and 40 per cent. Kharíf—the latter being grown mostly on the Bángar soil. Besides wheat and barley and gojra (a mixture of the two), gram is grown in Rabí, and in Kharíf juár, bájrā and cotton. The most numerous class of proprietors are the Shekhs, who are perhaps the most improvident and thriftless of all the tribes in the district. Gujars, however, in some places are not much better. There are not more than half a dozen really well cultivated villages in the Khádar. Cultivation in the chak has increased by about 13 per cent. since settlement; and 19·2 per cent., as compared with the cultivated area, is still noted as culturable waste.

**Para 221.**

Khádar-Bángar circle.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

**Para 222.**

The Bángar circle.

Canal Bridges and their bearing on the assessment.

§ 4. The Bángar circle of 80 villages is almost uniformly a fine level tract, the southern portion being very similar to the Bángar chak of Palwal with which it is continuous. The north-east and east part has a rather ridge-like strip, more sandy than the general soil, which is a fair 'rausli'. The Agra canal runs through nearly its whole length, but at too low a level to allow of anything like extensive irrigation. In some villages (see para. 240) small areas have been watered during the last few years. In the 18 miles of length of canal there are but 5 bridges; seventeen villages have land on both sides, and in some of these the detour necessary to reach their fields is very considerable, between two and three miles. This, it is obvious, is not a mere question of sentiment; as involving trouble and inconvenience, it is a real lessening and cramping of the productive labour of the agriculturist. A man who has two miles to walk to reach his fields is clearly at a disadvantage as compared with a man who can begin his work half an hour earlier, and leave it half an hour later. There can be no doubt of the practical consequence of this fact, and it has received some consideration in assessment. Artificial irrigation is 14\* per cent., water being found generally at from 20 to 25 feet. The Kharíf is as 6 is to 5 to the Rabí crop, and the staples for Rabí are barley and gram ('béjhar')—barley and wheat, and Kharíf juár, bájra, and cotton. The zamíndárs are Jats, Gujars, Gaurwas, and Brahmins. The Jat of course is a good worker, though not so good here as in some other parts of the district; the others are moderate: the Gujars, however, in this chak round about Tigson are better agriculturists than their brothers of the hills. The expansion of cultivation here since settlement is 2·7 per cent. while the capability of extension in future is 6·8 per cent.

**Para 223.**

Dahri circle.

§ 5. The Dahrí-sailabá circle consists of 26 villages all more or less lying in the drainage lines of the rain-floods which, thrown down the eastern slope of the hills, get a twist southward from the general fall of the country in that direction, and, having by the violence of their downward rush scooped out a hollow at the bottom of the hills, run along it in a broad stream south and south-east thus making their way into Gurgaon district. The sandy deposit they bring down seems to have heaped itself up in a gentle but perceptible ascent to the east, so that, as matters stand now, there

\* Not 11 per cent. as stated by the Commissioner in his review of the rates report.



## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

is a well defined strip of country immediately below the hills of the nature of Dahrí. Water is only 11 or 12 feet under the surface, but wells are little used as there is little need of them. The soil as a rule is good—26 per cent. is bhúr, but bhúr, when well moistened, is surprisingly fertile compared with the ordinary soil of its kind. The crops are chiefly Rabí because in the Kharíf the floods generally prevent sowing. Gujars, Jats, and Meos form the main body of the zamíndárs. The Meos are very thriftless. The cultivated area has increased by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. since settlement, but there is only 4.2 per cent. available for further expansion compared with the present cultivated area. Irrigation extends over only 3 per cent. of the cultivation.

§ 6. The Zerkohí chak, as the name implies, is the sub-colline strip of country which lies low down on the east slope of the hills. The lower villages approximate in character to the Dahrí circle, the upper, which are also the northern villages, are more like those on the top of the hills which have been formed into the Kohí circle: 13\* of the latter, including all which lie above the spur of Arangpur except Molarband which is more like a Khádar-Bángar village, may be thus classed, while the other 20 are all more or less benefited by hill drainage. Below Badarpur, as noted in the first chapter, this part of the country becomes more level, with a slope toward the south, and this gives room for better soil. At the same time it is said that, since last settlement, deterioration of the soil has taken place by reason of the sand deposits brought down from the hills. I am inclined to think the amount of damage thus done has been somewhat over-estimated. The fact in some villages has been inferred, rather than observed, from the reported Dahrí area, part of which it is supposed has been left high and dry during the last 20 years. No doubt this happened here and there, but not commonly, while, on the other hand, local observation induces the conclusion that in not a few cases the difference is one of standard of estimating soil rather than a difference in the soil itself. I recur to this point further on in attempting to estimate the general character of the assessments in each chak. There were formerly several earthwork dams in this circle, but they have been for years broken and ruinous—see also Chapter IV on irrigation. The staple crops in the Zerkohí are, for Rabí, barley and gram barley wheat wheat and barley for Kharíf bájrā is by far the commonest

**Para 224.**Z e r k o h i  
circle.Deposit of  
sand.

\* Mr. Wood notes ten; but the three small villages, Lakarpur, Pulahlád, and Tájpul, are all very poor in soil, cultivation, and resources.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

**Para 225.**Khandrát  
circle.

crop, with some juár, and a little cotton. Irrigation is scanty being only 4 per cent. ; water about 16 feet from the surface. Gujars predominate as proprietors. Cultivation has increased by 22·5 per cent. since last settlement, and there remains a margin for further expansion of 9·9 per cent. as compared with the area under cultivation.

§ 7. The Khandrát chak lies in the north of the tahsíl toward Delhi. Its name is derived from the Hindí word 'Khandár' ( खंडर ), which means a ruin, whence, by a hybrid formation, it takes the Arabic plural 'át.' The villages are very small, but lying as they do picturesquely among the ruins of old suburbs or old sites of the city of Delhi; their soil is exceedingly productive. The villages are 35; irrigation is good; water is some thirty feet below the surface, and often slightly brackish which, with a light rauslí soil, is considered very fertilising. The wells are of masonry; 30 % of the cultivated area is protected by them, and old wells are common, which, at little expense, might be put into working trim. The chak is advantageously situated as to markets and communications; Delhi is not more than 8 miles off on the average, with a good metalled road to it, while Mahrauli on the south-west is even nearer. The staples are bájra and juár for the Kharíf, and bejhar and barley, with tobacco, vegetables, and garden produce for Rabí. Tobacco is especially profitable in this chak. The zamíndárs are mostly Jats, Brahmíns, and Hindú Gujars. Cultivation has increased by 16 per cent. and there is a margin of 9·5 per cent. on cultivation for further expansion.

**Para 226.**

Kohí circle.

Banda.

§ 8. The last of the assessment circles is the weakest. It consists of 32 villages lying on the top, or high up on the spurs of the hills, and is therefore called Kohí. The soil is a light 'rauslí,' not bad when it gets sufficient moisture, but generally very dry and thus it gives precarious crops. Irrigation by wells is almost unknown.\* The only help in this way is from "banding" up the drainage way and so obtaining an artificial moisture, which, if well regulated, is very advantageous for cultivation. Lately several of these dams have burst, much to the damage of the villages.

A description of their locality and characteristics is given in Chapter IV, of Part I, under the head of irrigation. I will only repeat here what I have endeavoured to point out there that no employment of district funds can be more popular, and at the same time solidly useful than the judi-

\* Only 2 per cent.

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

cious repair of some of these fine works which in their present ruinous state seem to convey a mute but forcible reproach to our present administration. The portion of the chak lying round Chhatarpur is a high sloping plateau, with its drainage to the south-east, and a subordinate depression in the centre. The staples are bajra with juar in the Kharif and bejhar, and barley and wheat ('gojra') in the Rabi. Cultivation has increased by 29 per cent. and there is still nominally 15½ per cent. culturable. The real culturable area, however, is less than this, as not a little of the land so entered is such as will hardly ever repay cultivation.

§ 9. The above gives some idea of the general features of the tahsil at the time it came under re-assessment. The incidence of the revenue of the expired settlement was, as a rule, distinctively light, and the increase of cultivation afforded an obvious presumption that a considerable increase of revenue was to be expected. This presumption was strengthened by the facts of the undoubted general development of the country; the improvement of the roads and communications, especially by the construction of the Mathra road, which opens up the tahsil through its whole length; and the rise in price of agricultural produce. This latter point is one that does not seem to require to be dwelt on at great length, though a few remarks may be made which will suffice for the other tahsils as well as this.

The return of prices given in Appendix III, and diagram accompanying it, was obtained by systematic inspection of banya's books throughout the district, and may be taken as very generally accurate. It shows a rise in price more or less decided in the case of every staple, and there is no doubt whatever that this means, in a considerable degree, a rise in value also. But I do not like to press this fact greatly as a reason self-sufficient for raising the assessment, though it certainly should cause enquiry and explanation in cases where it is not accompanied by such an increase. Under the present agricultural economy the zamindar does not obtain anything like his share in the increased prosperity of the country, and I am one of those who fear that he is at present more under the grasp of the money-lender than he was say thirty years ago. This is not the place to discuss the problem of such social relations, but the fact is one that requires to be remembered in dealing with the practical question of assessment. The prices, taken as average for the last 20 years (1855—74) for the principal crops, are as follows:—

**Para 227.**

General facts bearing on the assessment.

Rise in prices of agricultural produce.

This point dwell on.

General prices for the whole district in assessment returns.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

Wheat 27 sers 11 chitaks per  
Rupee.

Barley 39 sers ditto.

Gram 34 sers 5 chitaks ditto.

Cotton (uncleaned) 12 sers  
per Rupee.

Sugarcane (gur) 15 sers 1  
chitak ditto.

Juár 36 sers ditto.

Prices of other crops can be seen in Appendix III.

These, then, were the grounds for expecting a large increase in assessment. The countervailing facts were the want of thrift common in many, perhaps most, villages; the poor character of much of the new cultivation; the loss of 'dahar' in some parts; and the deterioration of soil, whether by the deposit of sand from the hills, obstruction of drainage by the canal, or the flooding of alluvial land by the Okhlá weir.

**Para 228.**

Review of  
Mr. Wood's re-  
port by the  
Commissioner.

Statement  
showing Set-  
tlement Offi-  
cer's and Com-  
missioner's  
rates.

§ 10. The new assessment rates, proposed by the Settlement Officer, after consideration of these and other facts, were reviewed by the Commissioner (Colonel W. G. Davies) who before doing so made a tour throughout the tahsíl. Some alterations were made, the result of which is shown below. Colonel Davies' rates were accepted throughout by the Financial Commissioner.

Comparative statement of assessment rates recommended respectively  
by the Settlement Officer and the Commissioner for Ballabgarh.

The Assessment.

[Chapter XI.

| CHAK.               | IRRIGATED.          |               |                     |               |                     | UNIRRIGATED.        |               |                     |               |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
|                     | BY WELLS.           |               |                     | DAHRI.        |                     | DAKAR, RAUSLI.      |               |                     | BHUR.         |                     |
|                     | Settlement Officer. | Commissioner. | Settlement Officer. | Commissioner. | Settlement Officer. | Settlement Officer. | Commissioner. | Settlement Officer. | Commissioner. | Settlement Officer. |
| I.—Khádar<br>Bágar. | Bárah ...           | 5 0 0         | ...                 | 2 12 0        | ...                 | Bárah ...           | 2 0 0         | 1 6 0               | ...           | 1 0 0               |
|                     | Manured ...         | 3 6 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Un-manured ...      | 1 6 0         | ...                 | ...           | 0 14 0              |
|                     | Un-manured ...      | 2 8 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Bárah ...           | 1 12 0        | 1 6 0               | ...           | 0 12 0              |
|                     | Bárah ...           | 4 8 0         | ...                 | 2 12 0        | ...                 | Un-manured ...      | 1 4 0         | ...                 | ...           | 0 10 0              |
|                     | Manured ...         | 3 0 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Bárah ...           | 2 0 0         | ...                 | ...           | 0 14 0              |
|                     | Un-manured ...      | 2 4 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Un-manured ...      | 1 9 0         | ...                 | ...           | 0 14 0              |
| II.—Bágar ..        | Bárah ...           | 5 0 0         | ...                 | 3 0 0         | ...                 | Bárah ...           | 2 0 0         | 1 8 0               | ...           | 0 14 0              |
|                     | Manured ...         | 3 6 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Un-manured ...      | 1 9 0         | ...                 | ...           | 0 14 0              |
|                     | Un-manured ...      | 2 8 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Bárah ...           | 2 8 0         | 1 10 0              | ...           | 1 0 0               |
| III.—Dahri ...      | Bárah ...           | 5 8 0         | ...                 | 3 0 0         | 2 8 0               | Un-manured ...      | 1 10 0        | ...                 | ...           | 1 0 0               |
|                     | Manured ...         | 3 10 0        | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Bárah ...           | 2 8 0         | 1 12 0              | ...           | 0 12 0              |
|                     | Un-manured ...      | 2 8 0         | ...                 | 2 12 0        | 2 8 0               | Un-manured ...      | 1 6 0         | ...                 | ...           | 0 12 0              |
| IV.—Zerkohí ...     | Bárah ...           | 4 8 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Bárah ...           | 2 4 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 |
|                     | Manured ...         | 3 0 0         | ...                 | 3 8 0         | 2 4 0               | Un-manured ...      | 1 10 0        | ...                 | ...           | ...                 |
|                     | Un-manured ...      | 2 4 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Bárah ...           | 2 4 0         | 1 10 0              | ...           | ...                 |
| V.—Khandrát ...     | Bárah ...           | 6 0 0         | ...                 | 3 8 0         | 2 4 0               | Un-manured ...      | 1 10 0        | ...                 | ...           | ...                 |
|                     | Manured ...         | 4 0 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Bárah ...           | 2 4 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 |
|                     | Un-manured ...      | 3 0 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Un-manured ...      | 1 4 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 |
| VI.—Kohí ...        | Bárah ...           | 3 12 0        | ...                 | 2 8 0         | 2 2 0               | Bárah ...           | 1 8 0         | 1 2 0               | ...           | 0 10 0              |
|                     | Manured ...         | 2 8 0         | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Un-manured ...      | 1 4 0         | ...                 | ...           | 0 10 0              |
|                     | Un-manured ...      | 1 14 0        | ...                 | ...           | ...                 | Bárah ...           | 1 8 0         | ...                 | ...           | 0 10 0              |

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

**Para 229.**

Data of assessment.

§ 11. The data on which the assessment rates were founded by the Settlement Officer were mainly two, village inspection, and produce estimates. The village inspections it has been already stated, were made in the cold season of 1875, and their results entered minutely in a Note-book, the substance of the contents of which has been entered in the village statements. The enquiries made then were useful, not only as a guide to the assessment for each village, but as checking the results of the experiments made, to ascertain the average produce of the different soils and crops. These, though a great deal of trouble was taken in the matter proved unsatisfactory, the plan on which they were made was elaborate, but required more observers, than it was found possible to put to the work during the years they were in progress, 1872—74. The Settlement Officer recorded his experience, as showing that had the experiments been undertaken in about 80 villages, instead of 223, as was the case, the results might have been more trustworthy. In calculating the average produce of unirrigated soils, 3 years in 20, were taken as barren, yielding nothing at all to the cultivator.\*

**Para 230.**

Amended produce estimates.

§ 12. To supply, as far as might be, the place of the experimental statistics, a set of produce estimates was drawn up under the directions of the Commissioner. The difference in the gross cash values obtained from these two estimates is very small, but there is a more substantial divergence in the distribution. The question of produce estimates will be discussed more at length, when the assessment rates of the other tahsils have been referred to. For the present it is sufficient to note, that as regards circles, the Commissioner considerably raised the estimate of the Dahrí chak, and considerably lowered that of the Khádar Bángar. The other circles remained almost exactly the same. By a closer dependence, however, on the produce estimates, the Commissioner's jama at revenue rates fell about 4 per cent. lower than that of the Settlement Officer, and this amount 2,36,646 was accepted by the Financial Commissioner. The comparative figures are given below :—

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\* This was considered "somewhat arbitrary" by the Commissioner in his review of the rates, but the Settlement Officer had in a measure explained his grounds for the choice. Some proportion of barren years must, it is clear, be allowed and the answer to the question, what proportion, must more or less depend on the judgment of the assessing officer, which after all is the result, correct or incorrect, of a mentally recorded set of experiences and facts. And if, as is said with great plausibility, all "assessment is a series of elaborate guesses," to say that a calculation is "arbitrary" seems a criticism hardly complete in itself.

The Assessment.

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| CHAK.                    | Old jama (Average of the last 5* years.) | Produce jama (form D) prepared by Settlement Officer. | Produce jama (form D) prepared under Commissioner's order. | Jama at Settlement Officer's rates. | Jama at Commissioner's rates. | Comparative Statement of jamas. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| * 1871-72—1875-76 Khádar |                                          |                                                       |                                                            |                                     |                               |                                 |
| Bágar ... ..             | 46,233                                   | 59,063                                                | 54,222                                                     | 52,304                              | 53,653                        |                                 |
| Bágar ... ..             | 79,126                                   | 96,579                                                | 96,021                                                     | 1,00,300                            | 94,572                        |                                 |
| Dahrí Saílábá ...        | 32,592                                   | 29,395                                                | 31,919                                                     | 34,213                              | 33,399                        |                                 |
| Zerkohí ... ..           | 21,349                                   | 20,921                                                | 20,363                                                     | 22,889                              | 21,742                        |                                 |
| Khandrát ... ..          | 9,889                                    | 13,406                                                | 13,443                                                     | 13,958                              | 13,793                        |                                 |
| Kohí ... ..              | 13,123                                   | 20,523                                                | 20,941                                                     | 21,362                              | 19,487                        |                                 |
| TOTAL ...                | 2,02,312                                 | 2,39,887                                              | 2,36,909                                                   | 2,45,026                            | 2,36,646*                     |                                 |

§ 13. One substantial difference in the Commissioner's rates from those of the Settlement Officer, is that he adopted a uniform rate for well irrigated lands, instead of having a separate rate for—

- (1) Well land near the village.
- (2) Well land outlying manured.
- (3) Well land outlying unmanured.

Mr. Wood's reason for this minute classification was, that it is impossible to estimate a fair average yield, of all the irrigated land of a village, unless the three descriptions, above noted, are equal in area, for it is clear, that the rate of productiveness will vary directly with the proportion of 'báráh' and manured land. The Commissioner, however, considered that the fact of such difference of proportion existing in different villages, might be sufficiently taken account of, in making out the detailed assessments. He also noted, that a strong objection to such a classification was, its "tendency to reduce the work of assessment to a mere arithmetical computation; while another was found in the as-

\* These figures slightly differ, from those given in Form A. which has the amended and revised areas.

Para 231.

Differences as to principles of assessment, between, Settlement Officer, and the Commissioner.

(1).—Irrigated rates.



## Chapter XI]

## The Assessment.

**Para 232.**

Kacha wells.

"sumption that the distinction was of a permanent nature, "whereas that drawn between manured and unmanured land, "was of a highly artificial one, even if it might certainly be "supposed, that the division had been correctly made." Colonel Davies therefore in estimating Mr. Wood's chahí rate took an average \* of the three given as above described.

§ 14. Another important question, connected with the assessment of irrigated land, was that of the rate to be put on kacha wells, i. e., wells not lined with masonry. Mr. Wood acting under the authority, as he thought, of a Government letter of 1874, had exempted all lands lying under such wells from irrigated rates. Colonel Davies on the other hand remarked, that "it was altogether misleading to class such "lands as unirrigated. They should be shown in the returns, "as what they actually are, irrigated; while in assessing the "villages containing them, the irrigating power, i. e., the "power to irrigate a certain area by means of this descrip- "tion of well, should be taken into consideration, and a "special rate imposed on such area." This view was supported by the Financial Commissioner, and approved by the Local Government.

**Para 233.**

(3).—special  
dry rate on  
'Baráh' un-  
irrigated.

§ 15. The Commissioner also dissented from the Settlement Officer's proposal, to have a special rate for the unirrigated 'baráh' (or land near the village) while he agreed with him in estimating dry dákar, and rausli as practically of equal productiveness; and irrigated soil in the same way on a par, whether dákar, rausli, or bhúr. The Settlement Officer's reason for not having a special rate for irrigated bhúr, was the very small percentage of soil, found of this quality.

**Para 234.**

Procedure  
before an-  
nouncement of  
village jamaa.

§ 16. The revenue rates report for the tahsíl was, as already noted in Chap. X, submitted by Mr. Wood on the 16th August 1876. Government orders were received in January 1878. I was at the time just going to inspect Sunipat, a work that could not be deferred; but having done all I could in that quarter, I came back in April to try and get as much local information, about the resources of the various villages as possible, before announcing the detailed assessments. I visited a large number of villages, in cases where personal inspection seemed likely to clear up doubtful points, or where the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, differed materially in his estimate of the jama, from that noted by Mr. Wood, and having thus taken all the precau-

\* It is obvious that this could fairly represent Mr. Wood's rates, only when the area of each kind is equal; not frequently the case.

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

tions against mistake, which seemed possible, under the circumstances. I made the announcements toward the end of May; for the southern part of the tahsil at Ballabgarh, for the north at Mahraul. The sanctioned revenue rates amounted to Rs. 2,36,646/-. Mr. Wood's detailed assessments reached Rs. 2,40,360/-, but there is reason to suppose that had he himself remained to announce, he would have lowered this figure, and under the Government orders it was directly incumbent on me to do so. These inculcated great caution, in dealing with cases, where the rates yielded an undue increase. The total of my announcements was accordingly Rs. 2,32,130/- that is, Rs. 4,516/- below rates. All the 283 villages accepted at once except five, and in these cases I found it necessary for the most part to make concessions. They were all in the Kohi circle, and it is very likely that my first figures were in some cases too high, though I had, in each, reduced Mr. Wood's estimate. The following statement shows the result of the Assessment Chakwár in this tahsil :—

Announce-  
ments h o w  
made.

How received.

Result chak-  
wár for t h e  
tahsil.

| C H A K.            | Old Jama, i. e.,<br>average demand. | Revenue rates, re-<br>vised calculations. | Jama as finally<br>determined after re-<br>view and appeal. | Difference between<br>columns 3 and 4. |           |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------|
|                     |                                     |                                           |                                                             | Increase.                              | Decrease. |
|                     |                                     |                                           |                                                             | ...                                    | 3,343     |
|                     |                                     |                                           |                                                             | ...                                    | 1,593     |
|                     |                                     |                                           |                                                             | 511                                    | ...       |
|                     |                                     |                                           |                                                             | 97                                     | ...       |
|                     |                                     |                                           |                                                             | ...                                    | 1,254     |
|                     |                                     |                                           |                                                             | ...                                    | 3,042     |
| TOTAL OF TAHSEL ... | 2,02,312                            | 2,36,614                                  | 2,27,990                                                    | ...                                    | 8,624     |

§ 17. In column 4, it will be noticed, are included the results of review and appeal. There were 41 of the latter, and of these 33 were accepted and 8 rejected, the total result

Para 235.

Appeals.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

Consequence  
in some cases  
of reductions  
thereby given.

being a reduction on my announcements of Rs. 2,770/- in appeal, and Rs. 1,370/- in review. As the facts will be valuable, in dealing with questions of remissions or reductions hereafter, should any such arise. I have thought it worth while to note the cases of accepted appeals in detail, see Appendix XXI.

In a few cases the concessions made by the Commissioner, seemed to alter the character of the assessment, so materially, that I thought myself bound to make reductions in the jamas of adjoining or neighbouring villages, in order to preserve an equality and consistency of rates in the same tract. Assessment of gardens gave an addition of Rs. 508/-, resumed maáfis including 'nisf-ríts' Rs. 1,507/-, while a deduction of Rs. 116/- was necessary for land taken up for public purposes, and a 'nisf-rit' plot assessed at *full* rates along with Khalisa land. The final amount therefore, for which in Form E, sanction has been obtained, is Rs. 2,29,889/-, which is also the Kamil or ultimate jama of Form G, see Appendix XXII. The initial jama, it will be observed, there is Rs. 2,27,832/-, allowing Rs. 1,269/- on progressive jamas, and Rs. 788/- on protective leases.

**Para 236.**

Remarks on  
the differences  
from revenue  
rates chakwár.

§ 18. In the Dahrí and Zerkohí it will be noticed, I assessed somewhat over revenue rates. This was done deliberately. After local enquiry, which information obtained from time to time seemed to confirm, I came to the conclusion, that the capacity, and resources of a good many villages in this part of Ballabgarh, had been under-estimated. The mistake, I think, lay in under-estimating the powers of bhúr soil favourably situated with regard to moisture. Low lying bhúr is in fact better than dry rauslí; and if the moisture is pretty certain, and not liable to great variation in degree and season, the sandy soil, need be treated with no more indulgence than ordinary rauslí. The jamas announced were in many cases reductions, and I could see that in some of these a decrease in the revenue demand, had not been expected. I do not mean to say this is a crucial test, but as a rule it is a good one. On the whole I am still inclined to think that this circle has been liberally, if not generously, treated. The Bángar assessments are very close on the revenue rates. In the printed orders on the assessment report, there is a clerical mistake. It is there said, that "care should be taken in assessing the Khádar, Bángar, and Rohí Circles." I have ascertained, however, that what was meant was "care should be taken in assessing the Khádar, Bángar and (of course) Kohí circles," and as a matter of fact there

Directions  
of Government  
as to assess-  
ment in parti-  
cular circles.

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

was no need to go materially below the revenue rates, in this chak, in distributing the assessments. In the Khandrát I was not able to reach the circle rates. The villages are small, and though the soil is good, the resources of the cultivators are not as a rule large. As it is, the new jamas gave an increase of over 20 per cent. quite as great in my opinion, as is safe. The Kohí circle, required more delicate and careful handling than any other. There had been to start with, a previous assessment, which in a good many villages, fell with an almost nominal incidence on the area under cultivation. This and other things pointed to a large increase in the assessment, but on the other hand the cultivators were nearly all improvident, lazy, and thriftless Gújars; many of them were poor, and none of them, in more than average circumstances. Mr. Wood's note book jamas on the 32 villages of the circle, amounted to Rs. 20,510/-, i.e., Rs. 1,143/- above the circle rates amount Rs. 19,367/-. I reduced these in detail to Rs. 16,925/- making reductions in 23 cases. In appeal, further reduction was made to Rs. 16,325/-, so that if the revenue rates standard, is to be anything more than a name, quite enough concession has been made in this circle. Of this amount too, Rs. 894/- has been deferred under progressive jamas, for five years, as explained in the following paragraph.

The Kohí  
circle assess-  
ments.

§ 19. In the case of 10 villages in this tahsíl, the Financial Commissioner's sanction, was obtained for the adoption of progressive assessments, but as the approval of the measure was qualified, and given to a great extent, on reliance on my representations, and those of the Commissioner, who supported them, it seems worth while recording the substance of the remarks made in referring the matter, and of the Financial Commissioner's orders on that reference. In my No. 156 of 29th May 1878, I noted that indulgence had been shown, to the weaker villages, in the announcements of detailed jamas just made, but that the proper degree of gentleness could be manifested only, by allowing progressive jamas in 12 specified cases, where the increase was very sudden, and yet on a consideration of all the circumstances, not to be reasonably diminished. "The mere fact indeed of a large increase in assessment, is not of itself a conclusive reason, for making the jama progressive, though it is in my opinion, cogently presumptive of such a necessity. Granted a fine set of Jats, with good ploughs, good oxen, and good houses, and a jama that has hitherto been distinctively light, it

**Para 237.**

Progressive  
assessments  
for 10 villages.

My reasons  
for proposing  
them.

\* A similar proposal, though it has been in a few cases now adopted there, was negatived generally in Gurgaon.

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## The Assessment.

Progressive  
assessments.—  
(Continued.)

Reasons given  
for proposing  
them.—(Con-  
tinued.)

"may be possible to double their jama, without any serious or  
"permanent injury, to the prosperity of the community.  
"But with all deference to Government instructions, I would  
"submit, that this is the only kind of preparation they are  
"able to make, for a sudden increase in the Government de-  
"mand. I may be wrong, but it seems to me as about the  
"last thing done by any native agriculturists I have met  
"with, to *consciously* prepare for a rise in jama by laying up  
"money, grain, or any other kind of immediately available  
"wealth. What really happens is, that by reason of the  
"ordinary working of economic laws, a light jama induces  
"them to spend a little more on their houses, a little more  
"on their oxen, perhaps a little more on their seed. They  
"are thus, in a measure prepared, for a less fortunate time,  
"but it is a time, which it seems to me should come on them  
"gradually, as it enables them better to face any chance  
"accident of loss by adverse seasons, cattle disease, personal  
"illness or the like. This is taking the case of our best and  
"pluckiest agriculturists, men who with strong arms, and  
"industrious habits formed by generations of useful labour,  
"know the full power of the earth under willing hands. But  
"change the men, or their circumstances, or their traditions  
"(an important element for consideration) and the case is  
"materially altered. In the present instance we have mainly  
"two tribes, Gújars and Sheikhs. The latter have already  
"been characterised by \* yourself as most unthrifty and im-  
"provident living in wretched hovels for the most part, and  
"not ambitious of anything more than getting the minimum  
"subsistence produce from the land. Double the revenue of  
"these men at once, and the great probability is they will  
"be ruined. The Gújars of the Kohí villages are in no better  
"condition. Their villages are almost entirely kacha huts  
"with reed-roofs leaky and old; the men themselves origi-  
"nally thieves, showed badly at the time of the mutiny,  
"and are not conspicuously loyal at present. A great rise  
"in jama would, probably make many of them, cast longing  
"remembrances on the time, when the nightly occupation  
"was a search after cattle, not their own." \* \* \*

"On the other hand I can not recommend any further release,  
"to do so, would be to surrender Government rights unjusti-  
"fiably, and (what is perhaps even more important) make it  
"difficult for the assessing officer hereafter, to fix a right  
"jama. But by a progressive jama the people would be  
"given a chance. They would feel the harness gradually

\* Colonel Davies as Commissioner in his review of the Ballabgarh assessment report.

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

“tightening, and under a judicious administration, would  
“brace up their energies, to meet the necessity for increased  
“industry and forethought.”

After a reference made by the Commissioner to ascertain the character of the crops of the years of measurement, the orders of the Financial Commissioner were obtained. Mr. Lyall remarked; “the system is most legitimate in the case of estates owned by proprietors who are, in respect to income and scale of expenditure, much above the ordinary run. If such estates are found to be very lightly assessed, both with reference to present profits and capabilities of improvement, then in making a settlement for a long term, I think progressive jamas often decidedly expedient. These men can, and often do prepare, for the coming increase, by reducing expenditure or by extending cultivation, and in such cases I would sometimes postpone part of the increase for as long as seven or even ten years.”

Orders of the  
Financial  
Commissioner.

Remarks explaining them.

“I understand that the 12 villages under report are all, or mostly, villages of the class discussed in the last paragraph. If they are at present in poorer circumstances than usual, from calamities of season, or expenses of Settlement, then, that would be a good reason for postponing full enhancement for a short term of say 3 to 5 years; or if there is much tenant land in some of them, and tenants pay not the revenue and cesses, but independent rents in cash or kind, and such rents are low compared to revenue rates, and certainly capable of enhancement that might be a good reason for a short postponement. Otherwise my view would be, that, as the percentage of increase is very great in all these cases, a further reduction should be given  
“\* \* \* \* \* and the full jama announced  
“at once.”

“I put little weight on Mr. Maconachies’ argument, that such reductions make it difficult for future Settlement Officers to fix a right jama.”

“If the full jamas to be taken are announced at once in some of these cases, because according to my view, stated



## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

Calculation  
of progression  
how made.

"above, postponement is not advisable in their case, it would, "I think, be right to particularly direct the Deputy Commissioner's attention to such villages, in order that suspensions and remissions in case of bad harvests might be allowed in them, with special freedom during the first few years "of the new Settlement."\*

It was also directed that the full jama should be announced, and explanation of the present postponement of revenue given, as a deduction of so many annas in the rupee on the full amount. By this means the remembrance of the concession, it might be thought, would be more real and present. Meanwhile the Commissioner had in appeal reduced some of my jamas, and had himself made the assessment progressive in two† cases, while in a third‡ the principle had been affirmed by the Financial Commissioner in appeal, so that on reconsideration, and after reflection on the Financial Commissioner's remarks, progressive assessment seemed necessary in the case of seven other villages only. For these villages, ten altogether, the principle was adopted: the following figures show the results:—

\* Para. 6 of this letter went on:—

Assessments  
likely to drive  
out the pro-  
prietors must  
sometimes be  
made.

"There may be some villages in which it can be foreseen that even a "much smaller enhancement than the facts justify is very likely to end in ruin- "ing the present proprietors, because in spite of very light assessments they "are from want of thrift, energy and intelligence, already very poor and deeply "in debt. In some of these cases, I think, we must deliberately impose an "assessment which though most decidedly light, we can foresee is likely to "drive out the proprietors in the end—such men are only fit for the position "of tenants, living from hand to mouth, with no credit to pledge, and im- "pelled to work by the necessity of living and by compulsion from above. "This was very much their position under native Governments and they will "sink to it again. If we allow them a decidedly light assessment, as compared "to other villages I think we do all we can for proprietors who are helplessly "bad málguzárs by nature."

This paragraph indeed is not essential to the decision of the matter, but it seems (if I may say it) so wise and right that I can not forego the pleasure of recording it here. The paternal policy of "coddling the zamindar" sometimes confounds the duty of helping those who help themselves, with an unnecessary and demoralising indulgence toward lazy castes, which make their social or religious pretensions, an excuse for getting a light revenue from Government, and then levying black mail on their more industrious neighbours to pay it.

† Fatehpur Berí Deva Mandi.

‡ Garhi Dhámina.



The Assessment.

Chapter XI.]

| NAME OF VILLAGE.  | Chak.         | Old jama. | Full jama. | Deduction proposed for five years.      |                                   |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Garhí Begampur    | Khádar Bángar | 202       | 400        | 4 annas.                                |                                   |
| Muazzamábád ...   | „ ...         | 207       | 400        | 4 „                                     | Villages under progressive jamaa. |
| Sheikhpur ...     | „ ...         | 135       | 300        | 4 „                                     |                                   |
| Ahmadpur...       | Bángar ...    | 205       | 400        | 4 „                                     |                                   |
| Assaulá ...       | Kohí ...      | 247       | 450        | 3 „                                     |                                   |
| Masúdpur ...      | „ ...         | 151       | 300        | 4 „                                     |                                   |
| Yahyanagar ...    | „ ...         | 460       | 680        | 2 „                                     |                                   |
| Fatehpur Berí ... | „ ...         | 541       | 1,000      | 3 „ 2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub> pies. |                                   |
| Deva Mandí ...    | „ ...         | 658       | 1,000      | 4 „                                     |                                   |
| Garhí Dhámina...  | „ ...         | 247       | 600        | 5 „ 4 pies.                             |                                   |

Two other villages were originally thought of for progressive jamaa; Tekhand reduced from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 200/- on appeal—and Tilorí Bángar which had in the interim been purchased by Kasim Alí of Farídábád in whose hands it was worth the full jama assessed Rs. 200/-.

§ 20. Viewed as a whole, the new assessment of the tahsíl has raised the Government revenue by Rs. 27,577/- or by 13·6 per cent. The presumptions mentioned in para. 227 verified and strengthened by the results of minute village to village inspection, appear to warrant the increase taken. And there seems no reason to anticipate any thing but a fair measure of prosperity for the tahsíl in the future. The chief danger of course in a tract where such a considerable portion of the cultivation depends on rain, must always be drought, and this would be felt severely in several parts. The Kohí villages, lying high and dry, and the less protected villages in the Bángar would be the first injured—and if the want of rain continued, the weaker villages throughout the tahsíl would feel it. But unless this calamity occurs to a marked degree, there should be no difficulty in collecting the revenue.

**Para 238.**  
Summary of results of assessment  
and forecast.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

**Para 239.**

Special features of the tahsil requiring attention of the revenue authorities.

(1).—Shor in Khádar villages.

§ 21. Special features worth notice are first:—the appearance of 'reh' in certain villages in Khádar Bángar which lie under the lie of the canal. These are Tilpat, Ismáilpur, Mithepur, Aghwánpur, Sihatpur. Mr. Wood in his notes had remarked on this, and to a certain extent, allowed for it. Subsequently I directed a girdáwarí to be made to ascertain whether the damage was increasing—with the following results:—

| VILLAGE.         | Damage at measurements—1873—75. |       | Additional damage since measurements. |       | Jama at circle rates. | Jama first assessed. | Allowance made. | Final assessment. |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|                  | Bigha                           | Biswa | Bigha                                 | Biswa |                       |                      |                 |                   |
| Tilpat ... ..    | 39                              | 10    | 53                                    | 16    | 2,898                 | 2,760                | ...             | 2,500*            |
| Aghwánpur ... .. | 1                               | 0     | 136                                   | 3     | 1,014                 | 780                  | 40†             | 740               |
| Ismáilpur ... .. | 174                             | 7     | 33                                    | 2     | 235                   | 200                  | 10              | 190               |
| Mithepur ... ..  | 28                              | 5     | 5                                     | 13    | 539                   | 500                  | ... †           | 500               |
| Sihatpur ... ..  | 10                              | 0     | 162                                   | 17    | 368                   | 280                  | 30              | 210‡              |

I should not expect to find any necessity again for remission, as the evil has probably come to a head now, and extension of the affected area in any material degree is not likely.

(2).—Damage done by the Okhla band.

Secondly:—the damage done by the Okhla band. This is not extensive, it lies among a few villages lying on the river side above Okhla, and arises from the artificial increase of height, given to the surface level of the Jamna by the masonry weir, built across it. In the rains, of course, this causes flooding back up stream as high as the top of the weir, and the Khádar lands consequently suffer from excessive moisture. The injury indeed is said to extend right

† It must be remembered that I had already in 1878, made partial allowance for the damage. It was because I thought, that the extent might not have been accurately gauged that I ordered the enquiry.

\* This was the jama fixed in appeal by the Commissioner, and I considered the indulgence to be sufficient for all purposes.

‡ I reduced to Rs. 250/- and the Commissioner in appeal to Rs. 210/-.

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

away up in the Delhi tahsíl as far as the southern boundary of Sunipat, but this must be an exaggeration, and even where the influence is felt, its degree appears over-stated. The fact of flooding in itself does not necessarily mean damage, which results only when the submersion is unduly prolonged. I do not anticipate the necessity of attaching any great importance to this matter, but in dealing with the alluvion diluvion assessments it will be well to remember it.\*

Thirdly :—in certain hill villages, or perhaps in all where there are “bands,” whether in good condition, or broken, attention should be paid to the effect wrought on the configuration of the soil surface by the rains. It has been found in experience, that by what might seem an unimportant change in the direction of a drainage flow, startling results occasionally follow. What were previously fairly level lands or easily managed slopes, become rugged and irregularly broken up ground, interspersed with ravines which set the agriculturist at defiance.

(3).—Deterioration of hill soil by reason of formation of ravines.

\* Mr. Wood, would seem to have thought the injury more serious than I do, but he places the chief seat of it in the Delhi tahsíl. He says that, “about half the Dahri area in the Khádar Bángar circle has been much injured by the long protracted submersion every year during the rains, owing to the Okhla weir. The Government had given compensation for land taken up for the Agra canal, but none to owners of villages whose lands have “deteriorated in consequence of the weir.”

In assessing such villages, however, the facts of the case have been taken into consideration. I made an attempt to get data for the mathematical determination of the extent of range of this damage ; but was satirised by the Executive Engineer for my audacity. From the facts, however, which he kindly gave me, it would seem impossible for the weir materially to affect villages lying in the upper part of the Delhi tahsíl.

Estimate of extent of the range of influence of the band.

(1).—The reduced level of the highest recorded flood at Jamna bridge (1878) is 673·70 feet above the sea.

(2).—The reduced level of the highest recorded flood at Okhla above weir—665·30 or 8·4 feet lower.

(3).—The reduced level of the highest recorded flood at Okhla below weir—659·30 or 6 feet lower still.

(4).—The normal depth of the river during the winter is 4 feet.

(5).—Height of the highest flood above the normal cold weather level—12 feet.

(6).—The slope of the stream (cold weather) previous to the construction of the weir may be taken at 10 inches to the mile.

If the slope of the river-bed were the same after the construction of the weir as before it, the obstacle raised by the ‘band’ which is said to be 7 feet above the natural bed at the spot, would, so far as I can see, affect only those places which are not more than  $7 \times \frac{12}{10} = 8·4$  miles up stream. And though the slope of the river bed in this part may have been somewhat lessened permanently by the weir, it can not be much.

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## The Assessment.

(4).—Deposit  
of sand silt.

If this calamity occurs on a scale at all extensive, it causes serious loss to the village resources, as the cultivated area is by so much diminished. But the contingency though quite possible is not probable except where a 'band' bursts, or has burst. There, if steps are not taken to mitigate the fierceness of the downward rush of the drainage, the land will undoubtedly suffer. If for instance the Gwālpahārī band is not repaired, serious damage will ensue to the lands of Garhi Dhāmina, Fatehpur Beri and Deva Māndi.

Fourth :—Another point worth notice is that in the dahri and zerkohi circles, the villages which receive the floods from the hills, may in those floods receive a deposit of barren sand covering up, with very ill consequences, the comparatively fertile soil which is the result of continued and systematic cropping if moderate. And in some cases no doubt damage has been done. But it must be remembered that the present assessment has taken account of and made allowance for such injury up to date, and I have already noted my opinion, that the consideration given to the question of deposit of sand, has been liberal, not to say, too bountiful in its practical consequences.

(5).—Prolonged  
submer-  
sion in the  
Dahri circle

Lastly :—in the dahri circle there are two or three villages where prolonged submersion of some of the best Rabī lands occurs in rainy years. In dealing with such cases, it is well to remember that though such submersion is for the current year an evil, it often gives a bumper crop in the year succeeding, and that a village in ordinarily good circumstances, has no right under the local system of assessment, to ask for remission of revenue on account of excessive flooding on the dahri lands. Suspension may indeed be at times advisable, but remission can hardly ever be necessary.

The Lal  
Kitābs should  
always be con-  
sulted.

The above give some hints as to special features of the anticipated working of the tahsil assessment, which can conveniently be noticed here, but it should not be forgotten that the best, the primary, and the most complete information respecting any and every village is to be found in the English Note-books, which have been carefully prepared, and which, if freely consulted, would give the collector a practical grasp over the details of any assessment question, which it is hopeless to expect he can get otherwise, unless the circumstances of his administration are such as we are not likely to see again. I do not mean to suggest the advisability of doing without local knowledge gained from inspection, but this is certain that if the officer studies his village note-book before going to the spot of any investigation, he will have a much greater

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

grasp of the case than he would going without any such previous study.

§ 22. Judging from the experience of the working of Mr. Channing's assessment in Palwal tahsíl, it is not unlikely, that there may be a moderate development of irrigation from the Agra canal, in those villages where the land does not lie greatly above the water level. In a few villages as already stated in this chapter (para. 222,) irrigation has commenced, though the area is in each case trifling.\* If canal irrigation be extended to lands already watered by wells, the principle prescribed for adoption in Gurgaón, will, no doubt be also followed here, *viz.*, no owner's rate will be levied, but book credit equal in amount to what on 'bárání' land would be taken, as owner's rate will be deducted from the land revenue assessment of such cháhí land, and allowed to the irrigation department. If the canal irrigation is taken by "lift" and not by "flow," its introduction can not be other than beneficial; there is not much likelihood of swamping in the higher lands.

## Para 240.

Irrigation  
from Agra  
canal.

*Delhi tahsil assessment.*

§ 23. Some changes were made in the number of villages in Delhi tahsíl during settlement, which are detailed in para. 189 of Chapter X. The number of villages now is 288, divided into the following assessment circles:—

## Para 241.

Distribution  
of villages in  
chaks.

|                    |     |     |              |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| I.—Khádar Bángar   | ... | ..  | 43 villages. |
| II.—Bángar         | ... | ... | 98 „         |
| III.—Dahrí Sailabá | ... | ... | 78 „         |
| IV.—Zerkohí        | ... | ... | 30 „         |
| V.—Khandrát        | ... | ... | 17 „         |
| VI.—Kohí           | ... | ... | 22 „         |

TOTAL ... 288 villages.

The area of the tahsíl is 425 square miles, and the greatest length and breadth are nearly equal at 25 miles the average length 22 and breadth 19. The assessment

\* The following figures are given as to the area irrigated in 1877-78:—  
Pahladpur Mazra Digh 48 bighas Sunpahar 19 bighas 4 biswas, Shahpur Kalan 99 bighas 4 biswas Digh 108 bighas 16 biswas Madanpur 8 bighas Jassaula 3 bighas 4 biswas Baselwa 4 bighas 16 biswas Okhla 1 bigha 12 biswas Barauli 3 bighas 4 biswas Sotai 6 bighas 8 biswas; also for Kharif 1878 the total area is given 83 acres, and for Rabi 1878-79, 589 acres.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

**Para 242.**The Khádar  
Bánger circle.

chaks it will be noticed were the same in number as in Ballabgarh. In description also they are generally similar, but there are material differences which I proceed to specify.

§ 24. The Khádar Bánger has 43 villages, of which 32 are purely Khádar and 11 partly Khádar and partly Bánger. The Bánger soil of these latter villages is not so sharply divided off from the Khádar as in Ballabgarh, nor is it cut up so much by ravines: the quality of the Khádar soil is about the same as in Ballabgarh, but north of Delhi there is a good deal of land which lies in the way of the drainage coming down from the north-west, where it is also subject to an awkward back-water flow of the river, which asserts itself whenever a flood comes, and makes the low-lying lands for several months swampy, and for the rest of the year very weak. Some injury too has been sustained by the southern villages in this chak, owing to the construction of the Okhla weir for the Agra canals, (as already noted in para. 239, of this Chapter.) Water is about 10 feet from the surface. The proprietors are a mixed lot, Chauhans, Jats and Muhammadans. Statistics show that cultivation has increased by 2·6 per cent. since settlement, the culturable is 111·8 per cent. on the cultivated area, and well irrigation 28 per cent. The Nahrí area for the year of measurement is only 20 acres or 2 per cent.

**Para 243.**

Bánger circle.

§ 25. The Bánger circle is the largest, containing more than a third of the villages in number, and contributing considerably more than half the jama of the tahsíl. It occupies the north central part of the tahsíl; 82 villages here are irrigated from the Western Jamna Canal, which enters the circle at its north-western corner and goes south-east towards Delhi where it rejoins the Jamna: about 13 miles before reaching Delhi the superfluous water is drawn off by the Gangatolí escape, which strikes away east crossing the Grand Trunk Road below Alipur, and so on to the river. The soil is mostly a light rausli, except where from canal irrigation it has received a layer of silt and decayed vegetable matter, which has given it a more clayey consistency. The water in wells lies near the surface also here, but the mainstay of irrigation is the canal: great damage has been experienced in not a few of the finest villages from a recklessly copious use of canal water, aggravated by a bad system of drainage (see Chapter above quoted) which of itself is an enormous evil. I shall have to refer to this point again in dealing with the Sunipat assessments. Some of the villages on the east side of the chak, such as Bhalswa, Jehángírpur, Hamíd-

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

pur, Bankaulí and Bakhtáwarpur are more like Khádar than Bángar as has been already noted (para. 7 Chapter I) and this fact has been remembered in assessment. The proprietors in this chak are almost entirely Jats, good cultivators by nature, but seriously debilitated in body, and not a little demoralised in mind by the misuse of the canal. The Rabi crops here are wheat, gram and barley, and mixtures of these: those of the Kharif juár, bájrâ, sugarcane, rice and cotton. The area under cane is on the average nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole season's crop; rice is grown only in the more swampy villages. The realignment of the Western Jamna canal will no doubt have a beneficial effect on the condition of these, but improved drainage is also imperatively required. Cultivation here since settlement has increased by 4 per cent. the culturable now remaining is nominally 20,049 acres being 26·8 per cent. of the cultivated area, but it is in reality much less, as a very large proportion of what is entered as culturable is really quite unfit. The Nahrí area for the year of measurement is 46,138 acres or 61·7 per cent. of the whole area under cultivation. Besides this there are 6,307 acres under wells or 8 per cent. more.

§ 26. The Dahrí or Dábar circle as it is here called in accordance with its local name is a tract of 78 villages lying round the low ground of the Najafgarh Jhíl in the south-west of the tahsíl. The areas of many villages here are more or less submerged by the floods which come down from the west and north-west (see remarks on drainage Chapter I.) The land naturally is a very light rauslí, but in parts the many years' accumulation of vegetable matter in the low-lying lands has greatly improved it. The sand, however, brought down by the Sahibi naddi from the hills of Alwar is sometimes very considerable, doing serious damage to the soil. Water is on the average 13 feet below the surface and in not a few villages brackish: the crops are for the Kharif bájrâ, juár, sugarcane, cotton, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Jhíl, rice. The largest Rabi crop is gram, then come wheat and barley and mixtures of these. The zamíndárs are mostly Jats, and Ahírs: nearly all good and industrious cultivators. Since settlement cultivation has increased by 7·8 per cent., the remaining culturable is 14,371 acres or 27 per cent. and irrigation is 10 per cent. The Nahrí area for the year of measurement is 82 acres or 2 per cent.

§ 27. The Zerkohí circle in Delhi has 30 villages lying on the west side of the Delhi hills: the character of the soil, and the circumstances of the chak are much the

**Para 244.**

D a h r í or  
D á b a r circle.

**Para 245.**

Z e r k o h í circle.



## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

same as in the Zerkohí circle of Ballabgarh, perhaps the quality of the 'rausli' is a little lighter, but then the damage done by the hill streams is much less. The wells are slightly deeper here than on the eastern side of the hills, being 19 feet: 16 in Ballabgarh. About  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the cultivated area is watered by wells, and another  $\frac{1}{10}$ th by "bands" and other so called natural irrigation. The kharif crops are bájrâ and juár: the Rabi gives gram, wheat, barley and mixtures of these. The zamíndárs are mostly Jats and Ahírs. The increase in cultivation since last settlement is 13 per cent. and there is still 18·6 per cent open for extension of cultivation.

**Para 246.**

Kohi Circle.

§ 28. The kohí circle consists of 22 villages similar or perhaps slightly inferior in character to those of the hills in Ballabgarh: some are on the top and some on the hill slopes; the ground is a good deal cut up by ravines, deep fissures, and watercourses. The soil almost entirely 'rausli,' is poor and sandy. Water of course lies deep: the average depth to the spring is 36 feet 6 per cent. of the cultivated area is watered by wells. The Kharif crops as usual are bájrâ and juár in the proportion 2 to 1. The Rabi gives gram and barley and a mixture of these: wheat is very rarely grown as the soil is too poor for it. The zamíndárs are mostly Jats and Ahírs. Since settlement cultivation has increased by 14·4 per cent. and the culturable is entered as 3,247 acres or 14·2 per cent.

**Para 247.**Khandrát  
circle.

§ 29. The Khandrát chak is made up of 17 villages of the same character as in the Khandrát of Ballabgarh: but they lie near the city, and enjoy greater facilities of irrigation as the water is not so deep, and wells are more numerous: 41 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated. There is a comparatively large area of culturable waste valuable for its grass: and the communications are exceptionally good as there is a triangle of pakka roads lying among the villages of the chak. In the Kharif crops juár takes the lead as against bájrâ elsewhere. In the Rabi, there are the usual cereals, but there are also miscellaneous crops such as tobacco, pepper, and other first class crops, which with such an enormous market close at hand are very profitable. Cultivation has increased since settlement by 14·8 per cent., the remaining culturable is 2,540 acres or 51 per cent. on the cultivated area.

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

§ 30. The rates proposed by the Settlement Officer and by the Commissioner respectively for the several circles were as follows :—

**Para 248.**

Circle rates of the Settlement Officer and the Commissioner.

Circle rates of the Settlement Officer and the Commissioner.

§ 31. In the Khádar Bángar chak Colonel Davies advocated a rise in the dahrí from Rs. 1/10/- to Rs. 1/14/-. This, speaking from the point of working experience gained subsequently in announcing the detailed jamas, was, I think, fair : but I found it difficult to work up to the well-irrigated rate of Rs. 3/4. This is not too much for good villages, but for all others decidedly hard.

**Para 249.**

Differences in the various circles Dahrí of Khádar Bángar.

The Bángar circle rates show no difference. In the dahrí the chahí was reduced from Rs. 3/4/- to Rs. 3/- and the bhur from Rs. 0/14/- to Rs. 0/12/-. The former change I think an advantage, but I doubt whether the bhur Rs. 0/14/- rate was more than fair. If the chahí rate includes the Nahri rate considered as a wet assessment then the owner's rate being very nearly\* Rs. 1/8/- the dry assessment of canal land becomes also nearly Rs. 1/8/-. I shall recur to this in speaking of Sunipat.

Dahri chahi and bhur.

\* It should be noted that at the time Mr. Wood submitted his proposals for revenue rates he estimated the owners' rate at Rs. 1/- per acre.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

|                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kohi rausli.                                                        | <p>In the Zerkohí there was no difference and in the kóhi the only alteration made was to lower the dry 'rausli' rate from Rs. 1/- to Rs. 0/15/- a prudent change but in sanctioning the dahrí rate the Financial Commissioner remarked that if the Rs. 0/6/4 <math>\frac{4}{5}</math> pies per acre which was authorised by Punjab Government Notification No. 4,068 I of 29th September 1873 continued to be taken by the district officers it might make the rate high. Further report was accordingly requested on this point. I may now mention in connection with this that water rate as mentioned above is taken in only one village Yahyánagar, where the levy is quite fair.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Dahri rate on 'banda.'                                              | <p>In the Khandrat Colonel Davies as Commissioner raised the rates for cháhi from Rs. 3/8/- to Rs. 4/- that for dahrí from Rs. 1/12/- to Rs. 2/- and the 'rausli' from Rs. 1/10/- to Rs. 1/12/- but on further consideration and after consulting me, he decided as Additional Financial Commissioner, to accept the rates as they originally stood, and I think that, treating them as average rates this was right, though the exceptional assessments of a few villages raised the total of the detailed jamas good deal above that of the sanctioned rates.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Present state of facts.                                             | <p>§ 32. The results of the application of the different rates are given below, together with the produce estimate, and the actual jama obtained by working out the detailed assessments. The same objections it should be observed, apply here as in the Ballabgarh tahsíl, to the Settlement Officer's produce estimate. The area of experiment in each case was limited to one biswa i. e. the 32nd part of an acre. The number of experiments made was 1,296 in 187 villages. It is obvious, that in dealing with such small areas in each case, great care would be necessary to see that the quality of the crop was average. Mr. Wood has recorded his opinion, that the results were not trustworthy, and I agree with him. An amended estimate was prepared by order of the Commissioner and with the notes made after inspection of each village is the main basis of assessments.</p> |
| <p><b>Para 250.</b><br/>Results of application of rates.</p>        | <p>§ 32 a. A special feature of the assessment in this tahsíl was the formation of a chak Jhíl as already done by Mr. Channing in the neighbouring tahsíl of Gurgaon. Five villages lying lowest in the Najafgarh Jhíl were divided into two chaks, chak Jhíl, and chak Mustákil. The latter only has in each case been assessed regularly. The arrangement for the chak Jhíl is that the land will be assessed only when cultivated at rates varying with the crop as follows :—</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <p><b>Para 250A</b><br/>Formation of a Jhíl chak in chak Dábar.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

Sugarcane Rs. 6/- per acre, per annum to be taken only if the crop ripens.

Melons and Rabi juár Rs. 1/8 per acre, per crop.

All other crops Rs. 3/- per acre, per crop.

All income thus realised I would give to the canal department.

The cesses also should be levied on the amounts thus due. These are the same rates as those used in Gurgaon and cannot I think be improved on. The system of course is popular. The villages were all suffering from over assessment, or rather from inelasticity of assessment, and the relief given by adopting the new method was urgently required as I made the distribution myself going over the whole ground, and noting down the demarcating line on the shajra field by field. I am confident that no undue concession has been made. As a matter of fact the first measurements made showed that no cultivation had been undertaken this year. It is true the Jhíl was full last autumn but under the old system revenue would have been due on this uncultivated land. The working of this part of the assessment will specially interest Deputy Commissioners who are fond of duck shooting. The areas in each village of the chack Jhíl are given below:—

| NAME OF VILLAGE. | Total area. | Lakheraj. | Barren. | Cultivable waste. | Lately abandoned. | Artificially irrigated. | Naturally irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Total. | Gardens and Groves. | Total Malguzari land. |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Baholpur Dáhar   | 561         | ...       | 24      | 7                 | ...               | ..                      | 530                  | ..           | 530    | ...                 | 537                   |
| Ráota... ..      | 242         | ...       | ...     | 10                | 8                 | ...                     | 224                  | ...          | 224    | ...                 | 242                   |
| Zainpur ... ..   | 149         | ...       | 1       | 48                | 3                 | ...                     | 97                   | ...          | 97     | ...                 | 148                   |
| Shikárpur ... .. | 679         | ...       | 5       | 100               | ...               | ...                     | 574                  | ...          | 574    | ...                 | 674                   |
| Gumanberá ... .. | 521         | ...       | 4       | 230               | ..                | ...                     | 287                  | ..           | 287    | ...                 | 517                   |
| TOTAL ... ..     | 2,152       | ...       | 34      | 395               | 11                | ...                     | 1,712                | ...          | 1,712  | ...                 | 2,118                 |

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

Comparative  
statement of  
jamas.

|                  | 1                                                               | 2                                  | 3                                             | 4                                     | 5                              | 6                                                  | 7                                       |              |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
|                  |                                                                 |                                    |                                               |                                       |                                |                                                    | DIFFERENCES BETWEEN<br>COLUMNS 5 AND 6. |              |
|                  | Old jama, i.e.,<br>average of five<br>years 1872-73,<br>—76-77. | Amended<br>produce esti-<br>mates. | Jama at Set-<br>tlement Offi-<br>cer's rates. | Jama at Com-<br>missioner's<br>rates. | Jama at sanc-<br>tioned rates. | Jama an-<br>nounced after<br>appeal and<br>review. | Increase.                               | Decrease.    |
| <b>C H A K</b>   |                                                                 |                                    |                                               |                                       |                                |                                                    |                                         |              |
| Khadar Bāgar...  | 23,834                                                          | 26,927                             | 18,473                                        | 19,684                                | 19,837*                        | 20,871*                                            | 1,514                                   | ..           |
| Bāgar ...        | 1,63,562                                                        | 1,43,089                           | 1,58,550                                      | 1,56,550                              | 1,19,054*                      | 1,17,756*                                          | ..                                      | 1,298        |
| Dahri ...        | 89,477                                                          | 1,14,284                           | 96,326                                        | 94,813                                | 90,570*                        | 87,825*                                            | ..                                      | 2,745        |
| Zarkohi ...      | 22,114                                                          | 25,468                             | 25,002                                        | 25,002                                | 25,025                         | 25,270                                             | 245                                     | ..           |
| Kohi ...         | 11,322                                                          | 14,357                             | 14,073                                        | 13,338                                | 13,327                         | 13,120                                             | ..                                      | 207          |
| Khandrat ...     | 8,237                                                           | 12,402                             | 11,762                                        | 13,150                                | 11,612                         | 10,550                                             | ..                                      | 1,062        |
| <b>TOTAL ...</b> | <b>3,18,546</b>                                                 | <b>3,36,421</b>                    | <b>3,24,186</b>                               | <b>3,24,437</b>                       | <b>2,78,945</b>                | <b>2,75,392†</b>                                   | <b>..</b>                               | <b>3,553</b> |

\* That is at dry rates, rate as in the average gives Re. 48,158/- for owner's rate for the tahsil. The amount entitled to the tahsil is Re. 2,76,324/-; the initial jama is Re. 2,75,552/- allowing Re. 772/- as deferred revenue on protective leases. This is reconciled with the amount shown here by making the following allowances:—add to that amount Re. 1,076/- for gardens separately assessed, and Re. 246/- for resumed *mafiya*, and deduct Re. 390/- on account of land taken up for public purposes and the Re. 772/- above mentioned for wells, = Re. 2,75,552.

† In comparing the present with the former jama it must be remembered that assessments have not been announced on three villages, Andhsohi, Karthwara and Khandrat kalan, as being under direct lease from the district. These jamas I put down as Re. 25/-, Re. 214/- and Re. 2,550/- respectively. total Re. 2,789/-. This brings my jama very near indeed to the jama at sanctioned rates, only Re. 764/- difference.

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

§ 33. In connection with the assessment of this tahsíl reference may also be made to the assessment of the villages near the city and civil station of Delhi on which I reported separately. There are several villages here with considerable properties put under the charge of the Municipal Committee, who take the revenue and rent mixed up in a lump charge levied from the contractors holding the lands on lease, or directly from the cultivators. It seemed to me as Settlement Officer assessing the land of the district in the interests of the imperial exchequer that a distinction might well be drawn, and was perhaps intended by the Local Government to be drawn, between the revenue due on the cultivated land to the Government treasury, which is clearly an asset of imperial accounts, and the rent which the Local Government as manager of 'Nazul' income might levy in addition to this revenue. It seemed to me that while the latter might well be made over to the Municipal Committee for special and local reasons of policy and convenience, to alienate the revenue was beyond the power even if it had come within the intention of the Local Government and I reported accordingly in detail showing the amounts which I considered due respectively to each account. My proposals, however, have not I believe, been accepted.

*Sunipat Tahsil Assessment.*

§ 34. There are only two chaks in this tahsíl and their long boundary is for the most part easily defined. The Bángar lies to the west of the old bed of the jamna (see Chapter I. under para. 7); in the same way as the Khádar lies immediately west of the present bed. A great part of the Khádar as before noticed has probably been at different times under the flood or flow of the river, and the soil is generally more sandy than the Bángar but there is an easily traced boundary running almost due north and south through the tahsíl where the Bángar begins with a rise, more or less sharp, to the west. For about half way up from the south this boundary lies very near the line of the old imperial road; in the upper half it lies more to the west of that line. The Khádar has 110 villages, the Bángar 129. Real, but more minute differences may be shown by drawing irregular lines from north to south as follows, beginning at the east:—

- (1.)—The low riverain land, generally flat, but sometimes undulating with water channels on the lower grounds which in the August rains are filled with silt-carrying floods

**Para 251.**

Report on civil station assessment.

Nazul property held by the Municipal Committee.

**Para 252.**

Assessment circles.

Minor differences, in each circle.

(1).—Low riverain.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | <p>fertilising and destructive by turns. Sometimes the river side has been left uncultivated and has become a mighty waste of reed and grass, not unprofitable to its owners. Water is very near, and many of the wells kacha. In the best alluvial soil sugarcane is grown.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (2).—Main Khádar.       | <p>(2.)—Beyond this to the west as far as the Grand Trunk Road lies, the main and the best part of the Khádar, as described in Chapter I, there is a strip of dakar running down through it, and the rauslí soil if not very strong naturally is yet for the most part well cultivated and irrigated. Here too the water is near the surface, nowhere more than 20 feet off, and wells are numerous. The rope and bucket are used nearly as far north as Sunipat town, beyond this we find only the Persian wheel.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| (3).—West Khádar.       | <p>(3.)—Beyond this again is a more sandy strip, sandy specially at and about Ganaur. It passes downward to the east of Sunipat, to Akbarpur Baranta and the south. The soil here is naturally inferior though in some parts it has been greatly improved by industrious cultivation. Both 'kacha' and 'pakka' wells are found, and water is still near the surface.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| (4).—Bánger east ridge. | <p>(4.)—Going still west we ascend the Bánger boundary ridge to the highest ground, I imagine, of the tahsíl. Here there is much good soil unirrigated, lying high and dry, the uncultivated portion of it generally covered with trees. The ábadís of the eastward villages here, which overlook the Khádar are often picturesquely situated at the edge of this woody 'Bánger.' Partial irrigation from the canal is practised in the lower grounds which have not as yet suffered from it. In a few villages to the south 'kacha' wells are sunk—and in not a few we find both Bánger and Khádar soil. The westerly villages of this part are some of the finest in the tahsíl, with fuller irrigation on broad levels over which the flow of water is easy and safe.</p> |
| (5).—Canal valley.      | <p>(5.)—Beyond this passing westward we come to the valley of the canal which traverses the whole length of the tahsíl. Here is copious and long continued irrigation and the soil almost everywhere shows marks of exhaustion. Yet it is plain that the canal water before, by abuse, it turned into a curse, was for a considerable time, a blessing. The fiscal history of the villages shows that for long after the reintroduction of the canal (about 1,815 or a</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |



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little later) the quality of the soil continued to improve by reason of the valuable silt deposited by canal water on it. It was only when the process of water logging began that this benefit was first minimised, then neutralised by the destructive 'shor' rising up to the surface. Since then the evil has predominated more and more, till at present the culturable area is in some villages only a fractional proportion of what it was.

(6.)—Most westerly of all is a thin strip on the extreme border of the tahsíl. Here the ground is higher and irrigation less extravagant. There are large level plains too in this part, where the soil is sound and good ; where development of the village resources has not yet nearly reached its maximum. The land in quality is a light rausli, and the levels in many places allow only of irrigation by 'lift.' The proportions of soils in the two assessment circles are :—

( 6 ).—W e s t  
Bá ng ar.

|              | DAKAR        | RAUSLI       | BHUR        |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Bá ng ar ... | 25 per cent. | 71 per cent. | 4 per cent. |
| Khá dar ...  | 13 per cent. | 80 per cent. | 7 per cent. |

A good deal of the Bá ng ar Dakar has no doubt been produced by the deposit of canal silt and vegetable decayed matter, under the system of canal irrigation. The Bá ng ar rauslí is superior to that of the Khá dar.

§ 35. The areas of the different crops for the district generally, have been noticed in Chapter III. For this tahsíl the principal crops in the Bá ng ar are wheat and gram, and mixtures of these with barley for Rabi, in Kharif sugarcane, cotton and rice ; juár and bá jra ; and for fodder, juár. The Khá dar has no rice, but a lot of juár in places. Sugarcane, juár and cotton are the most important crops. In Rabi the crops are those of the Bá ng ar. The relative percentages are given below :—

Para 253.  
Crops in the  
two chaks.

| Chak.        | Wheat. | Sugarcane. | Cotton | Juár. | Gram. | Wheat<br>and<br>Gram. | Rice. | Bá jra. |
|--------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| Khá dar ...  | 33     | 4          | 6      | 22    | 7     | 5                     | 3     | 4       |
| Bá ng ar ... | 25     | 10         | 6      | 22    | 8     | 8                     | 6     | 4       |

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## The Assessment.

**Para 254.**

Reason for giving, pretty fully, facts of revenue rate report.

**Para 255.**

Increase of 'waste' in the Bángar.

Meaning of this fact.

Increase of cultivation in the Khádar whence made.

Changes in cultivation and irrigation summed up.

§ 36. I proceed to give pretty fully those parts of the Sunipat Revenue Rates Report, which deal with the assessment and the reasons therefor. I do this because the assessment though partly based on produce estimates depends in a great measure for its justification, on a comparison of the present with the former assets and resources, and on the results which Mr. Edmonstone's assessment has produced on the condition of each particular village as ascertained by careful inspection throughout the tahsíl.

§ 37. Since settlement there has been a noticeable increase of waste, in the Bángar chak from 20,144 acres to 22,687 as the extent of land entered, as culturable in the statistics certainly includes all that can possibly be thought fit for cultivation, and a good deal more, the real state of affairs is not more favourable than is here represented. A still more serious point is that a considerable proportion of this waste is new, that is to say, the land now under cultivation was much of it formerly uncultivated, and sometimes considered unculturable. In place of this, land has fallen out of cultivation, as really barren through shor. So that the character of the soil available for expansion of cultivation has deteriorated, and is deteriorating more than might be imagined from the area statistics. When all the available soil has been thus brought into use, the decrease in the cultivated area unless checked by other means, will become decided and apparent. I regard this as one of the leading facts for the new assessment of this chak.

The increase in the Khádar cultivated area would seem to have been made pretty equally from the "culturable" and the "unculturable" land. If not, a large extent of the formerly so called "unculturable" has now been put down as "culturable." Probably both of these changes have taken place.

The changes in cultivation and in irrigation as shown in statement A, may be summarised as follows:—

|            | Cultivated.             | Uncultivated culturable. | Uncultivated unculturable. | Irrigated.             |
|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Bángar ... | - 17 (·01 per cent.)    | - 2,040 (7·4 per cent.)  | + 2,543 (12 per cent.)     | - 4,652 (34 per cent.) |
| Khádar ... | + 19,642 (38 per cent.) | - 9,412 (19 per cent.)   | - 8,228 (40 per cent.)     | - 455 (1 per cent.)    |

The irrigated area does not include the canal irrigation, so that the falling off in the Bángar though it is to be regret-

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

ted, is not strange. The figures of the Khádar area are misleading. There has been no doubt an increase in the permanent means of irrigation; the mode of calculation I cannot but think, must have been different, 1,509 new pakka wells have been sunk here. As a fact showing the development of the tahsíl the increase in the area under garden cultivation may be noticed; from 34 acres to 917. Nearly all these gardens have been assessed, and the results for the whole district are given further on (see para. 274).

In the canal area there is a decrease of 13,495 acres, but this too is at least partly nominal. The last figures are those of the year of measurement, when irrigation was under the average. The annual average for 30 years is 54,354 acres.

The markets for Sunipat produce are and indeed for a long period have been good. The great population of Delhi is a valuable outlet for all kinds of grain and pulse, while Meerut on the other side of the Jamna takes a great deal of sugarcane, the most valuable of all crops. The general expansion of population has of course improved the market, and the same may be said of the improvements in road communication. There is the Grand Trunk Road, an inestimable boon for the heavy traffic, and the cross roads though far enough from being what they ought to be, are considerably better than they were in 1842. Prices too have risen as has been noted in para. 227, and this rise is to some extent one in value as well as in price. In some crops the rising tendency has been uniform, as in the case of the important staples, sugarcane and wheat, gram, maize and bájra. For others the highest price was reached in the quinquennial period 1864 to 69, which included the famine year 1868. It is not likely that the staples will fall to their old prices. Especially favourable to the zamíndárs is the estimate of 34 sers per rupee for gram, adopted for purposes of assessment. It is not rash perhaps to say that this rate will never again be seen in Delhi.

Canal area.

Markets and general development.

Rise in prices.

Increase in population.

The increase of population has been large. It has been said above (in para. 84) that the latest figures for the district generally are those of 1868; but for 21 canal villages in Sunipat, a census was taken in 1877. Its object was primarily for sanitary statistics, but the figures are useful as showing in a somewhat given way what the canal, when misused, can do in the way of destroying human life. Their force cannot be properly understood unless they are compared so far as they may be with the population statistics of the tahsíl. These may be exhibited in the following form, and show a very large increase of population indeed:—

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| Y F A R.                                                               | Total<br>population. | Bángar<br>population. | Khádar<br>population. | Agricultu-<br>rista. | Non-agri-<br>culturista. | Bángar<br>agricultu-<br>rista. | Khádar<br>agricultu-<br>rista. | Bángar<br>non-agri-<br>culturista. | Khádar<br>non-agri-<br>culturista. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1842 ... ..                                                            | 1,12,271             | 71,586                | 40,685                | 61,709               | 50,562                   | 38,353                         | 23,356                         | 33,233                             | 17,329                             |
| 1854 ... ..                                                            | 1,29,871             | 81,990                | 47,881                | 72,643               | 57,228                   | 44,161                         | 28,482                         | 37,829                             | 19,399                             |
| Per cent. increase on popula-<br>tion of 1842 since 1842 ...           | 15·67                | 14·53                 | 17·68                 | 17·72                | 13·18                    | 15·14                          | 21·95                          | 13·83                              | 11·95                              |
| 1868 ... ..                                                            | 1,67,897             | 1,07,165              | 60,732                | 89,425               | 78,472                   | 55,445                         | 33,980                         | 51,720                             | 26,752                             |
| Per cent. increase on popula-<br>tion of 1842 since 1854 ...           | 33·83                | 35·17                 | 31·59                 | 27·19                | 42·01                    | 29·42                          | 23·54                          | 41·8                               | 42·43                              |
| Total per cent. increase on<br>population of 1842 since<br>1842 ... .. | 49·5                 | 49·7                  | 49·25                 | 44·91                | 55·19                    | 44·56                          | 45·49                          | 55·63                              | 54·53                              |

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There is no reason whatever to suppose that since 1868 the general condition of the tahsil will be found to have stopped increase of population altogether, though the rate of increase may have been retarded. But look at the facts in these canal villages, there is an absolute decrease of population: this decrease in such parts, is quite as significant as is the general increase in the tahsil taken as a whole; the figures are these:—

| Y E A R.                                                              | Total population | Agriculturists. | Non-agricul-<br>turists. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1842... ..                                                            | 18,118           | 10,376          | 7,742                    |
| 1854... ..                                                            | 20,437           | 11,690          | 8,747                    |
| Per cent. increase on popu-<br>lation of 1842 since 1842              | 12·79            | 12·66           | 12·98                    |
| 1868... ..                                                            | 26,941           | 13,898          | 13,043                   |
| Per cent. increase on popu-<br>lation of 1842 since 1854              | 35·89            | 21·28           | 55·49                    |
| 1877... ..                                                            | 25,768           | 13,388          | 12,380                   |
| Per cent. increase on popu-<br>lation of 1842 since 1868              | 6·46             | 4·92            | 8·56                     |
| Total per cent. increase on<br>population of 1842 since<br>1842... .. | 42·22            | 29·02           | 59·91                    |

These are the chief facts showing the present state of the tahsil considered as a revenue paying tract, in comparison of its condition when assessed by Mr. Edmonstone.

§ 38. The materials I found available for forming revenue rates in the Khádar chak ( which I took up first ) were :—

**Para 256.**  
Assessment  
of the Khádar.

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## The Assessment.

- 1.—Mr. Edmonstone's rates at the settlement in 1842.
- 2.—The rates proposed by the Commissioner for Ballabgarh, which I knew had been sanctioned.
- 3.—The produce estimates founded on experiment, as in the other tahsils.

Comparing these data I set out inspecting villages with the following anticipatory rates as being likely to suit irrigated land Rs. 3/- : Bárání Dakar or Rausli Rs. 1/8/- : and Bhur Rs. 0/14/-. Working on thus, and referring to any cross-lights I could get in any way, whether from considering the rates apparent in the case of villages fully assessed and doing fairly, or from gauging the estimates and opinions as to produce supplied by zamíndárs, and using carefully any information derivable from the presence of cash rents here and there, I soon arrived at the conclusion that the official produce estimates were as a rule excessive, and altogether untrustworthy ; and I also found that some softening down of the proposed rates was necessary. I eventually adopted the following :—

Rates.

Irrigated land Rs. 2/12/-. Dakar Rauslí (dry) Rs. 1/6/- and Bhur Rs. 0/12/-. These are the rates which were sanctioned for Ballabgarh except the Bhur, which there had been 14 annas ; and they were also sanctioned here by the Financial Commissioner in his No. <sup>23</sup>/<sub>S.</sub> C. dated 21st June 1879.

**Para 257.**Assessment  
of the Bángar.

§ 39. The assessment of the Bángar was a much more complicated problem than that of the Khádar. There were here three factors of uncertainty of a special kind to cause anxiety :—

Difficulties.

- 1.—In a few years the circumstances of irrigation will be altered for almost every village in the chak.
- 2.—The varying, and to a certain extent, ungauged injury caused by 'shor' or 'reh.'
- 3.—The introduction of a material change in the mode of assessment by levying the land revenue on the unirrigated aspect of the soil.

Impending  
changes in  
irrigation  
power.

The first point is evident ; the change referred to follows necessarily on the realignment of the canal, and it brings with it consequences for which accurate allowance can hardly be made at present. As regards irrigation the chak may be divided into five parts :—

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- 1.—The villages east of the new line:—
- 2.—The villages on the new line:—
- 3.—The villages between the two lines:—
- 4.—The villages on the old line:—
- 5.—The villages west of the old line.

For sets 1 and 2 there is every probability of an increase of irrigation for sets 4 and 5, of a decrease; and it is evident that the change in every single case alters the problem of assessment. The case of villages in set 3 is still more complicated; it is almost impossible that the advantages of irrigation should remain the same under the new line of canal as under the old. A glance at any village will show this. But how great, and in what direction, will the change be, it would be impossible even for an experienced engineer to say yet, until the new system comes into full play.

§ 40. The existence of the evil of 'reh' and its extensive impoverishment of the soil are too well known now to require to be dwelt on at length. But it seems proper to draw attention to it here, as it constitutes the most harassing difficulty of all. It is really impossible to tell in places how far the damage has spread. Here and there to be sure ruin unmistakable, bare, and perhaps complete, is apparent. Whole tracts of land, formerly most productive, are lying barren; white with the saline efflorescence when dry, or when wet foul with a stagnant and sickening vapour that once perceived is characteristically distinguishable: and is at times so strong in its odour as to give the sense of being eaten like food. At this point there is no doubt of the damage. But there is a second stage, reached before the final rain wherein the corners of fields look unhealthy; perhaps they have a few stunted stalks on them, perhaps they are quite bare. The middle of the field which has a crop, has also here and there small patches of white or barren soil, telling too clearly of the diminished yield. But the effect of several of these patches irregular in shape, and scattered in diverse quarters, is to make any estimate of the produce of the field very uncertain.

There is, however, even before the second stage an inceptive one, where the devastation has only just begun. Here no 'shor' is apparent on the surface of the soil, but the unhealthy look of the crop or it may be (as in wheat) a kind of withered precociousness in the ears shows, that things are not as they should be. The fields to a casual glance bear

## Para 258.

• 'Reh'

.. difficulty  
of ascertaining  
accurately  
the damage  
done by it.

Various  
stages described.

(1).—Ruins.

(2).—Second  
stage.

(3).—Inceptive  
stage.



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## The Assessment.

**Para 259.**

Change in  
method of  
assessments

'unirrigated  
aspect' mean-  
ing of the  
terms.

their usual variegated burden of yellow, and white and green, but the zamíndár knows to his cost that 'the curse has come upon him'—'*paidawar kam hone laga.*'

§ 41. The third difficulty in assessing this circle is one, which with the first above-mentioned is also met in the canal assessments in Delhi tahsíl; so that remarks on it apply to both tahsíls. The question, however, first came to me in Sunipat, and as a matter of fact the assessments of Sunipat were announced before those of the sadar tahsíl. The few comments therefore which seem necessary on this point may be conveniently made here. The land is to be treated in its 'barání' or rather (for I think there is a difference in the terms) in its "*unirrigated aspect.*" This expression may mean either of two things—1st land considered as not only unirrigated, but as never having been irrigated. This is the only sense in which it can be accurately called 'barání' and it is equivalent rather to "unirrigable" than "unirrigated," though there is to be sure the possibility of canal irrigation being extended to it in the future. The words, however, as applied to land habitually irrigated by a canal, and considered with regard to the general tenor of the Government instructions on canal assessment in this district, seem to me likely to mislead. For us a more honest meaning of the words is:—the state of the ground as it would be if, other physical features remaining the same, the irrigation of that particular piece of ground were taken away. As compared with the first meaning, there are differences here: there is the actual amelioration of the soil produced by the valuable silt deposit of the canal water, together with the decayed vegetable matter usually found on canal land. There is also the percolation certainly to be expected from adjacent fields in which, from the hypothesis, irrigation will be going on. Thirdly there is the humidity available from the evaporation going on in the ponds, and distributaries, and the canal itself; for as noted above all these things remain.

The Commissioner of Delhi indeed in reviewing the Panipat revenue rates report wrote. "I see no reason for assessing canal irrigated land in its unirrigated land, at a rate higher than the dry rates fixed for the different kinds of soil in this circle." But surely if these differences that I have just noted exist, there ought to be a special rate for land habitually irrigated, but for the nonce left unirrigated. If nothing else were considered, there is at least the improvement of the soil which often takes place under healthy canal

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irrigation. Part of its transient benefits have as a fact become permanent, and it is only fair to represent those advantages in the rates assessed on the "unirrigated aspect."

§ 42. Beside the rate on the "unirrigated aspect" of canal land, the only complement available to make up a full assessment is the 'owner's rate.\*' This has been fixed at one-half of the 'occupier's rate,' and the latter may be taken without chance of any material error as averaging nearly Rs. 3/- per acre. The "unirrigated aspect" rate therefore will for each village be its full (wet) assessment, about Rs. 1/8/- per acre of canal irrigation. This is what I have aimed at securing, and in doing so the 'dry' assessments of not a few villages stand at a figure which without considering these points might seem too high.

§ 43. The rates I proposed for this circle were:—

Irrigated land Rs. 3/-. Dry Rausli and dakar Rs. 1/8/- and Bhur 14 annas. The Commissioner remarking that in Delhi tahsíl the first kind of soil had been rated at Rs. 3/-, and in Karnal at Rs. 2/14/-, proposed to take the mean at Rs. 2/15/-. He also reduced the Bhur rate to 12 annas; and his alterations were accepted by the Financial Commissioner. The following statement shows the result of assessment in both chaks of the tahsíl, and the general total resulting therefrom:—

Para 260.  
Owner's rate.

Para 261.  
Rates for the  
Báugar.

Results of  
assessment in  
the tahsíl.

| 1                  | 2                                                                               | 3                                 | 4                                                       | 5                                                           | 6                                        | 7                                           |                   |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| C H A K.           | Old jama,<br>i. e. aver-<br>age of 5<br>year's<br>demand<br>1872-73-<br>1876-77 | Jama at<br>sanction-<br>ed Rates. | Jama<br>announc-<br>ed, i. e.<br>dry rates<br>on canal. | Owner's rate based<br>on 10 years' aver-<br>age irrigation. | Gross<br>estimat-<br>ed assess-<br>ment. | Difference be-<br>tween columns<br>3 and 4. |                   |
|                    |                                                                                 |                                   |                                                         |                                                             |                                          | A. In-<br>crease.                           | B. De-<br>crease. |
| Khádar ...         | 1,24,043                                                                        | 1,45,930                          | 1,41,815                                                | ...                                                         | 1,41,815                                 | ...                                         | 4,115             |
| Báugar ...         | 2,77,265                                                                        | 1,81,982                          | 1,94,685                                                | 74,504                                                      | 2,69,189                                 | 12,703                                      | ...               |
| Total of Tahsíl... | 4,01,308                                                                        | 3,27,912                          | 3,36,500                                                | 74,504                                                      | 4,11,004                                 | 8,588                                       | ...               |

\* I purposely omit any controversial remarks on this well-worn but not by any means disposed of matter, as on the leading points, its being treated as canal revenue, and its being levied at a uniform rate, my ideas have by the prevalent official opinion been rendered heretical.

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## The Assessment.

**Para 262.**Announce-  
ment of jamas

The ultimate jama in Form G. is Rs. 3,38,267/-, the initial jama is Rs. 3,37,870/-, allowing Rs. 397/- on protective leases. To reconcile that with this amount, we must add Rs. 1,767/- assessed on gardens to this Rs. 3,36,500/- and deduct the Rs. 397/- = Rs. 3,37,870/-.

**Para 263.**Comparison  
of old and new  
jamas uncer-  
tain.

Why.

Prospect of  
restricted irri-  
gation.

§ 44. I submitted the revenue rates report at the beginning of December 1878, and received orders in June of the following year, and in accordance therewith announced my detailed assessments in various places in the tahsíl. The Delhi assessments were made known at the same time. In Sunipat there was only one appeal and that was dismissed; in one or two cases there were murmurings when I doubled the jama or nearly so, but in one of these the wealthy proprietor\* who stood up to argue the point was so fairly and plainly refuted as to facts, that there was no trouble afterwards. About one or two other villages† I had some doubt at first whether they might not properly receive the concession of progressive jamas, but finally concluded that there was no need to propose this.

§ 45. The comparison of the new with the old assessment must of course take account of the element of uncertainty, introduced by the new method of separating the owner's rate from the land revenue. If it could be supposed that the average irrigation of the last ten years will be maintained under the new system, the result of the revision of assessment in this tahsíl would be an increase on the whole of Rs. 11,463/-. But this supposition is not likely to become fact, and it would be a calamity for the zamíndárs and (therefore) eventually for Government if it did. This point is, I believe, agreed upon by all departments, and has indeed been recognised officially in the Government proceedings, which called for opinions as to the best way of restricting irrigation in the canal villages. My opinion then was and still is that the change in method of assessment will of itself induce the zamíndárs to take less water, and that till it is seen how far they are influenced thus it would be premature to take other steps. Should it prove to be the case that the agriculturist finds it pay him now to take much less water than hitherto, even under the condition of a decrease in the production of his estate, then it seems to me the old assessment stands self condemned, for it is shown that a

\* Manphul of Jakhauli, whose village Seoli I raised from Rs. 847/- to Rs. 1,600/- jama.

† Sunperah, raised from Rs. 634/- to Rs. 1,150/-; and Bazidpur Sabaoli, raised from Rs. 1,051/- to Rs. 1,600/-.

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forced and exhausting system of agriculture has been pursued as necessary to make possible though only temporarily possible the payment of the Government revenue. And I have as said before little doubt that in a considerable degree this will happen, I expect that for a few years there will be a large decrease in the yearly area of canal irrigation. Then there will be a kind of reaction and more water will be asked for, I do not advise that all the requests of the zamíndárs then be granted, but I do hope that the irrigation department will be able to bear the strain which a recurrence to irrigation under such circumstances might put on their arrangements on other parts for the supply of water. I sincerely hope that the mere fact of having once given up water will not of itself be considered a sufficient reason for refusing it altogether afterwards. The matter is of extreme importance: it is perhaps the turning point which will decide the question of prosperity or the reverse for the great body of canal villages throughout the district.

Subsequent  
reaction.

The Settle-  
ment Officer's  
earnest hope !

§ 46. In his Settlement Secretary's No. <sup>S.</sup> 3957 of 7th June 1880, the Financial Commissioner called for a list of those villages which from the high rate of the incidence of their new assessment might be thought to be rated at more than a true dry rates jama. A list was also called for of the villages which owing to exceptional and (it is to be hoped) temporary swamping and bad drainage are now rated at something less than a true dry assessment. For the latter it will be provided that revision of the jama if necessary in the interests of Government shall take place after periods of five years. In my reply to this I stated that in the Delhi tahsíl no villages need be noticed prominently in this way, as being assessed at higher than a true dry rate: there are some indeed near Delhi, such as Azádpur, Nímri, &c., with a high rate of incidence, but I think it almost certain that if canal irrigation were decisively diminished they would sink wells, and if they did they would probably be as well off as at present.

**Para 264.**

Villages un-  
der canal irri-  
gation assess-  
ed at more  
than a "true  
dry rates  
assessment."

In Delhi  
tahsíl none.

Sunipat  
tahsíl four.

For Sunipat I mentioned four villages, Ahulana, Bali, Kutbpur, Pugthalla and Mohana as partially dependent on canal irrigation for their ability to support the high assessment put on them, but I noted that they all could probably do with less water than they at present have, and that before entering on any question of reduction of revenue as necessary on restriction of irrigation it should be ascertained whether wells could not be sunk and that if they could little or no reduction could be necessary.

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## The Assessment.

Villages assessed under a "true dry assessment."

20 1 in  
Delhi 19 in  
Sunipat.

**Para 265.**

General points in the assessment alluvion and diluvion.

Rule of property on the Delhi riverain.

Previous rule as to treatment of di-alluvion

In reply to the enquiry as to villages assessed at something less than a true dry assessment. I submitted a list of 20 villages 1 in Delhi and 19 in Sunipat.\* But in doing so I laid stress on the fact that the best judges of any future question arising as to revision of assessment would be the District Officers of the time, and that I should deprecate any action which would have the effect of embarrassing their free decision of each case on its merits. This point I urged also with regard to the villages assessed above the true dry rate; and at the same time I should not wish to stop or hinder enquiry into the case of other than those villages mentioned. Taken as suggestions merely I believe the lists will be useful in a material degree, but they should not be considered as more than this.

§ 47. A few points which in their nature concern the whole assessment of the district still remain to be noticed; and first that of alluvion and diluvion on the river Jumna:—

As the river runs down on one side of the whole length of the district the yearly di-alluvion work forms an important feature of the revenue administration. The Jumna, however, is not nearly so violent or capricious as the Punjab rivers generally speaking are, and its incursions are rarely sudden or unforeseen. There are altogether 92 villages in the district at present bordering on the stream; 24 in Sunipat; in Delhi 24 and in Ballabgarh 44. The boundary for revenue purposes throughout is as noted in para. 189 note, the deep stream of the river, but for proprietary right the custom is various. In Sunipat for all the 24 villages the deep stream determines the property (machha súl); in Delhi only 7 use this rule; in the remaining 17 villages the proprietor keeps his land whether on this side the stream or not (mu'aiyan-ul-hadd). In Ballabgarh more follow the deep stream, and 35 the fixed boundary. The practice in dealing with di-alluvion before the present settlement was to take notice only of alterations aggregating 10 per cent of the culturable area, but by Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 26 of 1873 report was called for as to the working of the current system. In his reply the Settlement Officer stated that the 10 per cent rule was very unpopular. Most of the riverain villages were Bhayachara, and in such villages the proprietors of lands carried off by diluvion might be great losers if not actually

\* The Sunipat villages were:—Anandpur, Chitana, Chatia Dewa, Jaji—Jahmalpur or Lohan Tibba, Juan, Jharant, Jharauti, Khubru, Kascori, Koalti, Kheu Dahya, Mahipur, Nirthan, Rahimava Salempur Turali, Saidpur, Thana Khurd, and Thana Kalan:—the Delhi village was Holambi Kalan.

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

ruined. In only two cases was it the practice in such circumstances for the community to compensate the proprietor by the gift of village common land. In one the pecuniary loss of having to pay the revenue was borne by the village. In one the proprietor would get in compensation land (if any) recovered from the river. In six the unfortunate was given leave to cultivate the common land as a tenant.

And practice of the villages as to internal adjustment.

Orders were at first received to continue the old system, but finally in 1876 on a second reference by the Commissioner (Colonel Davies) the Financial Commissioner sanctioned the adoption of the present system under which every case of increment or decrement, however small, is taken up year by year. There is no question of the superior equity of this rule as well as of the advantage which it secures of a more accurate record from year to year of the changes caused by the action of the river. The di-alluvion measurements for the season 1879-80 were checked with special care under my personal superintendence. There was a good deal of trouble in changing the basis of assessment from the old (estimated) areas which had up to that time been kept, to the new measurements, but after several times making mistakes the subordinates took in what was wanted, and matters were set right. No effort was spared to bring the papers accurately up to date, and I trust now that no trouble will be experienced by the district authorities. The results of river action since 1876 are shown in the following statement:—

New rule every change is dealt with.

Check of di-alluvion measurements in starting the new settlement.

|             | Area gained. | Jama imposed | Area put under enhanced rate | Additional Js | Total increase | Area removed | Reduction of | Difference in Jamas. |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1876-77 ... | 1,199        | 331          | 579                          | 286           | 597            | 2,615        | 1,940        | - 1,343              |
| 1877-78 ... | 1,494        | 561          | 19                           | 14            | 575            | 187          | 313          | + 262                |
| 1878-79 ... | 1,207        | 629          | 12                           | 2             | 631            | 2,292        | 3,136        | - 2,505              |
| 1879-80 ... | 1,795        | 1,460        | 50                           | 49            | 1,509          | 2,690        | 3,243        | - 1,734              |

Statement of alluvion and diluvion.



## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

**Para 266.**

Maafi investigations.

The petty character of the diluvion in 1877-78 is explained when it is remembered how terribly the rains failed in that year.\* †

§ 48. The maafi investigations in the settlement were important and protracted, though there is not very much to show for the work in the number of cases reported for orders, as most of them seemed to require none. Those that appeared to be supported by the requisite authority have been entered in registers prepared in English, which are now being made over to the district office. The others have been reported for the orders of Government under my No. 235 of 21st July 1880.

Authority.

The authority under which the enquiry has been made is the letter No. 7481 of 29th October 1872, from the Secretary to Financial Commissioner to Commissioner Delhi. From this letter I make the following extracts which are practically the most important, as regards the procedure to be adopted:—

Moderation in assessing new alluvial land.

\* I hope I may, without seeming dictatorial, record a note here as to the expediency of observing great moderation in assessing newly thrown up alluvial land (nau-baramad). Riverain villages are rarely prosperous, and there are perhaps several reasons why under our system of assessment such should be the case, and some of these unavoidable. But it sometimes occurs that the misfortunes of the village are unnecessarily increased by the injudicious haste of the inspecting officer in taking full rates on newly thrown up soil. I believe it is hardly ever the case that river soil is good for much on its first year of accretion; and certainly in this district it is almost always inferior. I would suggest that the inspecting assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner should be directed as a standing rule to see that the rates proposed by the Kanungo and Tahsildar for new alluvial soil are moderate; and that in dealing with these assessments the Deputy Commissioner should himself occasionally ascertain by personal inspection that this moderation is kept up.

Shikargah Tilorí.

† This seems a convenient place to notice the case of the boundary dispute of Shikargah Tilorí in Ballabgarh. This Government estate had its origin in the arbitrary formation of a hunting rakh by the Raja of Ballabgarh, by appropriating a portion of the lands of each of the villages Kabulpur Khadar, Tilorí Khadar, Rajpur, and Phulera. This property was taken over by our Government as part of the confiscated land of Ballabgarh, and a few years afterwards the boundary with the opposite villages in Bulandshahr, which up to that time had been fixed, was changed to follow the deep stream. The Deputy Commissioner did this, so far as I could learn, on his own authority. As it happened the river took a decisive turn to the east and the accretions to the Shikargah were very large. Thus the property which in 1862 was only 531 bigahs, in 1865 became 1835 bigahs, and at the measurements of the present settlement 2463 bigahs. Suits were brought against Government by the villagers to recover some alluvion land. I was appointed arbitrator and fixed the boundaries of Shikargah with Kabulpur, Rajpur, and Phulera, on this side the river, and with Garhi Sarmaatpur on the other. Minute directions as to these boundaries have been recorded in my English order on the case, and it might be noted with advantage at the yearly river-action inspections whether they are accurately observed.



## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

"In consequence of the destruction of the district records in 1857, it was found necessary to prepare fresh registers after the restoration of order. The materials for these were in part registers obtained from the Government Office North West Provinces, and in part copies of district registers preserved in tahsíl. In some cases also information was obtained from copies of settlement records saved by patwaris."

"It will be your duty to examine these registers, and if you find them incomplete to endeavour to supply their defects. All grants which can be shown to have been included in the registers of land released in perpetuity which were maintained before the mutiny, either by the existence of authentic copies of those registers, or by the production of the certificates furnished to the holders, must be regarded in the absence of any express limitation, by the terms of the grant as hereditary and transferable. In these cases you will only have to ascertain that the present possession corresponds with the extent of the grant, and that the present holder can show a good title derived from the person whose name was originally entered in the register."

Grants in perpetuity.

(ii).—Life grants were to be considered as non-transferable and persons in wrongful possession were to be ousted, unless for any reason it should seem fit to make recommendation to the contrary.

Life grants.

(iii).—"In the case of grants under 10 bigahs for religious or charitable purposes, included in the separate register of such grants, it will be necessary only to ascertain that the grants are still applied to such purposes, and that the area entered in the register is not exceeded."

Grants under 10 bigahs.

(iv).—Perpetual grants after 1858 were to be considered as not transferable, those made before the mutiny as transferable.

Grants in perpetuity.

With regard to the kind of 'maafi' known as 'nisf-rit'\* tenures the instructions were to resume them ordinarily unless for special reasons it seemed fit to recommend a continuance of the grant in the shape of a maafi on part of the land in question. These concessions have almost uniformly been found to require no further continuance,

(1).—After 1858.

(2).—Before 1858.

\* One of those mongrel words that have taken root in the popular language : it means of course half rate.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

## Registers.

and having come to the natural term of their grant, *viz.*, the end of the current settlement, have been resumed the area affected, being put in with the khalsa area and assessed at full rates.

The 'maafis' which seemed to require no further order have been registered in seven divisions, parts or registers as follows:—

- I.—Register of grants in perpetuity, transferable.
- II.—Register of grants in perpetuity, not transferable.
- III.—Register of grants for life or (a specified number of) lives,
- IV.—Register of grants made during existence of grove or of some building connected with the land, more than 10 acres in extent.
- V.—Register of similar grants, less than 10 acres.
- VI.—Register of Ináms.
- VII.—Register of grants for planting way side groves.

Registers IV and V might have been one but for the standing order, that where a separate Register of the nature of No. V existed it was to be kept separate.

## Para 267.

Mode of proceeding.

§ 49. In making the investigations I have not gone behind the registers received from the district. I directed my attention more specially to ascertaining that the present possessor could show a fair title, and that the area of possession fairly corresponded with that entered in previous papers. Small differences of area either in excess or deficiency have not been taken account of, wherever in fact it could fairly be presumed that the difference was one of measurement the area was left alone. When an excess was found not to be satisfactorily accounted for, it was resumed. The final order in each case has been passed by me with a brief remark in autograph, and I believe the enquiry has been complete. One or two cases presenting special features may be noted.

## Para 268.

Kheri Taga maafí.

§ 50. A mistake no doubt was rectified in the matter of the Kherí Taga maafí in Sunipat. Amánullah Beg held there a revenue free tenure of 302 bigahs 4 biswas in perpetuity. The grant had originally been made by Sháh Jehán to Anwar Beg the great-great-grand father of Amánullah Beg. In 1848 the revenue board of the North West Provinces intimated that the grant in perpetuity was to be considered as recognised by our Government, but in 1857 the collector of Panipat resumed it, "because the maafídar was

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

a Captain in the King of Delhi's service, and fought against us." Amánullah Beg had a house in Delhi, and this was also attached by Mr. Cooper in 1861 on the ground of the suspected disloyalty of the Jágírdár. Next year, however, the same officer declared in a rubakár of 11th August, his conviction of the innocence of Amánullah, whose great age and infirm habit of body would alone have been sufficient to prevent any co-operation with the mutineers. The house was then released, and also a small maafi of 3 bigahs 14 biswas in Banskáuli. In 1864 petition was made to the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Thornton, for the release of the jágír, but refused. At settlement another attempt was made: Mr. Wood investigated and reported the case, and the jágír was released.

§ 51. The sons of Salig Ram applied for a continuance of the jágír granted to him and to Mathra Dás, viz., the villages Azádpur and Wazírpur. But it was reported by the Settlement Officer that the grant was only one for life, and of the nature of istamrár, and that though the son of Ganeshi Lall another life grantee had obtained half his father's jágír, the example could not well apply to the present case where the sons of the deceased jágírdár were all well off, and Salig Ram had enjoyed the grant 12 years himself. In the other case the grantee had died very soon after the grant, and his son was of tender age. The Secretary to Financial Commissioner in his No. 115 of 8th January 1878 intimated that the application had been refused.

§ 52. Among the victims of the fatal out-break in May 1857, was Buldeo Sing darogáh of the bridge of boats killed in cold blood by the rebels, at his post. A grant of 101 bigahs in the villages of Shakarpur on the side of the Jamna was made to his widow and heirs, but before receipt of sanction the land had been wholly carried away by the action of the river, rendered more sudden and violent by the construction of a small band in the river bed below the city, by the canal authorities as subsidiary to the Okla 'band' lower down. A second application was made through the Deputy Commissioner for 100 bigahs in Ghyaspur\* and Secretary to

**Para 269.**

The sons of  
Salig Ram.

**Para 270.**

The grant  
to the heirs of  
Baldeo Sing.

\* The report in this case was considerably delayed by the want of a certain record, showing the extent of Government right in Ghyaspur. It appears that a deceased 'muháfiz-daftar' had in this instance behaved very suspiciously, but no one now could be made responsible. The general state of the vernacular files in the District Office does not seem to have been good for some years past. In order to help the Deputy Commissioner to set things right, I ventured to depute muharrirs for some months to be paid from Settlement Fees.

The district  
record office.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

**Para 271.**

Grant to  
Ahmad Khan  
of Sahopura.

Government's No. 256 of February 13th 1880 sanctioned this. The land now given is more valuable than that of Shakarpur was.

§ 53. The case of the grant of the village of Sahopura in Ballabgarh may also be mentioned. The Government of India had directed, that Ahmad Khán formerly Kotwál of Ludhiána should for services rendered in the mutiny receive the proprietary right of two confiscated villages in Ballabgarh, viz., Chirsi and Sahopura paying a revenue of Rs. 1,145/- per annum, or an equivalent grant if this could not be arranged for. The old assessment of these villages was Rs. 1,106/-, but under the revision of settlement they would pay Rs. 1,530/-, viz., Sahopura Rs. 1,200/-, and Chirsi Rs. 330/-. The question was accordingly referred for further interpretation of the intentions of Government, and in his No. 1,315 of 8th December 1877, the Secretary to Government explained that the grant was evidently intended to be one of land assessed at Rs. 1,145/-, and that the proprietary right in Sahopura assessed at Rs. 1,200/- would by itself amply satisfy the conditions of the gift.

**Para 272.**

Owner's rate  
in jágir vil-  
lages.

§ 54. It seems well here to note that special orders of Government have been taken in the matter of the enjoyment of owner's rate in jágir villages. There are very few in this district which can come into question, as for the future grants of jágir and maafi will not include owner's rate. A report has been made for orders in each case, but the result has not yet been communicated. A report on maafis similarly circumstanced will no doubt be called for, and with this in view a list 'of maafis' is being made over to the Deputy Commissioner.

**Para 273.**

Statement  
showing  
maafis in Delhi

§ 55. The result of the maafi investigations may be shown as follows:—

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

## Abstract of the Maafi Registers Delhi District.

| No. | NATURE OF THE<br>MAAFI.                                                                                  | Of land not<br>assessable<br>as being<br>barren &c. |             |          |        | Assessable at less<br>than Rs. 5/-. |             |          |        | More than Rs. 5/-<br>and less than<br>Rs. 10/-. |             |          |        | More than Rs. 10/-<br>and less than<br>Rs. 20/-. |             |          |        | More than Rs. 20/-<br>and less than<br>Rs. 50/-. |             |          |        | More than<br>Rs. 50/- and<br>less than<br>Rs. 100/-. |             |          |        | Grand Total. |     |     |     |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
|     |                                                                                                          | Delhi.                                              | Ballabgarh. | Sunipat. | Total. | Delhi.                              | Ballabgarh. | Sunipat. | Total. | Delhi.                                          | Ballabgarh. | Sunipat. | Total. | Delhi.                                           | Ballabgarh. | Sunipat. | Total. | Delhi.                                           | Ballabgarh. | Sunipat. | Total. | Delhi.                                               | Ballabgarh. | Sunipat. | Total. |              |     |     |     |
| 1   | Perpetual and<br>transferable ...                                                                        | 34                                                  | 1           | ...      | 35     | 165                                 | 14          | 2        | 181    | 101                                             | 19          | ...      | 120    | 89                                               | 12          | ...      | 101    | 30                                               | 5           | 1        | 36     | 8                                                    | 3           | 2        | 13     | 6            | 7   | 518 | 504 |
| 2   | Perpetual but not<br>transferable ...                                                                    | ...                                                 | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                 | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                             | ...         | ...      | ...    | 3                                                | ...         | ...      | 3      | 3                                                | 1           | 2        | 6      | 3                                                    | 4           | ...      | 7      | ...          | 6   | 2   | 24  |
| 3   | For life or lives<br>(specified) ...                                                                     | ...                                                 | 2           | ...      | 2      | 3                                   | 57          | ...      | 60     | 2                                               | 31          | ...      | 83     | 4                                                | 22          | ...      | 26     | 8                                                | 24          | ...      | 82     | 3                                                    | 4           | ...      | 7      | 2            | 5   | ... | 167 |
| 4   | During existence<br>of groves or build-<br>ings connected<br>with the maafi<br>more than 10<br>acres ... | ...                                                 | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                 | 1           | ...      | 1      | 2                                               | 1           | ...      | 3      | 10                                               | 20          | 1        | 31     | 20                                               | 19          | 1        | 40     | 6                                                    | 2           | 1        | 9      | 3            | 3   | ... | 90  |
| 5   | Do., less than<br>10 acres ...                                                                           | ...                                                 | ...         | ...      | ...    | 10                                  | 48          | 3        | 56     | 26                                              | 22          | 6        | 54     | 23                                               | 2           | 2        | 27     | 12                                               | ..          | ...      | 12     | ...                                                  | ...         | ...      | ...    | 1            | ... | ... | 150 |
| 6   | As Ináms ...                                                                                             | ...                                                 | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                 | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                             | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                              | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                              | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                                  | ...         | ...      | ...    | 1            | 1   | ... | 2   |
| 7   | For planting<br>groves ...                                                                               | ...                                                 | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                 | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                             | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                              | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                              | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...                                                  | ...         | ...      | ...    | ...          | ... | ... | ... |
|     | TOTAL ...                                                                                                | 34                                                  | 3           | ...      | 37     | 178                                 | 115         | 5        | 298    | 131                                             | 73          | 6        | 210    | 129                                              | 56          | 3        | 188    | 73                                               | 49          | 4        | 126    | 20                                                   | 13          | 3        | 36     | 13           | 22  | 7   | 937 |

The aggregate amount of assigned revenue in the Delhi District is now Rs. 53,189/-.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

## Para 274.

Assessment  
of gardens.

§ 56. The gardens in some parts of the district are numerous and very profitable. There has been therefore no necessity to observe the same liberal indulgence which has been exercised in this matter in the more arid tracts of Gurgaon. As a rule the Delhi gardens have been assessed, and statement below shows what a considerable sum of revenue is thus obtained. In number they are as follows:—in Delhi 359; in Ballabgarh 177; 737 in Sunipat. Registers have been prepared tahsílwar showing the extent, ownership, numbers and kinds of trees and assessment levied in each case. The gardens on which no revenue has been assessed are 52; the reasons for making the exception have been noted in the register.

| T A H S I L.       | Less than<br>1 bigah. | Less than<br>5 bigahs. | Less than<br>10 bigahs. | Less than<br>20 bigahs. | Over 20<br>bigahs. | Total |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Ballabgarh ...     | 38                    | 93                     | 30                      | 12                      | 4                  | 177   |
| Delhi ...          | 71                    | 182                    | 56                      | 34                      | 16                 | 359   |
| Sunipat ...        | 325                   | 340                    | 53                      | 18                      | 1                  | 737   |
| Whole district ... | 434                   | 615                    | 139                     | 64                      | 21                 | 1,273 |

The extent of all the gardens is Rs. 2,665/- acres, assessed at Rs. 4,684/-.

## Para 275.

Protective  
leases on wells

§ 57. Protective leases on wells newly made or repaired were given under the provisions of B. C. VII of 1866 in 98 cases. In Delhi 36; Sunipat 13; Ballabgarh 49. The annexed statement shows the total amount and the details of the revenue which Government in order to protect capital from being taxed has for the time surrendered\* the land covered by the wells their treated is Rs. 902/- acres:—

| T A H S I L.   | Amount of<br>takkávi. | No. of wells. | Average<br>amount. |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Ballabgarh ... | 5,425                 | 20            | 271 4 0            |
| Delhi ...      | 7,470                 | 61            | 122 8 0            |
| Sunipat ...    | 2,200                 | 22            | 100 0 0            |
| TOTAL ...      | 15,095                | 103           | 146 9 0            |

T a k k á v i  
granted since  
1862.

\* Some details of takkávi granted since 1862 may be noted also here.





## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

**Para 276.**

Cesses.

§ 58. Cesses to be levied are those in ordinary use, including the Lambardári Rs. 5/-, local rates Rs. 8/5/4, Dak 8 annas, School Rs. 1/-, road Rs. 1/-, and patwáris as follows Ballabgarh  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , Delhi  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , Sunipat 4 per cent.

Cesses are being levied on owner's rate pending further orders ; with regard to the Lambardári and patwári cesses this was ruled by the Financial Commissioner, in his No.  $\frac{S.}{8,087}$  of 6th December 1879, in which it was also laid down that the patwáris allowance obtained in this way was not to be funded. Subsequently, however, an arrangement has been authorised which will have the effect of partially funding it. Under the new patwári arrangements the full rate will be enjoyed by the patwári only on measurements yielding up to Rs. 500 owner's rate. On measurements above this limit up to Rs. 1,000/- he will get to Rs. 2/- per cent., while in measurements for more than Rs. 1,000/- owner's rate he will get only 1 per cent.

Jágírs have according to rule been assessed for the levy of cesses.

**Para 277.**

Tabulated  
statement  
showing the  
results of the  
new assess-  
ment.

§ 59. It remains to show in a tabulated form the results of the new assessment for the whole District. In doing so I take for the owner's rate the estimate formed from the average of the past ten years, but I must repeat that I expect the actual amount to be considerably less owing to the restriction of irrigation which it is to be hoped the people will themselves bring about, and which as I understand the new assessment was intended to encourage.

I have brought into this statement the assessments of gardens resumed maafis, and the like ; the amount here shown is in fact the full ultimate demand for the new assessment except as regards the owner's rate. In considering the financial results of the settlement, this fact should always be kept in mind, that every rupee of revenue 'lost' in the Delhi District during the next thirty years by restriction of canal irrigation is a real and permanent gain, and not a loss :—

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

*Statement showing the results of revision of land revenue assessment in Delhi during the recently concluded settlement.*

| ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.   | Old jama average demand of the last* five years of expired settlement. | Revenue rates on revised measurements and calculations. | Jama announced. | Jama as reduced in appeal and review, and increased by assessment of gardens and resumed maafi, &c. | Estimated owner's rate. | Estimated total. | Estimated difference. |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
|                      |                                                                        | BALLA                                                   | BGARH           | TAHSIL                                                                                              |                         |                  |                       |
| Khádar Bángar ... .. | 46,233                                                                 | 53,698                                                  | 50,805          | 50,715                                                                                              | ...                     | 50,715           | + 4,482               |
| Bángar ... ..        | 79,126                                                                 | 94,598                                                  | 94,310          | 93,903                                                                                              | ...                     | 93,903           | + 14,777              |
| Dahri sailaba ... .. | 32,592                                                                 | 33,414                                                  | 34,025          | 34,145                                                                                              | ...                     | 34,145           | + 1,553               |
| Zerkohi ... ..       | 21,349                                                                 | 21,743                                                  | 22,350          | 22,079                                                                                              | ...                     | 22,079           | + 730                 |
| Kohi ... ..          | 13,123                                                                 | 19,367                                                  | 17,965          | 16,403                                                                                              | ...                     | 16,403           | + 3,280               |
| Khandrat ... ..      | 9,889                                                                  | 13,794                                                  | 12,675          | 12,644                                                                                              | ...                     | 12,644           | + 2,755               |
| TOTAL ...            | 2,02,312                                                               | 2,36,614                                                | 2,32,130        | 2,29,889                                                                                            | ...                     | 2,29,889         | + 27,577              |
|                      |                                                                        | DELHI                                                   | TAHSIL          |                                                                                                     |                         |                  |                       |
| Khádar Bángar ... .. | 23,834                                                                 | 19,357                                                  | 20,871          | 20,898                                                                                              | 58                      | 20,956           | - 2,878               |
| Bángar ... ..        | 1,63,562                                                               | 1,19,054                                                | 1,17,805        | 1,18,427                                                                                            | 47,886                  | 1,66,313         | + 2,751               |
| Dabar ... ..         | 89,477                                                                 | 90,570                                                  | 87,825          | 87,868                                                                                              | 214                     | 88,082           | - 1,395               |
| Zerkohi ... ..       | 22,114                                                                 | 25,025                                                  | 25,290          | 25,298                                                                                              | ...                     | 25,298           | + 3,184               |
| Kohi ... ..          | 11,322                                                                 | 13,327                                                  | 13,120          | 13,132                                                                                              | ...                     | 13,132           | + 1,810               |
| Khandrat ... ..      | 8,237                                                                  | 11,612                                                  | 10,560          | 10,701                                                                                              | ...                     | 10,701           | + 2,464               |
| TOTAL ...            | 3,18,546                                                               | 2,78,945                                                | 2,75,471        | †2,76,324                                                                                           | ‡48,158                 | 3,24,482         | + 5,936               |
|                      |                                                                        | SUNIPAT                                                 | TAHSIL          |                                                                                                     |                         |                  |                       |
| Bángar ... ..        | 2,77,265                                                               | 1,81,982                                                | 1,94,685        | 1,95,548                                                                                            | 74,504                  | 2,70,052         | - 7,213               |
| Khádar ... ..        | 1,24,043                                                               | 1,45,930                                                | 1,41,815        | 1,42,719                                                                                            | ..                      | 1,42,719         | + 18,676              |
| TOTAL ...            | 4,01,308                                                               | 3,27,912                                                | 3,36,500        | 3,38,267                                                                                            | ‡74,504                 | 4,12,771         | + 11,463              |
| GRAND TOTAL ...      | 9,22,166                                                               | 8,43,471                                                | 8,44,101        | †8,44,480                                                                                           | ‡1,22,662               | 9,67,142         | + 44,976              |

† And adding Rs. 2,789/- see para. 250, foot note we get Rs. 2,79,113/- and Rs. 8,47,269/- respectively as the jamas here.

‡ These figures show the owner's rate at half the ábiana of the last ten years' average—but see para. 263.

\* For Ballabgarh 1871-72 to 1875-76.

For Delhi ...

For Sunipat

} 1872-73—1876-77.

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

**Para 277A**

The 'kist-bandí' amount

§ 60. The amount entered in the District Kistbandí after deductions on account of Ináms to Zaildárs, and Alá Lambardárs is Rs. 8,26,735/- see para. 278A, which will be reconciled with the jama by making the following deductions from the latter.

|                     |     |     |          |
|---------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Zaildárs allowances | ... | Rs. | 8,472    |
| Alá Lambardárs      | ... | "   | 5,747    |
| Protective leases   | ... | "   | 1,957    |
| Progressive jamas   | ... | "   | 1,269    |
| Inám to zamíndárs   | ... | "   | 300      |
| <hr/>               |     |     |          |
| Total deductions    | ... | "   | 17,745   |
|                     |     | "   | 8,26,735 |
|                     |     | "   | <hr/>    |
|                     |     | "   | 8,44,480 |
|                     |     | "   | <hr/>    |

**Para 278.**

Distribution of the revenue on holdings.

Procedure.

§ 61. The distribution of the revenue among the individual holdings of a village was left as much as possible to the people themselves. At the time of announcing the jamas enquiry was made of the Lambardárs, and such of the other proprietors (often no inconsiderable number) as were in attendance, as to what principle of distribution should be adopted, but this enquiry, though every opportunity and every circumstance of publicity were made the most of, was not treated as final. The proprietors on giving their verbal answer which was noted in a list made by myself, were directed to file a written petition embodying their wishes in the matter. If there appeared to be a conflict of opinion it was explained that though it would be best for them to agree and unanimously fix their rule of assessment yet if this unanimity was not secured, the Government could direct only one mode of distribution, that of assessment based on the advantages of soil and irrigation. The petitions then received were sent to the Superintendents for local investigation. Deputy Superintendents being deputed for the purpose.

Lastly even after this some unstable minded villagers took advantage of the delay necessary in completing the actual distribution, and the experience afforded by the payment of one instalment (or more) of the new assessment, to find out that they wanted another change. This was demurred to and not lightly granted, but if after enquiry (which was always made) it appeared that a real grievance existed, the request was acceded to, and the rough papers

## The Assessment.

## [Chapter XI.]

already made up, were drawn up again. The cost however of doing this was taken beforehand by a bach, on the village. Such applications were not numerous.

One important point occasionally raised in these investigations, was how far was the former distribution to be held to govern that now made. One if not more of the Superintendents seemed to think the matter settled almost conclusively by that powerful section 19 of Act XXXIII, a great stand by for settlement officials, who do not wish to trouble themselves and others by a fresh agitation of the bitter waters of strife. An 'all round' rate having been adopted at last settlement, which in the case in question we will suppose to have been a regular one, surely without the consent of the parties no change in the papers could be made? This reasoning it is clear if pushed a little further would check reassessment itself: I could not see my way to it. The rule I adopted was that in matters connected with the assessment, and especially in the matter of distribution of assessment on holdings, a revision of settlement forms of itself, a starting point anew. Not indeed that the experience of past arrangements is ignored, but that on grounds of equity and expediency alike, the Government is entitled, and as I think bound to see that the sixth of the produce taken from the village is; unless an amicable arrangement is voluntarily made by the proprietors themselves, approximately assessed on each holding, that each plot of land, that is to say, really pays the revenue which has been put upon it by the assessing officer. The mutual and unanimous agreement of the proprietors to pay at an 'all round' rate gives a 'waiver' of this right, based on the strong presumption that its obligations are being substantially observed. But if there is a disagreement, then as in the somewhat analogous case of partition, there clearly ought to be a distribution on soils and irrigation (kismwár parta.)

Effect of  
former distri-  
bution.

By far the largest number of villages, i. e., 556 out of 810 chose the 'all round' rate on cultivation (sarásari parta). This arrangement which is apparently inequitable is not always, perhaps not often, so. It very probably means that though the assessment on particular fields may be disproportionate, the distribution of irrigated and good soil among the proprietors is roughly equal on the whole, and that the minute differences which we rather pride ourselves in making in assessment as to quality of soil, are not really cared for by the zamíndár again where inequality does exist, it some-

'Sarásari  
parta.'

## Chapter XI.]

## The Assessment.

times is accepted under the feeling that irrigation, or a good state of working soil, now, may be the hardly recompensed result of industry exercised, and capital laid out in previous years. When this feeling exists, though there is no need to go further in recognising it on the part of Government than is already done, by protective leases, and by thirty year settlements, I would not check it. On the whole with free ventilation of complaints, and a fairly patient enquiry by the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents. I hope that very few instances if any, of mistake amounting to a material grievance, have occurred. The tabular statement here given shows the main results of the distribution, and the various modes adopted in the district.

## The Assessment.

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| MODE OF MAKING BACH.                                  |                                                                                                                                  | Ballabgarh. | Delhi. | Sunipat. | Total of district. | Table showing modes of making the bach. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|----------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                                                       |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 1                                                     | On the cultivated and                                                                                                            |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 2                                                     | culturable area ... ..                                                                                                           |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
|                                                       |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 3                                                     | On the cultivated area                                                                                                           |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 4                                                     | area only ... ..                                                                                                                 |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
|                                                       |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 5                                                     | On the cultivated area                                                                                                           |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 6                                                     | only, exempting some parti-<br>cular piece of land .. ..                                                                         |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
|                                                       |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 7                                                     | On the cultivated area                                                                                                           |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 8                                                     | only, exempting 'dohli' and<br>'bhondah' plots (see Chap.<br>VI) ... ..                                                          |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
|                                                       |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 9                                                     | On the cultivated area                                                                                                           |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 10                                                    | only, exempting 'common<br>land' of the village or divi-<br>sion of the village (includ-<br>ing parti jadid) .. ..               |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
|                                                       |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 11                                                    | On the whole area ex-                                                                                                            |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 12                                                    | empting 'common land'<br>as above ... ..                                                                                         |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
|                                                       |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 13                                                    | Same as (9) and (10) ex-                                                                                                         |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 14                                                    | cept that here 'parti jadid'<br>is not included ... ..                                                                           |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
|                                                       |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 15                                                    | On the whole area ex-<br>cluding uncultivated com-<br>mon land, and the unculturable<br>land of individual<br>proprietors ... .. |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
|                                                       |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 16                                                    | On the whole area ex-<br>cluding uncultivated com-<br>mon land .. ..                                                             |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
|                                                       |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| 17                                                    | On ancestral shares .. ..                                                                                                        |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| Total of villages distributing at 'all round' rates . |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| Total of villages distributing at soil rates ... ..   |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| Total of villages distributing on shares ... ..       |                                                                                                                                  |             |        |          |                    |                                         |
| TOTAL ...                                             |                                                                                                                                  | 283         | 288    | 239      | 810                |                                         |

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## The Assessment.

**Para 278 A**

The two instalments.

§ 62. The division of the yearly amount due as revenue into the two instalments of Rabi and Kharif was generally determined by the choice of the people themselves; but as a rule, no village was allowed to pay less than 4 annas or more than 12 annas in either harvest. I have some doubts in this matter as to whether an intelligent choice was always made, but in some cases the zamíndárs were so sharp as to try and get two gentle instalments running, thus having paid say 10 annas Kharif and 6 annas Rabi, and having now to pay the Rabi first (as was the case in Delhi tahsíl) they wished to change and pay 6 annas on the Kharif and 10 annas Rabi. This it is clear would never do. On the other hand I fear there were one or two cases the other way of unwary villagers paying the larger instalment twice running. This of course is a pity, but after the first harvest matters would get right.

As a rule, I fancy the old proportions were generally maintained, and in some of the cases in which change was made the alteration was palpably for the better. I give below a statement showing for each chak the payments paid on each harvest throughout the district.



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| NAME OF TAHSIL. | NAME OF CHAK.        | Rabi.<br>2<br>9  | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>4 0   | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>5 4   | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>6 0   | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>7 0  | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>8 0  |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                 |                      | Kharif<br>7<br>9 | Kharif<br>A. P.<br>12 0 | Kharif<br>A. P.<br>10 8 | Kharif<br>A. P.<br>10 0 | Kharif<br>A. P.<br>9 0 | Kharif<br>A. P.<br>8 0 |
| BALLABGARH.     | Khádar Bángar ... .. | ...              | ...                     | ...                     | ...                     | 327<br>1               | 13,451<br>17           |
|                 | Bángar ... ..        | ...              | ...                     | 544<br>1                | 495<br>1                | 198<br>1               | 79,863<br>68           |
|                 | Dahri ... ..         | ...              | ...                     | ...                     | ...                     | ...                    | 13,580<br>10           |
|                 | Zerkohi ... ..       | 89<br>1          | ...                     | ...                     | 445<br>2                | ...                    | 19,628<br>28           |
|                 | Khandrat ... ..      | ...              | ...                     | ...                     | 515<br>2                | ...                    | 11,907<br>33           |
|                 | Kohi ... ..          | ...              | 3,482                   | ...                     | 8,875                   | ...                    | 7,343                  |
|                 | TOTAL ...            | 89<br>1          | 10<br>3,482<br>10       | 544<br>1                | 5<br>5,330<br>10        | 525<br>2               | 16<br>1,45,772<br>172  |
| DEHLI.          | Khádar Bángar ... .. | ...              | 3,676<br>7              | ...                     | 13,063<br>27            | ..                     | 4,434<br>7             |
|                 | Bángar ... ..        | ...              | ...                     | ...                     | 15,838<br>14            | ...                    | 98,653<br>82           |
|                 | Dabar ... ..         | ...              | ...                     | ...                     | 3,228<br>3              | ...                    | 76,067<br>68           |
|                 | Zerkohi ... ..       | ...              | ...                     | ...                     | ...                     | ...                    | 21,586<br>26           |
|                 | Kohi ... ..          | ...              | 718<br>1                | ...                     | 1,861<br>3              | ...                    | 7,682<br>12            |
|                 | Khandrat ... ..      | ...              | ...                     | ...                     | 640<br>2                | ...                    | 6,159<br>10            |
|                 | TOTAL ...            | ...              | 4,394<br>8              | ...                     | 34,630<br>49            | ...                    | 2,14,581<br>205        |
| SUNIPAT.        | Bángar ... ..        | ...              | ...                     | ...                     | ...                     | ...                    | 1,90,451<br>126        |
|                 | Khádar ... ..        | ...              | ...                     | ...                     | ...                     | ...                    | 38,144<br>30           |
|                 | TOTAL ...            | ...              | ...                     | ...                     | ...                     | ...                    | 2,28,595<br>156        |
|                 | GRAND TOTAL ...      | 89<br>1          | 7,876<br>18             | 544<br>1                | 39,960<br>59            | 525<br>2               | 5,88,948<br>533        |

The upper and larger figures show the amount of jama and the lower ones in italics  
This statement allows for the deductions of pattahs, on wells, ala lambardári—and

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## The Assessment.

| Kharif<br>A. P.<br>7 0 | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>9 0                                  | Kharif<br>A. P.<br>6 0 | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>10 0 | Kharif<br>A. P.<br>5 4 | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>10 8 | Kharif<br>A. P.<br>5 0 | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>11 0 | Kharif<br>9<br>29 | Rabi.<br>20<br>29 | Kharif<br>A. P.<br>4 0 | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>12 0 | Kharif<br>A. P.<br>3 0 | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>13 0 | Kharif<br>A. P.<br>2 0 | Rabi.<br>A. P.<br>14 0 | TOTAL                                                                                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 585<br>1<br>3,786<br>2 | 19,213<br>23<br>6,853<br>7<br>13,737<br>10<br>194<br>1 | 5,451<br>5             | 1,065<br>2             | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...               | ...               | 8,665<br>25            | 782<br>2               | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | 49,539<br>76<br>91,739<br>80<br>33,511<br>26<br>21,678<br>34<br>12,422<br>36<br>15,294<br>32   |
| 4,371<br>3             | 40,591<br>42                                           | 7,601<br>8             | 1,065<br>2             | 1,322<br>1             | 12,709<br>29           | 782<br>2               | ...                    | 2,24,183<br>283   | ...               | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | 21,173<br>41<br>1,15,679<br>98<br>85,781<br>78<br>24,659<br>30<br>12,674<br>22<br>10,596<br>16 |
| ...                    | ...                                                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...               | ...               | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                                                                                            |
| ...                    | 1,188<br>2                                             | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...               | ...               | 3,298<br>3             | ...                    | 495<br>1               | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                                                                                            |
| ...                    | 2,693<br>3                                             | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...               | ...               | 1,376<br>1             | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                                                                                            |
| ...                    | 1,697<br>3                                             | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...               | ...               | 2,613<br>6             | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                                                                                            |
| ...                    | 3,203<br>3                                             | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...               | ...               | 594<br>1               | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                                                                                            |
| ...                    | 8,781<br>11                                            | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...               | ...               | 7,881<br>11            | ...                    | 495<br>1               | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | 2,70,762<br>235                                                                                |
| ...                    | 1,935<br>3                                             | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...               | ...               | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | 1,92,386<br>129                                                                                |
| ...                    | 1,01,260<br>80                                         | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...               | ...               | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | 1,39,404<br>110                                                                                |
| ...                    | 1,03,195<br>83                                         | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...               | ...               | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | 3,31,790<br>239                                                                                |
| 4,371<br>3             | 1,52,567<br>136                                        | 7,601<br>8             | 1,065<br>2             | 1,322<br>1             | 20,590<br>40           | 782<br>2               | 495<br>1               | 8,26,735<br>807   | ...               | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                    | ...                                                                                            |

express the number of villages.

zaildārī, and progressive assessments—see para. 277A.

Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII]

CHAPTER XII.

Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

§ 1. One of the most important matters under this Chapter will be the treatment of patwáris during the settlement; the procedure adopted whether by actual teaching, or by regulation of their pay to secure increased efficiency, and a higher standard of intelligence among them; and the results thereby obtained. The subject is so important to a revenue administrator that I need to make no apology for discussing it at some length. And first, it will be admitted by all district and Settlement Officers who have had practical experience on the subject that the special feature of difficulty is to determine and resolutely follow up the best plan of dealing with those patwáris who can read and write only Hindí. In Delhi this difficulty was present in an aggravated degree inasmuch as in the year 1872 out of 222 in the whole district, 121 or rather more than half were ignorant of Urdú. The pay\* of each patwári averaged about Rs. 103/- yearly, the aggregate figures being as here shown :—

| T A H S I L.      | No. of Patwáris. | Aggregate pay. |    |    |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----|----|
|                   |                  | Rs.            | A. | P. |
| Delhi ... ..      | 90               | 9,452          | 10 | 10 |
| Larsauli ... ..   | 69               | 7,550          | 12 | 8  |
| Ballabgarh ... .. | 63               | 5,994          | 0  | 0  |
| TOTAL ... ..      | 222              | 22,997         | 7  | 6  |

\* The mode of realising and distributing the pay of patwáris would seem in 1872 to have been not quite so well known as it became afterwards. The cess then appears to have been realised as the patwári best could, for on a man's petitioning for his pay, the Tahsildár reported that he had nothing to do with the realisation of such pay and that the patwári had better sue in a Civil Court. The Settlement Officer opined that the Tahsildár should certainly see that the complainant got his wages, but the Commissioner "did not see what possible advantage would accrue to any one (Sic) by the adoption of this course." It required a whole letter from the Financial Commissioner No. 5,889 of 14th August 1872, to set this right !

Para 279.

Treatment of patwáris its importance.

Hindí Khan patwáris.

Old ideas as to pay of the patwári.

## Chapter XII.] Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

### Para 280.

State of  
matters at  
starting.

Measures  
taken.

§ 2. This rate of pay was manifestly too low, it was reported that when vacancies occurred it was found impossible to find fit men for the posts. Insubordination was not uncommon, and the Settlement Officer did "not know how to compel men to work in other than their own circles." This wretched state of things was put an end to by obtaining sanction of Government to an increase in pay, raising the total amount to Rs. 39,669/-. This was in June 1873, nearly eighteen months after the commencement of settlement. At the same time the Settlement Officers proposal was sanctioned that only those who were efficient surveyors and measurers should get the increase of salary. This last condition contains the germ of a system which subsequently was developed with very beneficial consequences, though perhaps if their bold character had been foreseen, Government might not have gone quite so far. This later system brought the patwárís' pay into a regular fund from which irrespectively of the actual collections, made in his circle, each man was paid according to his merits. At the beginning, as might be supposed, the reservation of pay in the case of inefficient men produced complaints. From Sunipat where the patwárís were specially troublesome, in 1874 a petition was addressed to Government on the subject.

### Para 281.

Instruction  
of patwárís.

§ 3. In the meantime the instruction of the patwárís had been taken up and in February 1874 the Settlement Officer wrote that 112 had become qualified as surveyors with the plane table as compared with about 40 only who were efficient at the beginning of 1872,\* and that all men not yet qualified were regularly examined and supervised by the Superintendents who submitted a monthly report on their progress. About this time too an interesting experiment was attempted. Captain Grey, Deputy Commissioner of Ferozpur, sent down 18 patwárís from his district to receive instruction under the Settlement Officials.† Meanwhile repeated directions were received from the Commissioner to make strenuous efforts in the education of all patwárís. The Settlement Officer was reminded that the successful working of the settlement depended not a little on the ability of the men to keep up the record, when they got

\* Another statement gives 54.

† These 18 men arrived in August 1874, and were sent to Sunipat where the Superintendent distributed them among his Munsarims for training. They returned to their own district in February of the next year. Nothing is noted as to whether the attempt to train and teach them was considered successful or not.

## Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII.]

it, in a good state, and it was laid down that those who are too old to learn should be "weeded out and their places "supplied by young men who are willing and able to "learn, the preference being given to relatives of patwáris, "set aside as incapable." The Commissioner (Colonel Davies) added that this had been done elsewhere in the Punjab, and so far as his experience went, without difficulty.

§ 4. In following out these instructions 39 patwáris were dismissed during the years of measurement. One in Delhi tahsíl for giving a fraudulent báchh and one on the complaint of the lambardárs. Appeals in these two cases were dismissed. Of the 15 cases in Ballabgarh tahsíl, 12 were of men who could not measure, and 3 were removed for other faults. Of the 12 non-measurers only two appealed but their appeals were accepted and the men reinstated. In the 10 cases, wherein no appeal was made, heirs were appointed. In Sunipat 22 were dismissed without any appeal.

§ 5. Subsequently to the completion of measurements, thirty men have been dismissed. In Delhi nine, in Ballabgarh nine, in Sunipat twelve. The men in Delhi were removed for physical weakness of eye or limb. In Ballabgarh one man was dismissed for giving false evidence, two for making a fraudulent báchh, six were dismissed for repeated failures to pass the examination, held by the Settlement Officer. Three of these last were reinstated in appeal. The 12 Sunipat men were removed for weakness of body, or mental incapacity. Two were reinstated in appeal, and the third appeal was dismissed; one man was brought in again without appeal, and in six\* cases heirs were appointed.

§ 6. In 1876 were promulgated the Financial Commissioner's rules for examination of patwáris, and they have undoubtedly had considerable influence in raising the standard of patwáris efficiency. At the close of settlement there are 79 Hindí-writing patwáris. During the nine years of settlement operations 18 of this class have died, giving 7 heirs Hindí-writing, the other 11 cases allowed of the appointment of men acquainted with Urdú. In no case was a Hindí-writing man appointed who did not possess hereditary claims 65 of the 79 have passed the examination, two have been exempted and 12 remain still

A strong order for weeding out patwáris.

### Para 282.

The order followed out with what results.

### Para 283.

Later proceedings.

### Para 284.

Examination of patwáris.

\* Out of the remaining eight.

## Chapter XII.] Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

"unpassed." These 12 men I regard as very unsatisfactory and should myself prefer to have them removed, but the tenor of the orders passed by the Commissioner's Court, differing therein considerably from the strong order of 1874, does not warrant such a proceeding. Otherwise a considerable work has been done in improving the body of Hindí-writing patwáris as a whole. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer estimates indeed that they have increased the cost of the settlement by Rs. 40,000/-. But this can not be taken as more than a guess, and were it a correct one, would not be wholly unsatisfactory, considered as the cost of such a material improvement in a set of officials whose efficiency is of vital importance to the revenue administration of a Punjab district.

### Para 285.

Measurements by Hindí khañ patwáris.

§ 7. As regards the measurement work done by Hindí patwáris; at starting they had 432 villages, out of 798 then included in the district. Of the whole set of patwáris, 91 made their own measurements throughout, 97 patwáris did no measurements, 33 were helped, and 3 not able to do their own were employed in the work of other circles, 9 worked in couples. 36 Hindí-writing patwáris did measurements in circles other than their own after completing these. The villages done by Hindí-patwáris as distinguished from those measured by others would be somewhat less than in proportion to the whole number of each set.

### Para 286.

'Gomashtaa.'

§ 8. The principle regulating the increase of pay has been noted in para. 280 above. Those that could not do the work themselves got the lower rates of pay, and substitutes ('Gumáshtás') were appointed, being paid from the surplus remaining over after giving the inferior men what they were worth. A good deal of friction, as might be supposed, was caused by this, and the work of the settlement, it is said (I think with reason), was considerably delayed by the procedure adopted which seemed more consonant with the wishes of Government than employing professional amíns. The agency was not always satisfactory and cases of bad measurement were not uncommon. This, however, happened before I took charge of the settlement, so that my knowledge is only by report, and inference from what I saw subsequently myself.

### Para 287.

Funding the patwáris' pay.

§ 9. In January 1878, I found the pay of the patwáris somewhat irregularly distributed and a large surplus monthly, which accrued after paying them their allowances, as regulated by the Settlement Officer, was paid into the

## Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII.]

Settlement Fees' Account. Without wishing to disturb too violently the established order of things, I thought it well to arrange the pay of the men on a clearer principle according to their individual ability and good work. The Hindí men were now all put on Rs. 7/- or 8/- a month, and Moharrirs for fairing the records were made over to them, specially, sometimes one man to a patwárá, sometimes one for two patwárá. The help they themselves gave was not much, but it was something, and they had the satisfaction of knowing where the money, saved from their circle, went, in the way of paying Moharrirs to do their work. As all were treated with comparative equality. I had no complaints, and indeed the part taken by the Hindí men toward the end of the work, was not unsatisfactory. There were not a few cases in which they learnt Urdú, sufficiently well to be put into the list of Urdú-writers.

§ 10. The management then of the patwárá during the settlement has been in effect a succession of compromises. Not all the men who were in reality inefficient have been turned out, but on the other hand a considerable amount of education work has been got through with perceptible improvement in the body of patwárá. And in practice this must, I think, be always so. No hard and fast line can be adopted without injustice. And the necessity of making dismissals may be much lessened by allowing the Settlement Officer a nearly despotic power in regard to fining\* and reward. This I had at Delhi, and used, I hope, with good results.

§ 11. To facilitate the arrangements for paying patwárá monthly, an advance equal to the amount of six months' pay was applied for and sanctioned in Secretary to Government Punjab No. 1,756 of 21st October 1874, the actual amount drawn there-under being Rs. 19,101/15/7. This advance has now been repaid: the patwárá have been paid monthly up to June 15th 1880, and will not get any more pay till December 15th of this year. The income of the patwárá cess for Rabi of 1880, has of course been credited to the Settlement Fees Deposit. I might have paid the patwárá as now up to June and instead of repaying the 19,101/15/7. I might have credited the Rabi instalment to Government in repayment of the advance. But it seemed clearer to settle matters by repaying exactly the same sum as received.

### Para 288.

Review of the procedure adopted.

### Para 289.

Advance of six months' pay.

\* These fines were to be credited to the Settlement Fees Deposit under authority of Secretary Government No. 1,267 of 29th July 1874.



## Chapter XII.] Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

**Para 290.**New pátwáris  
arrangements.

I state what has been done to avoid all doubt on any future reference.

§ 12. It remains to describe the arrangements finally made for the pay and work of patwáris. As the officer in charge of the Gurgáon Settlement, I had to make proposals in the same matter there. And as the experience obtained in the interval that ensued between the submission of those proposals in Gurgáon and my consideration of the subject for Delhi, seemed to make them appear only more desirable the scheme for this district was framed on the basis of the former one which will be found described in para. 315 of the Gurgáon Settlement Report. I regret much that the Financial Commissioner has been unable to confirm the sanction which he provisionally gave to several particulars of that scheme as originally proposed, but even as now restricted I think the arrangements will be an improvement on those for which they are substituted.

**Para 291.**Revision of  
circles.

§ 13. In Delhi there were no such widespread inequalities of work and extent of circle to correct as in Gurgáon, but there were a good many instances where the pay was very disproportionate to the work and ability of the patwáris. The transfers of villages too noted in para. 189 had caused some anomalous half circles which it was desirable to consolidate or re-arrange. On the whole, however, the re-distribution was managed with very little disturbance of men or numbers of circles. At starting there were 222\* patwáris in the district. There are now 224. The arrangements old and new, tahsílwar, are as follows:—

|                | Delhi. | Ballabgarh. | Sunipat. | TOTAL. |
|----------------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|
| Old ...        | 82     | 61          | 80       | 223    |
| New ...        | 81     | 61          | 82       | 224    |
| DIFFERENCE ... | —1     | 0           | +2       | +1     |

\* By an intermediate arrangement during the progress of settlement the number was increased by one; hence the total is 223.

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§ 14. The conditions of each circle, as now constituted, are also noted in averages for each tahsíl.

|          |   |                             |     | Delhi.   | Ballabgarh. | Sunipat. | Total.   |
|----------|---|-----------------------------|-----|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| AVERAGE. | 1 | No. of villages             | ... | 3.56     | 4.64        | 2.91     | 3.62     |
|          | 2 | Total extent of Area        | ... | 3,412.41 | 4,079.15    | 3,542.1  | 3,641.45 |
|          | 3 | Cultivated Area             | ... | 2,134.22 | 2,608.63    | 2,285.35 | 2,318.83 |
|          | 4 | No. of fields               | ... | 3,823.47 | 2,963.1     | 7,250.77 | 4,843.81 |
|          | 5 | No. of owners' holdings     | ... | 106.69   | 137.63      | 229.61   | 160.08   |
|          | 6 | No. of cultivating holdings | ... | 438.01   | 545.90      | 862.78   | 622.89   |
|          | 7 | Amount of Jama              | ... | 3,398.17 | 3,734.95    | 4,120.37 | 3,754.26 |
|          | 8 | Population                  | ... | 1,986.03 | 2,060.11    | 2,047.52 | 2,028.72 |
|          | 9 | Pay                         | ... | 127      | 128         | 133      | 130      |

### Para 292.

Tabular statement showing conditions of pay, &c., now.

§ 15. In my No. 345 of 22nd November 1879, I submitted preliminary proposals for the pay and distribution of circles of patwáris, including the appointment of three Girdawárs on Rs. 15/- a month, and the provision of stationery on a fixed plan from the cess, which was to be funded. From the surplus which I expected at the proposed rates of cess I wished to appropriate a certain amount for the expenses of a patwáris school yearly rewards and scholarships for the heirs of patwáris while attending school in preparation of their future duties. The rate of the cess was to be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  for Ballabgarh,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  for Delhi, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  for Sunipat the slight difference being made on account of the denser population and richer revenue of the two larger tahsíls. In his  $\frac{S}{413}$  of 17th January 1880, the Settlement Secretary communicated the Financial Commissioner's general approval of the proposals, but subsequently it was intimated that difficulty had been raised as to retention of the fund in deposit more than a month,\* and that the Financial Commissioner on further consideration did not think that the proposed rewards for patwáris could be maintained. The question of payment on owner's rates was raised about the

### Para 293.

Additional measures proposed.

Not allowed.

\* See Book Circular of 1867.

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And there-  
fore modified.

**Para 294.**

The present  
scheme.

same time and directions were received to allow the full cess to the patwárá only on an owner's rate levy up to Rs. 500/-, on levies above this limit to Rs. 1,000/- he would get 2 per cent., and on all levies above Rs. 1,000/- he would receive only 1 per cent. The balance remaining to be credited to the patwárá's cess fund.

§ 16. In accordance with these orders in my 206 of 31st July 1880, I submitted revised proposals which were in his Settlement Secretary's No. 6843, dated 8th October 1880, sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner, subject to confirmation of Government to be obtained with its orders on this report: The scheme stands now as follows:—

- (1.)—The rate of cess is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  for Ballabgarh,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  for Delhi, and 4 for Sunipat:—and the cess will be funded.
- (2.)—This cess is taken on owner's rate as well as dry jama, but the patwárá will in addition to his fixed pay obtain the full cess on owner's rate as noted above only on receipts up to Rs. 500/-. On amounts above Rs. 500/- and up to Rs. 1,000 he will get 2 per cent., and above that only 1 per cent. The surplus remaining from the collections will be credited to the funded cess.
- (3.)—There are 324 circles, in Ballabgarh 61, Delhi 81, Sunipat 82, and the average rate of fixed pay per man is Rs. 10/13/- a month or Rs. 130/- nearly per annum. This rate is obtained by averaging the different grades of pay as follows:—  

6 men on Rs. 14/- per month, 18 on Rs. 13/-, 27 on Rs. 12/-, 50 on Rs. 11/-, 123 on Rs. 10/-. The grading was done by myself personally after taking the opinions of the Superintendents. My intercourse with the men I found had been generally sufficient to give me a personal knowledge of their merits. It is intended that in making future appointments the Deputy Commissioner shall likewise fix the pay of the new comer which should bear reference to his merits and the pay of existing vacancies. As a rule a newly appointed patwárá should not get more than Rs. 10/-.
- (4.)—Besides his pay each patwárá will get a fixed allowance of Rs. 18/- yearly for stationery. This sum has been carefully calculated as sufficient for all his requirements including yearly statements roznámchá, 'bahí' pens and ink, &c., &c. But though the money is to be paid to him, there is no reason why the yearly statements, the account books and diaries, and especially the Girdáwárá

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papers should not be provided by the Deputy Commissioner on a fixed and economical plan, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this will be done, requiring the patwári at each six monthly distribution of pay to pay cash for his supply of the previous half year. There should be no practical difficulty in arranging this.

(5.)—To assist in the supervision of the yearly girdawári as well as to strengthen generally the subordinate revenue staff of the district 8 girdawárs have been appointed, two in Ballabgarh, and 3 in Sunipat and Delhi each. The pay of these men will be Rs. 20/- each and their position will be about that of a Naib Kánúngo. But they will get no pension, and they will be appointed exclusively from among the patwáris. While a patwári is acting as Girdawár, he is to retain a lien on his substantive appointment which may be held by a relation. I regard this measure as of very great importance and it may be expected to prove of material benefit to the executive revenue work of the district.

(6.)—The yearly balance sheet of the funded cess should show a moderate surplus somewhat as follows:—

|                                                                                         |        |                                        |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| Income of cess as above stated                                                          | 36,348 | Pay of patwáris                        | ... *29,184 |
| Estimated surplus of collection of owner's rate payments on account of cess to patwáris | 3,897  | Stationery allowance                   | ... +4,032  |
|                                                                                         |        | Girdawárs pay                          | ... 1,920   |
|                                                                                         |        | Girdawár stationery at Rs. 1/- a month | ... 96      |
|                                                                                         | 40,245 |                                        | 35,232      |

Leaving a balance of just Rs. 5,000/-, for extra Girdawárs in any time of stress of work, and as I hope may be found practicable for the salary of a good and efficient patwáris teacher to whose instruction shall be compulsorily sent the sons or other apparent heirs to the patwáris holding office. If this is done it may even yet perhaps be thought unobjectionable to give some scholarships to these 'umedwárs' while fitting themselves for the duties which will in the ordinary course of things come to them. I can not conceive any more fitting object for expenditure from a

\* Pay of 224 patwáris and one Gomashta in Bhatgaon @ Rs. 10/- a month.

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**Para 295.**

Patwáris  
houses not  
provided in  
Delhi.

patwáris cess fund than the establishment and vigorous maintenance of such a school efficiently equipped, and well looked after.\*

§ 17. There are no official residences built for patwáris in Delhi—this unadvisable and irregular measure has never been attempted in the district and I hope never will be. There is no necessity incumbent on either Government or the people to provide for the patwári in this respect, and there is no use of creating it. What is wanted, and that most imperatively, is for the Collector to see that each patwári in a bonâ fide way lives within his circle. This of itself would be a cure for many of the evil characteristics and tendencies of this much abused official, it would certainly make him work better, and give him a better local knowledge.

**Para 296.**

Kánúgos.

§ 18. The staff of Kánúgos in this district consists of the sadar Kánúgo on Rs. 60/- per mensem, 3 tahsíl Kánúgos who get Rs. 25/- each, and one náib Kánúgo to each tahsíl on Rs. 15/-.

They were all taken over at the beginning of the settlement with the exception of the sadar Kánúgo whose services were not required. In this department the Kánúgos became Munsarims on Rs. 30/- a month, and the naib Kánúgos on a similar advance of pay of Rs. 5/- naib munsarims. In his 240 of July 30th 1873, the Commissioner directed the preparation of a report in a tabular form on the professional qualifications, family, social status of the Kánúgo families of the division, and on receipt of the required information he further intimated in his 463 of 19th November, of the same year that as opportunity might offer "old and "non—hereditary Kánúgos should be weeded out, and "Kánúgos of the hereditary stock with good qualifications

\* I hope I shall not be thought obstinate or insubordinate if I here note a plan by which, as it appears to me, the orders of the Government of India referred to in the B. C., of 1867, might be substantially as well as literally carried out, and yet all reasonable facilities afforded for dealing, as I originally proposed, with the cess. The rule is that no monies received shall remain in deposit for more than a month. Taking this in its narrowest meaning it would allow two months in the year, (i.e., one month after the half-yearly incoming of the cess instalments) for making disbursements from the fund. It would require only a very little arrangement to secure the complete winding up of the accounts within that time, and if the Deputy Commissioner ordered (as he could very well) that receipts on account of the patwáris cess should commence say on a date, a fortnight later than the first date of the revenue falling due and at the same time tell his Tahsildárs to see that immediately after that date the full cess must be credited, he would have the clear month to settle matters.

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"substituted." These orders have been carried out as far as possible, but as yet with only partial success. The claim to succession to these ancient offices is always fiercely litigated whenever there is even the faintest chance of raising a doubt. The question has been raised in each tahsíl, and we cannot hope that it has been finally decided altogether though it certainly has for the most part. In Delhi, Díp Chand was appointed Kanúngo in 1874 in succession to his adoptive father so that his family may now be considered as having undisputable hereditary claims. Abdurrahman, the Naib Kanúngo, is the first of his family. In Ballabgarh after a fierce contest Ganeshi Lál who belongs to an old local family was appointed Kanúngo and the minor post was given to his son. I must say I think this a pity. It is a great thing to have a settled succession, and if the father dies before his son as is natural the question of the Naib Kanúngoship is again open. Besides there seems a distinct advantage in having two families on which to draw for officials; there is a greater chance of getting good men, and a legitimate emulation between the occupants may be provoked as to the efficient discharge of their respective duties. An example of this will I trust be found in Sunipat where the kanúngoí has been finally settled in the family of the Káyaths of Sunipat town, in the person of Mán Sing, while the Káyaths of Ganaur have been given the Naib Kanúngoí. A fuller account of the present holders of these offices will be found in Appendix XXIII which is drawn up in the form prescribed in the Commissioner's order of 1873.

§ 19. The first instructions in the matter of appointment of Zaildárs to be found in this office are contained in a letter No. 4,460 of 30th June 1873 from, the Financial Commissioner to the Delhi Commissioner in which it is laid down that the system is to be introduced if practicable. In arranging the zails or circles "care was to be taken to "include in one circle as far as possible people of one tribe, "or having some sort of affinity, so that discordant elements "may be reduced to a minimum."

§ 20. "In making the *first* appointments, which should "be made by the Settlement Officer in concert with the "Deputy Commissioner, men of good character and local "influence should be selected. In filling up subsequent "vacancies, the procedure in the rules, issued by Govern- "ment, should be followed." Early action was requested on this, but it was represented that the later in settlement operations the appointments were made, the more intimate

### Para 297.

Zaildárs, first orders for appointing them.

### Para 298.

Subsequent instructions.



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would be the knowledge of the Settlement Officer, and consequently, the better would be the selections made. Correspondence ensued on this point, during which the Financial Commissioner remarked that to delay the appointments, was to lose the services of a set of men who might be made much use of by the Settlement Officer in various ways. In his No. 1,942, dated April 7th 1875, the Financial Commissioner explained that his letter of 1873, did not prescribe any special mode of appointment. The rules laid down by Government were in all cases to be followed. In his No. 18 of February 2nd 1876, the Settlement Officer reported a strong local feeling on the part of the zamíndárs against the measure in toto, and gave his opinion that under such circumstances it should not be pressed. ●

**Para 299.**

Government  
orders finally  
issued.

§ 21. The question was again sent up to Government, but the former orders were reiterated. It was observed that there was nothing new in the objections urged, that the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner were in favour of the appointments being made, as was also the long experience of the Financial Commissioner, backed by the personal opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor himself. Sir Henry Davies further directed that the rules issued on the subject should be followed, and that as far as practicable "representative men" should be "raised up by methods, consistent with the social phase of the population," and care should be "taken to connect the Zaildárs with such popular institutions as may exist or may survive, such as tribes which have not lost their cohesion or tappás of the character to be found in Karnal."

**Para 300.**

Government  
rules promul-  
gated.

§ 22. The Government rules alluded to are of course those given in the directions for revenue officers p. p. 113 114.

**Para 301.**

Opinion  
founded on  
the experience  
of the past  
three years.

§ 23. With reference to the objections raised by the Settlement Officer as to the unpopularity of the appointments it is satisfactory to be able to note that most if not all of this seems to have been occasioned by the fear that a new tax was to be imposed for the remuneration of the Zaildárs. There remains perhaps an uneasy feeling that a new 'hakim' has been appointed which in the popular mind involves the danger of new trouble, but on the whole it may be said that there is now no strong local feeling against the system, on the part of the mass, while among the more intelligent zamíndárs the object and scope of the appointments are understood, and to a very fair extent appreciated. A good deal of excited feeling doubtless has



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been raised, and possibly old quarrels, or the remembrances of them, have revived so far as the interchange goes of an angry recapitulation of the demerits and misfortunes of opponents in the candidature. But this seems ephemeral and in reality harmless; the natural inclination of the people to acquiesce in any established order of things will almost certainly assert itself, and matters will become as they were, with a considerable gain to Government of a body of men, the most influential, and the most intelligent of the agricultural class attached in a convenient and elastic way to Government service, and bound to render certain important revenue and social duties in consideration of what is to Government a very trifling payment, but to them a valuable honorarium.

§ 24. It may be added that the delay in making the appointments has certainly not been mischievous, perhaps it has been advantageous. Under the circumstances of the settlement, and of the succession of officers in charge of the district, the appointments are now made with a fuller knowledge of the merits of the candidates, and after fuller enquiry than could have been the case at any other point of settlement operations. The recommendations of Mr. Wood so far as they are on record; the good knowledge of the district and its men, possessed by the late Deputy Commissioner Mr. T. W. Smyth; and the opinions of native officers long connected with the district have all been used in considering and finally deciding on the conflicting claims to be dealt with. And during the last two years a constant and familiar intercourse with zamíndárs of all parts of the district has, it is hoped, furnished to myself a reliable personal knowledge of almost all the men selected.

§ 25. The three points laid down in the Rules above cited, to be looked to in choosing Zaildárs are (1) the vote of the headmen of the zail (2) personal fitness (3) services to the state. It is evident that in making the first appointments these several qualifications have a specially reciprocal bearing and influence, one on another. The Zaildár must be a fit man, and at the same time it is very desirable, if not necessary, that he should be popular. In forming the zails therefore the twofold consideration has to be kept in view, the man for the post, and the voters who are to choose him. In practice these things sometimes conflict, in spite of severy effort made to reconcile them. And in these cases it has been supposed that the first quality to be obtained is personal fitness, both in the way of intelligence and activity,

### Para302.

Delay in making the appointments why not injurious.

### Para303.

Remarks on the procedure.

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and at the same time hereditary loyalty, and social status. The position and influence to be gained by Zaildárs must be the result of a compromise. On the one hand popularity will do much, but on the other, the mere fact of Government selection will do much also, and where coupled with the name of a loyal family, and more than average intelligence will certainly in the end prove dominant.

**Para 304.**

Reference to conduct in the mutiny.

§ 26. In the Delhi District such appointments made now, could not but have a special reference to the part played in the mutiny by the family of the candidate. And though no doubt the history of the time has not been written with perfect justice in the record of rewards and punishments in the district offices, yet it seems a matter of policy to pursue the same path now. It is too late to revive such matters of doubt as from time to time turn up in the course of local investigations, the officers of the day even if nearer the scene of local prejudice were also in possession of better knowledge, and are not likely to have made any such great mistakes as we are almost certain to make, should any attempt be made to revise the decisions then arrived at. And the rule of expediency is clear; certain families are known in the district as having obtained the reputation of loyalty in the time of trial, and to show favour to them now, so far as may be consistent with the objects of the measure, is only what common sense would suggest.

**Para 305.**

Aim of above remarks.

§ 27. These remarks are not made with reference to any special case distinctively marked out, but rather with a view of explaining the general considerations and their relative and comparative value, which have guided the particular selection in every case.

**Para 306.**

Homogeneity of zails 'tappás.'

§ 28. With regard to the homogeneity of the zails the Delhi District though there are perhaps no very strongly marked 'tappás' has certainly several sets of villages which "hang together," and have to a certain degree a feeling of kinsmanship—(See also Chapter VI.) Among these may be mentioned the Jats who have several well defined centres of local cohesion. There is the large "got" or clan of the "Antals" in Sunipat Khádar, and in the Bángar there are two great divisions 'Dahiyás' and 'Ahúlánás.' The 'Tak Seroás' again come in round about Ráthdhaneh. In Delhi tahsíl the ties are not so apparent but local enquiry shows minor differences which are worth considering. In Ballabgarh there is a Gujar division both near Mahraulí and Tigaon, all Hindús. (In Sunipat there are Mohammadan Gujars also). Down in the south-west corner are a colony

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of Meos who have pushed up from Mewát. Alongside of these larger divisions are smaller sets of villages many consisting of only four or five, some of two or three. And if a candidate secures the suffrages of such a little community, he sometimes lays claim to be considered a popular leader. There are many such cases where a real vote of two or three villages has for the purposes of the election been amplified three or four fold. And this is not merely the product of the candidates imagination, he is aided also by the wavering and fickle inclinations of the zamándárs. At such a time canvassing is resorted to freely though chiefly by inferior men, and it is said probably with truth that votes have been in places bought. There are not a few instances where the headmen of a village have changed or contradicted their vote. Kinsmanship can not be counterfeited, but local contiguity and intercourse are sometimes used in a perverted way to further the purposes of a man who feels himself socially weak. In all cases the vote has been carefully sifted; where it is strong, consolidated, and based upon permanent ties of kindred and common interest, it has been very greatly relied on. But where there seems to be doubt whether canvassing has not taken the place of a spontaneous sentiment the mere fact of an unintelligent choice is not considered a guide, and no scruple has been made in following personal knowledge and estimate of the men.

§ 29. The appointments in each case, with the vote of the headmen, the jama of the zail, and other necessary particulars are shown in Appendix XXIV. The number of zails in the district is 44, 15 in Sunipat 15 in Delhi, and 14 in Ballabgarh. The total amount of the ináms which has been calculated as a deduction of 1 per cent. from the jama is Rs. 8,473/-, giving an average of Rs. 193/-, nearly per man, and this inám is to be counted as a deduction from the jama announced. In his Secertary's No.  $\frac{S.}{4,444}$  of 19th June 1879, the order of the Financial Commissioner was communicated that in Jágír villages the same procedure would be adopted; for example in a Jágír village of Rs. 500/-, the Jágírdár would get only Rs. 495/-, deducting Rs. 5/- for the zaildár, and if an Ala-Lambardár were appointed another Rs. 5/-, would be deducted, leaving Rs. 490/-, payable in Jágír. At the same time the inám is calculated on the land revenue in canal villages, not including the owner's rate. (See Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No.  $\frac{S.}{8,087}$  6th December 1879.)

### Para 307.

Particular as to zails.

Jagir villages and the zail-dári cess.

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**Para 30.**

Ala-Lambardars.

Procedure adopted.

§ 30. Ala-Lambardars were appointed at different times during 1878, and 1879. The same controversy was raised on this question as on the zaildár appointments and settled in the same way. Government held that the advantages outweighed the objections which appeared likely to be only in a small degree real. As a partial compromise, however, it was directed that Ala-Lambardars should be appointed only in villages where there are three or more headmen. The 1 per cent. allowed for their remuneration was as with the zaildár ináms to be a deduction from the jama announced. Measures have been taken accordingly; but as the remuneration could not be awarded before the announcement of the new assessment there was no pressing need for making the appointments early in the settlement, and doubtless this was a reason which weighed with the Settlement Officer in delaying proceeding. In March 1878, however, there was need to find officials in certain canal villages to superintend the register of births and deaths, and the opportunity was seized for nominating the head Lambardars in them. The Deputy Commissioner and the Settlement Officer sat together at the time of appointment, votes were taken, objections urged and heard, investigation was made and decision on the conflicting claims given in the full light of a thronged and animated cutcherry where the expressions of popular feeling were carefully watched and weighed. Not a dull scene by any means; the apathy which has in some quarters been declared to be the prevailing characteristic of the people in the matter was in very many perhaps in most instances wanting. Sometime indeed a common consent like the harmony of a happy family took away the necessity of holding a poll, and in such villages the reason no doubt was chiefly want of interest. But in the large villages (where of course the remuneration become considerable) there was often a keen contest. Every incident as the history of the rival claimant and often that of his father, grand-father and other relatives was brought out dressed doubtless in the vivid fancy of a hostile imagination. If it is asked whether such a fact does not give fatal force to the objections of the system, the answer may, I think, fairly be made in the negative. For the time there is a good deal of warmth and perhaps a certain amount of bitterness. But it has been found more than once by inquiry made haphazard after the appointment that defeat in such a contest is perhaps remembered but hardly resented. The "hand (panja) of the Government" is recognised as having been "placed on the head" of the selected man, and the choice is acquiesced in, if not welcomed. But indeed the Lambardar appointed

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has mostly been the popular candidate. It has generally been found in this district that the man whom his fellows vote\* for is as the fact itself would often indicate, the most influential in the point of wealth and often the best fitted personally to use that influence. Patience is required in the proceedings for it is not seldom that as by a tacit agreement recriminations are kept in abeyance till the very last, till in fact the expectation is raised of a final decision being given. Then the voices are loosened, and quite a different aspect given to the appearance of local politics. It was considered important to elicit the fact not merely of a man's first and immediate preference, but also his second choice, the person to whom as to a village Themistocles he would award the second place of merit. And the question is a difficult one to get answered. For pride or assumed self-importance often prevented the man especially if an intelligent one from allowing the possibility, while at the same time it presented the unpleasant contingency of his not being accepted. But generally the attempt was successful, the exceptions being a few "irreconcilables" who could see no one but themselves, and declined to form any coalition at all. On the whole without any unfair assumption it may be confidently said that the elections in which the popular vote has generally been the primary guide have been successful; nay testimony direct and indirect has been obtained subsequently to the fact.

§ 31. It was not always found possible for the Deputy Commissioner to be present at the election. In such cases the Lambardárs were told that the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner was necessary to the appointment. This, though opening the door to a possible re-agitation of the matter when appearance was made before that officer, was considered the only right way of fully carrying out the Government orders concerning the mode of appointment. It was felt indeed that the different aspect from which a man would be regarded by the Magistrate was most important in checking and if need be correcting the idea formed by an officer who sees the zamíndár chiefly in his bucolic, that is, his most harmless aspect. But the cases in which difference of opinion existed were very few, and in none was that difference found to be one which could not be reconciled on further investigation.

### Para 309

Procedure when Deputy Commissioner was absent.

\* There was some difficulty at first in defining the "vote of a proprietor." After weighing practical consequences I decided that every proprietor holding land in his own separate right or as a shareholder should be admitted. This admitted minors and widows, but excluded sons in the lifetime of their father. I think the rule worked fairly.





## Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII.]

§ 33. Interference with the subsisting arrangements as to village headmen was not generally attempted. The first question referred was whether a woman could be a Lambardár, and reply was given by the Financial Commissioner that such appointments were not contemplated by the rules, and being in themselves undesirable, should, as a rule, not be made (No. 1,356 of 2nd March 1874 to Commissioner). Another more important matter was the appointment of Lambardárs out of the cultivating body. One might think perhaps that the Revenue Rules had made this clear, but in the case in question some doubt appears to have at first existed as to the facts. In Bohla in Sunipat at the settlement in 1842 engagement was made with the proprietors for one of the three divisions of the village, while for the other two, Lambardárs were appointed from the cultivators who took up the revenue on the remaining  $\frac{2}{3}$ . The Financial Commissioner at first thought that some mistake had been made as to the status of these men, but it was ascertained that there was no doubt that they were merely tenants with right of occupancy—and that they were proprietors in a neighbouring village. It was then held that they were farmers and could be turned out when the new assessments came in force. Accordingly when the jamas were given out, I did this not only here but in two other cases where similar circumstances had occurred. In the villages of first regular settlement interference might have been legal, but after a general revision of the list I thought that the best thing was to let the present arrangements continue.\* In Ballabgarh even after satisfying myself that matters had worked pretty smoothly on the old basis, I left the men still in office in the Government villages who had been working as Lambardárs, though of course, as they were not proprietors, they were not strictly speaking such. I look on these officials as in reality Government *agents* for the collection of revenue and rent, whom Government on the analogy of the circumstances to those of ordinary cases treats for its own convenience as Lambardárs. I think it might be well to remember this at times: the practical result being that claims to succession under the rules as of *right* would not lie. There are now altogether 99 villages† of Government property in the district. If

### Para 311.

Lambardára.

Summary  
settlement vil-  
lages.

In Govern-  
ment villages.

\* Proposals for increase appeared advisable only in 5 villages—in Delhi, Deonálá. In Sunipat, Sahiyá Kherá—Máhrá and Begáh and in Ballabgarh, Gadáipur. A separate report has been submitted for orders in the matter.

† Government is sole proprietor in 7 villages and part proprietor in 92 villages.



## Chapter XII.] Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

any are sold, the vendee if a single person, of course becomes sole Lambardar. If the purchase be made by a community, then they would choose their own Lambardárs. There are altogether 2,303 Lambardárs in the district and the total amount of Lambardári fees is Rs. 43,032/8/8 giving an average emolument of Rs. 18/10/11- to each man. The largest 'pachotra' drawn by any one Lambardár is Rs 175/- by Musammat Najib-un-nisa of Harsana Kalan, and the smallest 10 pies enjoyed by Baldeo of Arazi Sabapur.

**Para 312.**

Chaukidárs.

§ 34. Chaukidárs are employed in the usual way throughout the district. Their total number is 908 giving an average of 1.12 men per village. The largest number is found in Narela and Mahraulí, which enjoy the privilege of having 11 chaukidárs each. The distribution among the tahsils is 301 Ballabgarh : 294 Delhi : 313 Sunipat. There are 44 villages which are not big enough to support a chaukidár alone by themselves, so their men do work for other villages also. Other facts are given below :—

Numbers.

|           |                                                                              |     |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1.        | Number of villages with one chaukidár each ...                               | 499 |
| 2.        | Ditto ditto two ditto ...                                                    | 55  |
| 3.        | Ditto ditto three ditto ...                                                  | 30  |
| 4.        | Ditto ditto four or upwards ...                                              | 25  |
| 5.        | Villages in which owing to the small population no arrangements exist ... .. | 30  |
| 6.        | Villages provided for by Municipal Committees                                | 4   |
| 7.        | Villages without ábádis ... ..                                               | 123 |
| TOTAL ... |                                                                              | 766 |

Which with the 44 above noted make up the 810 of the district. The most prevalent castes among the chaukidárs are Shaikhs 133 : Fakírs 97 : Brahmins 96 : Churas 84 : Patháns 78 : Gujar 71 : the number of Shaikhs, Fakirs, Churas and Patháns are thus greatly disproportionate to the census numbers of these tribes among the general population of the district.

Pay.

The average pay per annum is in Ballabgarh Rs. 26/10/6 : in Delhi Rs. 34/7/6 : and in Sunipat Rs. 34/4/2. In some places they obtain also gifts at weddings, but this kind of perquisite is dropping out of fashion as not consistent with the social status engendered and fostered by the

## Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII.]

spirit of the times under Act IX of 1872. The provision on this subject put into the administration papers is generally to the following effect:—

“In this village—is chaukidár: he gets—per month. “This pay is levied by a ‘bach’ every six months, on all houses “of the village, excepting those of the widow, the needy, “and the chúra. The arrangements for the levy of this “‘bach’ are made by the Lambardárs: for the future we will “conform to any direction given by the Magistrate as to the “distribution of the chaukidárs and their pay.”

In Delhi and Sunipat I believe the ‘bach’ is always levied as above by a uniform rate throughout the village excepting the widow, the needy, and the ‘chúra.’ In Ballabgarh there is more variety, 195 villages follow the uniform rate: in four the proprietors pay more than the non-proprietors; in four it is the other way: in two it follows the revenue ‘bach’; in two more it is levied on the cultivated area; in four it is levied according to the means of the payer, while in six the banyás have to pay more than zamíndárs and in one village 5 sers grain are taken per house. Three are provided for by Municipal Committees; eleven are too small to deserve the dignity of chaukidárs; and fifty-three have no ábádís.

Arrears of pay are levied by the Tahsildár by summary process. No right of inheritance is recognised in the succession to the post.

§ 35. The subject of the treatment of Government property in the settlement might have been dealt with in the last chapter so far as regards its assessment. But there are other points from which it must be looked at also: the matter of enforcement of proprietary right, and levy of proprietary dues though it perhaps does not fall strictly within the province of the Settlement Officer cannot well be neglected by him, for no one else will deal with it so systematically and with such fresh local knowledge. In this district it so happens that a report has been directly called for in connection with the settlement, and though the detailed results of the enquiry thus undertaken are being submitted separately it will be of material advantage to the district officer to refer to them here. The question too of the attestation of Government rights in land taken up for public purposes by the several departments, and specially by the canal department, deserves separate notice.

Government right in the 99 villages in which it is sole or part proprietor extends to 31,381 acres of which 20,272

Administra-  
tion p a p e r  
entry.

### Para 313.

Government  
property.

## Chapter XII.] Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

## Para 314.

Taiúl.

Earlier proceedings.

Register of 1868.

are assessable and on which 25,540 is the estimated revenue.\* The property therefore is of very considerable importance. Its origin is confiscation at the mutiny, of the private property of the king, of lands of maáfidár proprietors grossly mutinous, and of the property of the Rajá of Ballabgarh, and of the Nawáb of Jhajjar.

§ 36 The private property of the king is called 'Taiúl.' The word is said to be derived from the Turkish and to mean 'pocket'—and may therefore be freely rendered as pocket-money, or in a certain sense the *peculium* of the king. This property he acquired largely under the arrangements for his maintenance and privy purse in 1803, but there is reason to believe that the Moghal Emperors always had private land held in direct property. After confiscation at the mutiny it appears from the records of the Government office that protracted enquiry has been made as to its value and extent. In his No. 521 of 17th December 1858, the Deputy Commissioner requested instructions on the point whether a title was to be held good claiming 'freehold tenure' of Taiúl property 'by right of gift or purchase from 'the ex-king or his immediate predecessors.' He also reported resumption of crown lands held under 'deeds granted by persons manifestly incompetent to alienate.' The Commissioner replied that as a rule all grants or sales made subsequent to 1803 when Shah Alam became a pensioner of Government were valid only during the life of the donor. He quoted among other authorities a rule of 1841 to this effect laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces confirmed in the same year by the Supreme Government. This view was sanctioned by Secretary to Government's No. 579 of 26th May 1859, and directions were given for the preparation of a register of Taiúl property. This register was submitted (nearly nine years later) by the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Fitzpatrick) under cover of his No. 144 of 15th April 1868. The Commissioner in sending it up to Government remarked that in some cases of sale Rai Bansi Lal Extra Assistant Commissioner acting on the revenue side had held that *all* rights were sold, *i. e.*, maáfi as well as proprietary rights—that these decisions not being judicial orders might be contested by Government if necessary—but that he considered this unadvisable. The Secretary to Government in his No. 361 of 11th May 1868, concurred in this.

\* This includes my estimate on lands the revenue of which has not been announced.

## Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII.]

When the register came down, a mistake was made as to the terms of Government orders, and sales were made of a few properties, which, on report for sanction being made, were disallowed by Government and cancelled. Systematic enquiry was directed by an Assistant Commissioner of the district 'who was to summon parties claiming against Government 'to file proofs of their title, and then to draw up draft complaints 'for the opinion of the Government advocate' on this the point of law was referred as to the time of limitation running against Government in suits to set aside alienations by the king of Delhi of proprietary right in *Taiúl* villages. The Government advocate held that this was 60 years from the date of confiscation of the grant to the king, *i. e.*, from 1857. After further correspondence on points of detail the Financial Commissioner in his No. 6,598 of 16th September 1872, laid down the principles of investigation making a division between Urban and Rural *Taiúl*. For the former a special agency was appointed (Mr. G. L. Smith, Assistant Commissioner who made his report in May 1876): and the enquiry into Rural *Taiúl* which included all cases save those of properties inside the city of Delhi and the suburbs of Jehannuma and Khandrat kalán, in the towns of Indarpat, Faridábád and Ballabgarh; was made over to the Settlement Department to be carried on in connection with the investigation into *maáfi* tenures distinction was drawn between:—

(1.)—The title of Government to proprietary right.

(2.)—The right of occupants to hold revenue free:—

And it was remarked that these rights were wholly independent of each other. *Maáfis* might exist on Government property and on the other hand occupants not admitting Government proprietary right would still have to prove any alleged right to hold revenue free. The Financial Commissioner further directed 'that the proprietary right of Government should 'be asserted in each case and recorded in the settlement 'papers—that a suitable rent should be fixed by the Settlement Officer, and that cases on which the right of Government is not admitted should be reported to the Deputy Commissioner who should be instructed to eject the holders if 'there is good ground to believe the Government title to be 'a good one. The proprietary right of Government should 'be asserted whether the land is held revenue free or not and 'a rent demanded as acknowledgment of the right.' The report on proprietary right was to be kept distinct from that on *maáfi* tenures, while distinct mention was to be made in the letter register, as to whether the property belonged to

A mistake  
as to Govern-  
ment inten-  
tions.

Limitation  
in *Taiúl* cases  
orders of 1872.

## Chapter X.II.] Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

**Para 315.**

Ballabgarh  
villages be-  
longing to  
Government.

Orders for  
enquiry into  
tenant rights.

Government or not. The results of the enquiry are being separately reported; the property confiscated from the Rajá of Ballabgarh, and other mutinous proprietors being also entered. The Ballabgarh property, however, requires separate notice.

§ 37. The Rajá of Ballabgarh had proprietary right in the whole or in part of 34 villages in his territory and at the mutiny these were confiscated and settled with the zamíndárs with the addition of a moderate 'malikáná' generally about 10 p. c., on the revenue. In 1872, when settlement proceedings began Mohamad Ali Shah of Sardhana petitioned to be allowed to purchase Government rights in these villages, offering Rs. 1,47,680/-, as the price Government sent down for report. 1. Whether the Government title was good. 2. Whether there was much culturable land as yet uncultivated. 3. Whether the price offered was fair. The reply to this stated that the Government title was undoubted—that so far as known then the extent of Málguzarí land would be as follows. Irrigated 2,000 acres; unirrigated 11,000; Culturable 2,000, total 15,000 acres. Mr. Wood further estimated the value of the property at not less than Rs. 2,40,000/-. He suggested, however, that before sale the rights of the tenants cultivating on the property should be ascertained, as many of them though not laying claim to ownership were probably entitled to rights of occupancy. This enquiry was directed under No. 469 of 16th March 1874, from the Secretary to Punjab Government to the Financial Commissioner with the following principles laid down to guide the investigation.

- (1.)—The British Government succeeds to the rights, and only to the rights of the Ballabgarh Rajá.
- (2.)—Any cultivator who has been in continuous occupation either in his own person or in the person of his ancestors for 12 years before annexation should be admitted to rights of occupancy. This implies a modification of the Financial Commissioner's proposal that those who have since the mutinies only, or only in their own persons, and those of their fathers, resided in the village, should be entered as having no right of occupancy.
- (3.)—Questions of the right of absentee maáfidárs are reserved for decision as they come up.
- (4.)—The onus probandi lies rather on Government than on a cultivator of any length of standing.

## Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

## [Chapter XII.]

Eight of the thirty-four villages belonged entirely to Government and of the twenty-six remaining eight had the Government rights already separate and distinct from those of the zamíndárs; in seventeen they were as yet joint with the zamíndárs; and in one the rights were partly separate and partly joint. The distribution was as follows:—

- (1.)—Entirely Government property:—Ballabgarh, Sihi, Sagarpur, Sahopura, Chirsi, Tilorí Bángar, Chandaolí, Shikárgah, Tilorí.
- (2.)—With rights separated and distinct:—Shahpur kalán, Sarurpur, Ajraunda, Meola Maharájpur, Piálá, Kabulpur Bángar, Saran Farídpur.
- (3.)—As yet joint, Gadhkhera, Alipur, Minane, Raipur kalán, Tughlukábád, Faizupur Mazra Nimkah, Kheri khurd Garhí Begampur, Ladhaolí, Barauli, Badhkhal, Phulera Jharsetlí, Dyalpur, Dungarpur, Rájpur kalán, Kuralí Nimkah.

The report on the separately held villages, and that part of Gadhkhera as was already separate was sent up under this office No. 267 of September 14th 1876, and orders were passed in Government letter No. 578 of 17th May 1877. The main points were:—

- 1.—Rights of occupancy were conceded in 8,846 cases.  
     Ditto           ditto   refused in   851   ,,  
     Ditto   ditto   remained undecided in 36   ,,
- 2.—Where rights of occupancy now granted affect absontee maáfidárs, no such maafidárs should be allowed to contest such rights.
- 3.—The right now granted is under section 8 of the Tenancy Act; any parties claiming under section 5 can sue to establish the right.

With regard to the sale of the property it was directed that (a) it should be made in portions or lots, not in a lump: and after reserving any lands necessary for grants (b) the cultivators should ordinarily be allowed an opportunity of offering for the land sold.

§ 38. The report on the remaining villages after partition had been made was submitted under my No. 292 of September 18th 1879, and on this orders have not been passed. My proposals were to concede occupancy right in 839 bighas—13 biswas and refuse it in 3,530 bighas, 6 biswas.

The Commissioner, I believe, agreed to these recommendations with one or two trifling exceptions.

Reports on  
the tenant  
right.

**Para 316.**

Second  
report on the  
remaining vil-  
lages.



## Chapter XII.] Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations.

**Para 317.**

Sale of four villages.

§ 39. In 1878 four of the villages reported on by Mr. Wood were sold by auction. This was to raise money to pay Rai Bahadur Umrao Singh for the Fattehpuri Mosque property which by the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Lytton) was restored to the Muhammadan community of Delhi. The order for these sales was communicated under cover of the Punjab Government No. 1,189 of 28th August 1878, and at the auction held in pursuance thereof the prices obtained were for Ballabgarh 64,500 sold to Rání Kishen Kour of the Rajás family.

|                |        |                                   |
|----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Chandaoli      | 30,000 | } Sold to Anyad Ali of Farídábád. |
| Chirsi         | 10,100 |                                   |
| Tilauri Bángar | 8,000  |                                   |

The sum required was Rs. 1,17,833/6/- and the difference was met by appropriating a sum of Rs. 6,000/- in deposit from the rent of the shops round the mosque. The surplus was given to the trustees of the building.

**Para 318.**

Disposal of Government property.

§ 40. With regard to the disposal of the Government property, I think, some consistent and decisive line of action should be determined on and kept to. What I would recommend is that eventual sale be the aim of any temporary arrangements adopted, the opportunity of favourable disposal of the property being taken whenever presented. As a rule the purchase should be offered to the cultivators, but where these are poor in purse and inferior in industry I have noted otherwise. At the same time I should advise in one or two cases the selection of respectable and well-disposed men of the district and sale to them at a moderate price of some of the land; with the purpose not so much of obtaining a large sum of money for it, as of putting in good substantial owners who are likely to develop the resources of the villages by laying out capital and by good arrangements for ensuring industrious cultivation.\*

**Para 319.**

Entries of Government rights in records.

§ 41. The entries of rights in Government property under the various departments have been made with a great deal of care and no little trouble. As far as possible every thing has been done in the presence of some deputed representative of the department concerned, and if in some cases the attestation of rights has been exparte, I think, it may be honestly said that it is not the fault of the settlement. The canal lands of course demanded more time and attention than any other, and some doubt arose as to how this property acquired in

\* I hope that men like Jaisi Rám of Kadipur and others of his class will be not merely fairly but indulgently dealt with in such sales. I am sure it is good policy to do so, and costs little.



## Subordinate and Miscellaneous Operations. [Chapter XII.]

several ways, and of the first acquirement of which sometimes clear record was not to be obtained, was to be entered in the settlement papers. The Financial Commissioner issued orders on this point after the records had been faired, but the directions have been carried out, I believe, successfully, and an English abstract showing the entries of canal lands throughout the Western Jamna Canal has been just submitted.

§ 42. According to the usual practice. I conclude the report with notice of the principal officers working under my superintendence. Mr. Wilson Assistant Settlement Officer was nominally attached to both Delhi and Gurgaon, but he worked entirely in Gurgaon and I have recorded what I had to say about him there. Rai Ajudhia Parshad, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, has worked well, and has been very useful to me in giving information as to the past time of the settlement: the account of settlement operations in particular, was based chiefly on his statements as illustrating and elucidating the progress reports. At the winding up of operations his responsibility was increased by my leaving the district, and I think, he has, on the whole sustained the burden satisfactorily. He is intelligent, methodical, and laborious, and a thoroughly experienced revenue officer.

Fakir Burhan-ud-din Superintendent of Delhi has throughout the settlement won the respect and approval of his superiors. He is a little downcast about his prospects, but I hope he will soon obtain an appointment as Extra Assistant Commissioner for which he is eminently well fitted; Chandan Lal worked with energy and success in Sunipat. The tahsil is a difficult one to manage, but I have found no reason to qualify my satisfaction with his work. Aziz-ud-din has been acting as superintendent of Ballabgarh for about a year: and has shown intelligence and activity in supervision of his establishment. He will, I hope, in time make a good Superintendent when he has acquired a more loyal sense of discipline.

I do not know that there is need to mention any one else. The Head Clerk of the English Office, Mr. Palmer, had lost physical energy toward the end of the settlement, and work suffered for a time in consequence, but when he went on leave as he did for several months his substitute Umrao Singh did very well.

R. M A C O N A C H I E,

December 18th 1880

Settlement Officer.

### Para 320.

Notices of officers.





# APPENDIX No. I.



*STATEMENT OF RAINFALL.*

## APPENDIX No. I.

*Statement of Rainfall in the Delhi District from 1867 to 1879.*

| Name of Tahsil. | MONTH.                              | YEARS.   |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |                                  |                  |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------------|------------------|
|                 |                                     | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | Total rainfall for twelve years. | Monthly average. |
| Delhi.          | April ... ..                        | 0·7      | 0·9      | ...      | 1·5      | 0·4      | 0·3      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 0·2      | 1·5      | 5·5                              | 0·5              |
|                 | May ... ..                          | 0·7      | 0·1      | ...      | ...      | 3·3      | 1·1      | 2·4      | ...      | 0·5      | 2·6      | 0·2      | 0·5      | 11·4                             | 1·0              |
|                 | June ... ..                         | 0·9      | 2·3      | 0·9      | 6·2      | 4·2      | ...      | 0·2      | 2·9      | 0·4      | 2·5      | 3·7      | 0·5      | 24·7                             | 2·1              |
|                 | July ... ..                         | 13·7     | 1·1      | 6·5      | 2·8      | 8·3      | 11·1     | 19·8     | 9·9      | 3·4      | 4·6      | 1·3      | 11·7     | 94·2                             | 7·9              |
|                 | August 1st half ...                 | 1·7      | 0·3      | 0·1      | 7·0      | 5·1      | 4·2      | 4·5      | 0·6      | 5·0      | 0·4      | 0·1      | 0·2      | 29·2                             | 2·4              |
|                 | TOTAL ...                           | 17·7     | 4·7      | 7·5      | 17·5     | 21·3     | 16·7     | 26·9     | 13·4     | 9·3      | 10·1     | 5·5      | 14·4     | 165·0                            | 13·8             |
|                 | August 2nd half ...                 | 5·5      | ...      | 1·2      | 4·5      | 2·2      | 6·4      | ...      | 3·2      | 0·2      | 0·2      | ...      | 16·8     | 40·2                             | 3·4              |
|                 | September ... ..                    | 0·2      | 0·1      | 8·3      | 0·5      | 0·7      | 6·1      | 8·5      | 3·1      | 27·4     | 5·3      | 0·5      | 0·5      | 61·2                             | 5·1              |
|                 | TOTAL ...                           | 5·7      | 0·1      | 9·5      | 5·0      | 2·9      | 12·5     | 8·5      | 6·3      | 27·6     | 5·5      | 0·5      | 17·3     | 101·4                            | 8·5              |
|                 | October ... ..                      | ...      | ...      | 1·7      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 1·2      | ...      | 0·1      | 1·9      | 5·3      | ...      | 10·2                             | 0·9              |
|                 | November ... ..                     | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...                              | ...              |
|                 | December ... ..                     | 1·7      | ...      | ...      | 0·1      | ...      | 0·5      | 0·5      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 2·4      | ...      | 5·2                              | 0·4              |
|                 | January ... ..                      | 0·5      | 0·6      | ...      | 0·5      | 2·0      | 0·4      | 0·9      | 0·1      | ...      | 2·3      | ...      | ...      | 7·3                              | 0·6              |
|                 | February ... ..                     | 1·9      | 1·2      | ...      | 0·6      | 0·7      | ...      | ...      | 1·2      | 0·1      | 2·1      | 1·2      | ...      | 9·0                              | 0·8              |
|                 | March ... ..                        | 0·5      | 3·2      | 1·0      | ...      | 0·1      | ...      | 1·0      | ...      | 1·3      | 0·2      | 0·1      | 0·2      | 7·6                              | 0·6              |
|                 | TOTAL ...                           | 4·6      | 5·0      | 2·7      | 1·2      | 2·8      | 0·9      | 3·6      | 1·3      | 1·5      | 6·5      | 9·0      | 0·2      | 39·3                             | 3·3              |
|                 | Annual total of Delhi tahsil ... .. | 28·0     | 9·8      | 19·7     | 23·7     | 27·0     | 30·1     | 39·0     | 21·0     | 38·4     | 22·1     | 15·0     | 31·9     | 305·7                            | 25·5             |

## APPENDIX No. I.—Continued.

| Name of Tahsil. | MONTH.                                     | YEARS.   |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |                                        |                     |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
|                 |                                            | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | Total rainfall<br>for twelve<br>years. | Monthly<br>average. |
| BALLABGARH.     | April ... ..                               | 0·2      | 0·3      | ...      | 1·3      | 0·5      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 0·5      | 0·3      | 3·1                                    | 0·3                 |
|                 | May ... ..                                 | 0·5      | 0·3      | ...      | ...      | 2·1      | 0·9      | 1·5      | ...      | 1·6      | 0·6      | 0·1      | 1·3      | 8·9                                    | 0·7                 |
|                 | June ... ..                                | 0·4      | 4·1      | 0·5      | 3·3      | 5·4      | ...      | 1·5      | 4·1      | ...      | 0·3      | 1·9      | 0·3      | 21·8                                   | 1·8                 |
|                 | July ... ..                                | 12·5     | 0·3      | 9·7      | 5·1      | 9·4      | 7·3      | 14·0     | 11·8     | 0·9      | 8·3      | 3·2      | 5·5      | 88·0                                   | 7·3                 |
|                 | August 1st half ...                        | 2·8      | ...      | 0·7      | 2·2      | 5·4      | 6·1      | 5·5      | 1·3      | 3·5      | 1·2      | ...      | 1·3      | 30·0                                   | 2·5                 |
|                 | TOTAL ...                                  | 16·4     | 5·0      | 10·9     | 11·9     | 22·8     | 14·3     | 22·5     | 17·2     | 6·0      | 10·4     | 5·7      | 8·7      | 151·8                                  | 12·7                |
|                 | August 2nd half ...                        | 3·9      | ...      | 2·3      | 3·2      | 0·9      | 3·3      | ...      | 4·0      | 0·7      | ...      | 0·2      | 9·9      | 28·4                                   | 2·4                 |
|                 | September ... ..                           | 1·6      | ...      | 7·1      | 0·4      | 0·6      | 3·0      | 4·4      | 1·6      | 23·9     | 1·8      | 0·5      | 2·1      | 47·0                                   | 3·9                 |
|                 | TOTAL ...                                  | 5·5      | ...      | 9·4      | 3·6      | 1·5      | 6·3      | 4·4      | 5·6      | 24·6     | 1·8      | 0·7      | 12·0     | 75·4                                   | 6·3                 |
|                 | October ... ..                             | 0·4      | ...      | 0·7      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 1·8      | ...      | 0·8      | 0·5      | 4·1      | ...      | 8·3                                    | 0·7                 |
|                 | November ... ..                            | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 0·1      | ...      | 0·1                                    | 0·0                 |
|                 | December ... ..                            | 0·5      | ...      | ...      | 0·3      | ...      | 0·4      | 0·1      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 3·2      | ...      | 4·5                                    | 0·4                 |
|                 | January ... ..                             | 0·7      | 1·4      | ...      | ...      | 0·8      | ...      | ...      | 0·2      | ...      | 1·6      | ...      | ...      | 4·7                                    | 0·4                 |
|                 | February ... ..                            | 1·3      | 0·7      | ...      | 1·2      | 0·4      | ...      | ...      | 0·7      | 0·1      | 2·3      | 0·4      | ...      | 7·1                                    | 0·6                 |
|                 | March ... ..                               | 0·2      | 1·9      | 0·5      | ...      | 0·1      | ...      | 0·4      | ...      | 0·5      | 0·6      | ...      | ...      | 4·2                                    | 0·4                 |
|                 | TOTAL ...                                  | 3·1      | 4·0      | 1·2      | 1·5      | 1·3      | 0·4      | 2·3      | 0·9      | 1·4      | 5·0      | 7·8      | ...      | 28·9                                   | 2·4                 |
|                 | Annual total of Bal-<br>labgarh tahsil ... | 25·0     | 9·0      | 21·5     | 17·0     | 25·6     | 21·0     | 29·2     | 23·7     | 32·0     | 17·2     | 14·2     | 20·7     | 256·1                                  | 21·3                |

APPENDIX No. I.—*Concluded.*

| Name of Tahsil.                            | M O N T H.          | Y E A R S. |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | Total rainfall<br>for twelve<br>years. | Monthly<br>average. |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                            |                     | 1867-68.   | 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. |                                        |                     |
| S U N I P A T.                             | April ... ..        | 1.2        | 0.2      | ...      | 0.4      | 0.3      | 0.8      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 1.3      | 1.7      | 5.9                                    | 0.5                 |
|                                            | May ... ..          | 1.1        | ...      | ...      | ...      | 1.2      | 0.8      | 1.9      | ...      | 0.3      | 1.4      | 3.4      | 1.8      | 11.9                                   | 1.0                 |
|                                            | June ... ..         | 1.9        | 2.0      | ...      | 13.4     | 5.7      | ...      | 0.2      | 4.4      | ...      | 1.5      | 1.4      | 0.5      | 31.0                                   | 2.6                 |
|                                            | July ... ..         | 7.8        | ...      | 13.4     | 10.3     | 4.5      | 5.9      | 14.6     | 8.7      | 3.3      | 12.7     | ...      | 2.1      | 83.3                                   | 6.9                 |
|                                            | August 1st half ... | 4.2        | ...      | 1.7      | 3.5      | 2.9      | 7.4      | 4.2      | 1.6      | 5.1      | 0.5      | ...      | 0.7      | 31.8                                   | 2.7                 |
|                                            | Total ...           | 16.2       | 2.2      | 15.1     | 27.6     | 14.6     | 14.9     | 20.9     | 14.7     | 8.7      | 16.1     | 6.1      | 6.8      | 163.9                                  | 13.7                |
|                                            | August 2nd half ... | 4.9        | ...      | ...      | 2.0      | 0.4      | 0.4      | ...      | 0.6      | 0.6      | 2.0      | ...      | 10.6     | 21.5                                   | 1.8                 |
|                                            | September ... ..    | 1.4        | 0.3      | 2.5      | 2.4      | 1.1      | 5.2      | 2.1      | 2.3      | 24.5     | 3.3      | 1.8      | 1.8      | 48.7                                   | 4.1                 |
|                                            | Total ...           | 6.3        | 0.3      | 2.5      | 4.4      | 1.5      | 5.6      | 2.1      | 2.9      | 25.1     | 5.3      | 1.8      | 12.4     | 70.2                                   | 5.9                 |
|                                            | October ... ..      | ...        | ...      | 1.6      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 1.2      | ...      | ...      | 1.7      | 3.2      | ...      | 7.7                                    | 0.6                 |
|                                            | November ... ..     | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 0.1      | ...      | 0.1                                    | 0.0                 |
|                                            | December ... ..     | 0.8        | ...      | 0.1      | ...      | ...      | 0.9      | 0.2      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 3.4      | ...      | 5.4                                    | 0.5                 |
|                                            | January .. ...      | 0.4        | 0.2      | ...      | 0.6      | 0.4      | 0.6      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 0.5      | ...      | 0.1      | 2.8                                    | 0.2                 |
|                                            | February ... ..     | 1.4        | 0.6      | ...      | 0.9      | 7.9      | 0.3      | 0.8      | 0.8      | ...      | 1.2      | 0.3      | ...      | 14.2                                   | 1.2                 |
|                                            | March ... ..        | 0.4        | 2.6      | 1.2      | ...      | 0.3      | ...      | 1.8      | ...      | 0.4      | 1.0      | 0.3      | ...      | 8.0                                    | 0.7                 |
|                                            | Total ...           | 3.0        | 3.4      | 2.9      | 1.5      | 8.6      | 1.8      | 4.0      | 0.8      | 0.4      | 4.4      | 7.3      | 0.1      | 38.2                                   | 3.2                 |
| Annual total of Suni-<br>pat tahsil ... .. |                     | 25.5       | 5.9      | 20.5     | 33.5     | 24.7     | 22.3     | 27.0     | 18.4     | 34.2     | 25.8     | 15.2     | 19.3     | 272.3                                  | 22.7                |
| Annual total for the<br>district ... ..    |                     | 26.2       | 8.2      | 20.6     | 24.7     | 25.8     | 24.5     | 31.7     | 21.0     | 34.9     | 21.7     | 13.5     | 24.0     | 278.0                                  | 23.1                |



# APPENDIX No. II.



*ESTIMATES OF PRODUCE.*

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[illegible]

MILK.	Acres under crop
MILK.	Produce per acre
GROSS VALUE OF CROP	Gross value of crop
AJWAIN, &c.	Acres under crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AJWAIN, &c.	Produce per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROSS VALUE OF CROP	Gross value of crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOBACCO.	Acres under crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOBACCO.	Produce per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROSS VALUE OF CROP	Gross value of crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUGARCANE	Acres under crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUGARCANE	Produce per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROSS VALUE OF CROP	Gross value of crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ONIONS.	Acres under crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ONIONS.	Produce per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROSS VALUE OF CROP	Gross value of crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAFFLOWER	Acres under crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAFFLOWER	Produce per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GROSS VALUE OF CROP	Gross value of crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	Acres under crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	Gross value of crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.		A S S E S S M E N T C I R C L E S.										
Order of value.	Name.	W H E A T.	Average price for 20 years in sets per rupee.	Mlands sets chittaks. 0	ACRES UNDER CROPS. <div><div>Artificially irrigated.</div><div>Manured ... Not manured</div><div>Naturally irrigated</div><div>Manured ... Not manured</div><div>Unirrigated ...</div><div>Manured ... Not manured</div></div>	Khadar-Bangar.	Bangar.	Dahrt sailaba.	Zerkohl.	Kohl.	Khandrat.	TOTAL.
						174	1,303	73	10	17	116	1,693
						869	821	102	54	21	140	2,007
						164	...	30	...	2	...	196
						8,311	...	1,402	88	893	6	10,700
						26	110	136	71	4	13	360
						686	830	2,952	1,594	153	142	6,357
						M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
						13 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	...
						11 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	13 0 0	...
						11 0 0	...	11 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	...
						6 20 0	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...
						8 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	...
						5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	...
						1,05,607	54,326	52,708	14,544	15,059	7,200	2,49,444

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

CROP.		ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.											
Order of value.	Name.	WHEAT AND BARLEY.		Maunds	Average price for 20 years in seers per rupee.	Khadar-Bangar.	Bangar.	Dahri sailaba.	Zerkohl.	Kohl.	Khandrat.	Total.	
		ACRES UNDER CROP.		0	chittaks.	0	
		{ Artificially irrigated											
		Manured ...	Not manured										
		{ Naturally irrigated											
		Manured ...	Not manured										
		{ Unirrigated ...											
		Manured ...	Not manured	0	seers	
		{ Artificially irrigated											
		Manured ...	Not manured										
		{ Naturally irrigated											
		Manured ...	Not manured										
		{ Unirrigated ...											
		Manured ...	Not manured	0	Gross value of crop	
		{ Artificially irrigated											
		Manured ...	Not manured										
		{ Naturally irrigated											
		Manured ...	Not manured										
		{ Unirrigated ...											
		Manured ...	Not manured	20,255	21,058	7,679	10,178	1,021	579	Rs	Rs	41,870	
		6 0 0	7 0 0										
		8 0 0	9 0 0										
		7 0 0	...										
		12 0 0	...										
		11 0 0	13 0 0										
		15 0 3	16 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	17 0 0	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	2,265
		194	96										
		4	19										
		1,986	...										
		59	...										
		74	45										
		6	22	8	22	8	1	10	12	59	Total.
											
											
											
											
											

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.		A S S E S S M E N T C I R C L E S.									
Order of value.	Name.	ACRES UNDER CROP. Artificially irrigated { Naturally irrigated { Unirrigated ... {	Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	B A R L E Y.						Khandrat.	TOTAL.
				Khadar-Bangar.	Bangar.	Dahrt sailaba.	Zerkohl.	Kohl.			
O F V A L U E.	B A R L E Y.	P R O D U C E P E R A C R E. Artificially irrigated { Naturally irrigated { Unirrigated ... {	Mounds	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.		
				16 0 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0	10	1,706
				12 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	11 0 0	14 0 0	24	1,664
				12 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	3	253
				8 0 0	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...
				9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	...	...
		Gross value of crop ...	Sers	6 20 0	7 23 0	8 20 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0
				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
				60,430	93,027	40,504	15,658	9,412	8,698	...	2,27,729

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APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

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APPENDIX No. II.

Estimates of Produce Delhi Tahsil.

CROP.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.										OF VALUE.						
	Order of value.	Name.	Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.			Khadar-Bangar.			Bangar.	Dabar.		Zerkohl.	Kohl.	Khandrat.	TOTAL.		
COTTON (UNCLEANED.)		Acres under crop...	{ Chahí Dahri Barání	79 ... 10	642 5 1,701	M. S. C. 7 0 0 4 20 0 4 0 0	M. S. C. 6 0 0 5 0 0 3 20 0	259 1,053 807	M. S. C. 5 20 0 4 20 0 3 0 0	72 34 107	M. S. C. 4 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 25	34 1 82	37 ... 16	1,128 1,093 2,723
		Produce per acre...	{ Chahí Dahri Barání
		Gross value of crop ...	...	...	...	...	Rs 1,566	Rs 34,831	Rs 29,672	Rs 2,677	Rs 838	Rs 802	Rs 70,386
VEGETABLES.		Acres under crop	187	118	M. S. C. 60 0 0	M. S. C. 60 0 0	47	M. S. C. 55 0 0	16	M. S. C. 50 0 0	1	88	457
		Produce per acre	...	...	...	...	Rs 6,078	Rs 3,540	Rs 1,410	Rs 440	Rs 25	Rs 2,860	Rs 457
		Gross value of crop ...	...	...	...	...							
CHILLIES.		Acres under crop	53	221	M. S. C. 45 0 0	M. S. C. 45 0 0	7	M. S. C. 40 0 0	10	M. S. C. 50 0 0	...	56	347
		Produce per acre	...	...	...	...	Rs 2,650	Rs 9,945	Rs 315	Rs 400	...	Rs 2,800	Rs 16,110
		Gross value of crop ...	...	...	...	...							

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

CROP.		ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.									
Order of value.	Name.	Average price for 20 years in rupees per									
OF VALUE.	W H E A T.			Maunds		seers		chittaks.		Average price for 20 years in rupees per	
		Gross value of crop		Unirrigated		Naturally		Artificially irrigated		ACRES UNDER CROP.	
		Manured ...		Not manured ...		Manured ...		Not manured ...		Manured ...	
		8 20 0		9 0 0		9 0 0		8 0 0		7 0 0	
		5 0 0		5 20 0		5 20 0		5 20 0		4 30 0	
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	
		33,353		2,23,299		62,193		26,313		703	
		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.	
		11 20 0		...		12 0 0		11 0 0		...	
		7 0 0		6 0 0		8 0 0		7 30 0		6 0 0	
		11 0 0		11 30 0		11 0 0		10 0 0		9 0 0	
		12 30 0		15 0 0		14 20 0		14 0 0		11 0 0	
		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.	
		387		11,940		2,629		758		17	
		●		6,738		168		19		1	
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	
		742		67		1,452		1,136		12	
		76		...		187		64		...	
		643		656		453		207		18	
		580		1,657		402		133		14	
		Khadar-Bangar.		Bangar.		Dabar.		Zerkohli.		Kohli.	
		Khandrat.		TOTAL.							
		
		8 20 0		9 0 0		9 0 0		8 0 0		7 0 0	
		5 0 0		5 20 0		5 20 0		5 20 0		4 30 0	
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	
		3,56,324		2,23,299		62,193		26,313		703	
		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.	
		15 0 0		...		12 0 0		11 0 0		...	
		11 0 0		11 30 0		11 0 0		10 0 0		9 0 0	
		12 30 0		15 0 0		14 20 0		14 0 0		11 0 0	
		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.	
		387		11,940		2,629		758		17	
		●		6,738		168		19		1	
		742		67		1,452		1,136		12	

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APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

CROP.		ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.										OF VALUE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Order of value.	Name.	WHEAT AND BARLEY.	Khaddar-Bangar.	Bangar.	Dabar.	Zerkohi.	Kohl.	Khandrat.	TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

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APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

CROP.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.						Average price for 20 years in Rupees per		OF VALUE.
	Order of value.	Name.	Khaddar-Bangar.	Bangar.	Dabar.	Zerkohi.	Kohi.	Khandrat.	TOTAL.
BARLEY.		ACRES UNDER CROP.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
		PRODUCE PER ACRE.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	
		Gross value of crop	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	

BARLEY AND GRAM.																		
ACRES UNDER CROP.																		
Artificially irrigated	{	Manured	...	{	Not manured	0	chittaka	252	7									
Naturally																		
Unirrigated	{	Manured	...	{	Not manured	37	sets	...	139									
PRODUCT PER ACRE.																		
Artificially irrigated	{	Manured	...	{	Not manured	0	Mounds									
Naturally																		
Unirrigated	{	Manured	...	{	Not manured	0	Mounds									
Gross value of crop																		
Rs																		
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APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

CROP.	Order of value.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.										3rd ORDER OF VALUE.		
		Name.	Average price for 20 years in rupees.			Khaddar-Bangar.	Bangar.	Dabur.	Zerkohl.	Kohl.	Khaddrkt.			
TIL.		Acres under crop	M.	S.	C.	...	M. S. C. 3 4 0 0 Rs 32	M. S. C. 1 4 0 0 Rs 11	M. S. C. 1 4 0 0 Rs 11	...	...	...	...	5
		Produce per acre	M.	S.	C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M.	S.	C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs 54
MASH.		Acres under crop	M.	S.	C.	17	M. S. C. 345 5 0 0 Rs 2,556	M. S. C. 35 5 0 0 Rs 259	M. S. C. 38 4 0 0 Rs 225	...	...	...	...	435
		Produce per acre	M.	S.	C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M.	S.	C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs 3,141
MASUR.		Acres under crop	M.	S.	C.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
		Produce per acre	M.	S.	C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M.	S.	C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs 27
HEMP.		Acres under crop	M.	S.	C.	9	M. S. C. 17 4 0 0 Rs 194	M. S. C. 10 4 0 0 Rs 114	M. S. C. 2 4 0 0 Rs 23	...	...	...	...	38
		Produce per acre	M.	S.	C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gross value of crop	M.	S.	C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs 434
TOTAL.		Acres under crop	...	...	...	2,056	17,607	31,236	8,258	9,481	2,311	70,949	...	...
		Gross value of crop	...	...	...	16,147	1,10,973	1,92,756	54,325	43,728	18,548	4,36,477	...	...

CHARI.	Acres under crop Produce per acre Gross value of crop	0 0 5	M. S. M.	1 S. C. Rs	520 0 0 0 Rs 8,320	80 S. C. Rs	... ... ...	189 S. C. Rs	220 S. C. Rs	603 Rs 9,614
JUAR.	Acres under crop Produce per acre Gross value of crop	0 7 1	C. S. M.	170 S. C. Rs	1,295 0 0 0 Rs 8,817	818 S. C. Rs	766 S. C. Rs	189 S. C. Rs	220 S. C. Rs	3,457 Rs 23,232
LOBIA.	Acres under crop Produce per acre Gross value of crop	0 1 1	C. S. M.	... ... ...	3 0 0 0 Rs 12	42 S. C. Rs	7 S. C. Rs	6 S. C. Rs	2 S. C. Rs	60 Rs 275
ITALIAN MILLET	Acres under crop Produce per acre Gross value of crop	0 23 0	C. S. M.	... ... ...	2 0 0 0 Rs 28	3 S. C. Rs	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 Rs 70
MOTH.	Acres under crop Produce per acre Gross value of crop	0 34 0	C. S. M.	28 S. C. Rs	466 0 0 0 Rs 2,741	518 S. C. Rs	179 S. C. Rs	283 S. C. Rs	... ... ...	1,474 Rs 8,094
ARHAR.	Acres under crop Produce per acre Gross value of crop	0 29 0	C. S. M.	... ... ...	20 5 Rs 136	... ... ...	... ... ...	202 S. C. Rs	16 S. C. Rs	238 Rs 1,641

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

CROP.		ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.										
4TH ORDER OF VALUE	Order of value.	Name.	Average price for 20 years in sets per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.						Khandrit.	TOTAL.	
				Khadar-Bangar.	Bangar.	Dabar.	Zerkohl.	Kohl.	Khandrit.			
MUGA.	Acres under crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Produce per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEAS.	Acres under crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Produce per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHINA, &c.	Acres under crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Produce per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	Acres under crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL.	Acres under crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gross value of crop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. II.

Estimates of Produce Sunipat Tahsil.

C R O P.			Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.		
Order of value.	Name.			Bángar.	Khádar.	TOTAL.
1st ORDER OF VALUE.	COTTON (UNCLEANED.)	Acres under crop { Cháhí Dahri Baráni	Maunds sers chittaks. 0 11 0	1,051	8,919	4,970
				6,975	428	7,403
		Produce per acre { Cháhí Dahri Baráni	0 11 0	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	...
				10 32 0 Rs	4 32 0 Rs	Rs
		Gross value of crop... ..		3,15,203	75,910	3,91,113
	VEGETABLES.	Acres under crop	C. 0	88	303	391
		Produce per acre	S. 20	M. S. C. 68 17 15	M. S. C. 39 27 13	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 2	Rs 2,410	Rs 4,811	Rs 7,221
	CHILLIES.	Acres under crop	C. 0	141	1,032	1,173
		Produce per acre	S. 9	M. S. C. 63 7 8	M. S. C. 36 35 5	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 1	Rs 7,273	Rs 31,072	Rs 38,345
	MELONS.	Acres under crop	C. 0	35	16	51
		Produce per acre	S. 0	M. S. C. 126 13 0	M. S. C. 71 23 10	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 3	Rs 1,474	Rs 382	Rs 1,856
	AJWAIN, DHANIA, SONF, &c.	Acres under crop	C. 0	21	62	83
		Produce per acre	S. 14	M. S. C. 17 27 5	M. S. C. 10 3 12	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs 1,061	Rs 1,917	Rs 1,978
	TOBACCO.	Acres under crop	C. 0	155	107	262
		Produce per acre	S. 15	M. S. C. 45 25 7	M. S. C. 26 18 6	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs 18,864	Rs 7,550	Rs 26,414
	SUGARCANE.	Acres under crop	C. 0	11,888	3,051	14,939
		Produce per acre	S. 17	M. S. C. 20 4 0	M. S. C. 18 0 0	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs 5,62,232	Rs 1,29,213	Rs 6,91,445

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.		
Order of value.	Name.		Bángar.	Khádar.	TOTAL.
1st ORDER OF VALUE.—Concluded.	ONIONS.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 30	M. S. C. 7	37
		Produce per acre	291 35 0	170 39 10	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs 2,212	Rs 299	Rs 2,511
	INDIGO AND SAFFLOWER.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 57	M. S. C. 18	75
		Produce per acre	1 2 2	0 24 7	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs 800	Rs 147	Rs 947
	TOTAL.	Acres under crop	20,441	8,945	29,386
		Gross value of crops	Rs 9,11,529	Rs 2,51,301	Rs 11,62,830
2nd ORDER OF VALUE.	W H E A T.	Acres under crop { Cháhí Dahrí Barání	M. S. C. 4,932	20,580	25,512
		Produce per acre { Cháhí Dahrí Barání	27,107	4,484	31,591
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs 4,14,748	Rs 3,34,466	Rs 7,49,214
	GRAM.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 2,926	M. S. C. 5,557	16,483
		Produce per acre	14 13 0	9 35 0	..
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs 1,69,205	Rs 59,325	Rs 2,28,530
	WHEAT AND GRAM.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 9,992	M. S. C. 4,058	14,050
		Produce per acre	21 3 7	9 25 13	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs 2,73,857	Rs 50,508	Rs 3,24,365
	WHEAT AND BARLEY.	Acres under crop	M. S. C. 411	M. S. C. 279	690
		Produce per acre	17 18 6	7 1 1	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs 8,699	Rs 2,479	Rs 11,178

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.		
Order of value.	Name.		Bángar.	Khádar.	TOTAL.
2ND ORDER OF VALUE.—Concluded.	SARSON.	Acres under crop	158	89	247
		Produce per acre	M. S. C. 1 12 10	M. S. C. 0 30 3	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs 396	Rs 129	Rs 525
	RICE (DHAN.)	Acres under crop	7,638	218	7,856
		Produce per acre	M. S. C. 12 18 0	M. S. C. 12 18 0	...
		Gross value of crop	Rs 1,22,701	Rs 3,502	Rs. 1,26,203
	JUAR.	Acres under crop	29,081	16,907	45,988
		Produce per acre	M. S. C. 10 16 0	M. S. C. 5 35 0	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs 3,45,648	Rs 1,13,518	Rs. 4,59,166
	INDIAN CORN.	Acres under crop	1,672	3,900	5,572
		Produce per acre	M. S. C. 7 27 0	M. S. C. 7 16 0	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs 14,673	Rs. 32,982	Rs. 47,655
	TARAH.	Acres under crop	566	987	1,553
		Produce per acre	M. S. C. 11 0 15	M. S. C. 6 16 7	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs. 10,015	Rs. 10,125	Rs. 20,140
	TOTAL.	Acres under crop	92,403	57,059	1,49,542
		Gross value of crops	Rs. 13,59,942	Rs. 6,07,034	Rs. 19,66,976
3RD ORDER OF VALUE.	BARLEY.	Acres under crop	1,896	1,266	3,162
		Produce per acre	M. S. C. 12 6 4	M. S. C. 12 1 10	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs. 24,262	Rs. 16,045	Rs. 40,307
	BARLEY AND GRAM.	Acres under crop	1,840	322	2,162
		Produce per acre	M. S. C. 21 24 10	M. S. C. 17 4 12	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	Rs. 42,998	Rs. 5,959	Rs. 48,957

APPENDIX No. II.—Continued.

C R O P.		Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES			
Order of value.	Name.		Bángar.	Khádar.	TOTAL.	
3RD ORDER OF VALUE.—Concluded.	BAJRA.	Acres under crop	C. 0	5,071	2,878	7,949
		Produce per acre	S. 30	M. S. C. 6 27 2	M. S. C. 5 38 12	...
		Gross value of crop	M. 0	Rs. 45,159	Rs. 22,905	Rs. 68,064
	TIL.	Acres under crop	C. 0	5	2	7
		Produce per acre	S. 15	M. S. C. 8 38 2	M. S. C. 5 2 8	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 119	Rs. 27	Rs. 146
	MASH.	Acres under crop	C. 0	616	71	717
		Produce per acre	S. 27	M. S. C. 4 34 8	M. S. C. 7 3 12	...
		Gross value of crop	M. 0	Rs. 4,656	Rs. 746	Rs. 5,402
	MASUR.	Acres under crop	C. 0	4	9	13
Produce per acre		S. 30	M. S. C. 13 5 4	M. S. C. 7 25 5	...	
Gross value of crop... ..		M. 0	Rs. 70	Rs. 92	Rs. 162	
HEMP.	Acres under crop	C. 0	41	7	48	
	Produce per acre	S. 20	M. S. C. 7 12 11	M. S. C. 9 21 9	...	
	Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 588	Rs. 134	Rs. 722	
TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	9,503	4,555	14,058
	Gross value of crops ... ..	...	Rs. 1,17,852	Rs. 45,908	Rs. 1,63,760
	JUAR.	Acres under crop	5,930	3,649	9,579
Produce per acre ... ..		...	...	...	...
Gross value of crop... ..		...	...	...	...
LOBIA.	Acres under crop	C. 0	1	2	3	
	Produce per acre	S. 30	M. S. C. 7 20 0	M. S. C. 4 20 0	...	
	Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 12	Rs. 22	

APPENDIX No. II.—Concluded.

C R O P.			Average price for 20 years in sers per rupee.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.		
Order of value.	Name.			Bángar.	Khádar.	TOTAL.
4TH ORDER OF VALUE.—Concluded.	ITALIAN MILLET	Acres under crop	C. 0	46	25	71
		Produce per acre	S. 30	M. S. C. 12 25 7	M. S. C. 7 13 1	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 775	Rs. 244	Rs. 1,019
	MOTH.	Acres under crop	C. 0	2,147	1,585	3,732
		Produce per acre	S. 32	M. S. C. 5 2 15	M. S. C. 5 13 4	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 13,619	Rs. 10,563	Rs. 24,182
	MUNG.	Acres under crop	C. 0	35	68	103
		Produce per acre	S. 30	M. S. C. 4 32 0	M. S. C. 7 26 3	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 224	Rs. 694	Rs. 918
	PEAS.	Acres under crop	C. 0	146	55	201
		Produce per acre	S. 0	M. S. C. 18 38 1	M. S. C. 10 39 1	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 1	Rs. 2,768	Rs. 605	Rs. 3,373
	CHINA, &c.	Acres under crop	C. 0	43	96	139
		Produce per acre	S. 38	M. S. C. 25 10 8	M. S. C. 6 37 15	...
		Gross value of crop... ..	M. 0	Rs. 1,144	Rs. 1,481	Rs. 2,625
	TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	8,348	5,480	13,828
		Gross value of crop... ..	...	Rs. 18,540	Rs. 13,599	Rs. 32,139
	GRAND TOTAL.	Acres under crop ... ..	...	130,775	76,039	206,814
		Gross value of crops ... ..	...	Rs. 24,07,863	Rs. 9,17,842	Rs. 33,25,705

ZAMINDAR ESTIMATES.

N A M E.	Wheat.		Gram.	Juár.	Gur.	Cotton.	Rice.
	Max.	Min.					
1.—Manphúl of Jakaulí Khádar ...	480	288	480	288	960	192	...
Bágar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Nathúá of Panchi Jatán Khádar	480	...	384	144	432	240	...
Bágar	576	384	384	384	624	384	432
3.—Bhup Sing of Ganaur Khádar ...	288	144	240	96	...	192	...
Bágar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Lachman of Bhatgaon Khádar ...	384	144	240	288	960	...	...
Bágar	672	288	372	480	1,152	...	576
5.—Jagdis Sing of Kundli Khádar ...	758	96	768	288	...	168	...
Bágar ... ..	...	...	1,152	...	...	...	...
6.—Dungal of Rathdhaneh Khádar ...	384	288	384	240	768	96	...
Bágar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.—Sirdara of Juan Khádar	336	192	288	288	576	238	...
Bágar	528	...	384	384	672	480	384
8.—Muhammad Zakki of Sunipat Khádar	384	...	384	384	768	240	...
Bágar ... ..	...	...	...	...	768	...	...
9.—Rambaksh of Kheorah Khádar ...	384	144	384	96	576	120	...
Bágar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Khádar	431	185	395	235	720	192	...
Average Bágar	592	336	573	416	804	432	498

APPENDIX No. III.



PRICES WITH DIAGRAM.

APPENDIX

Statement of average

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		1ST FIVE YEARS ENDING 1858-59.				2ND FIVE YEARS	
	C R O P.	Ballabgarh.	Delhi.	Sunipat.	TOTAL.	Ballabgarh.	Delhi.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Cotton, uncleaned ... ..	...	0 19 12	0 15 10	0 17 11	...	0 13 3
2	Vegetables ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Chillies ... ..	...	...	1 16 10	1 16 10	...	...
4	Melons ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Methi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ajwain, Dhania ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Tobacco ... ..	...	...	0 13 14	0 13 14	...	...
8	Molasses (Gur)	0 16 11	0 22 0	...	0 20 11	0 11 2	0 15 0
9	Onions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Safflower ... ..	...	0 3 0	...	0 3 0	...	0 2 8
11	Indigo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Wheat	0 37 2	0 38 11	1 1 9	0 39 2	0 26 12	0 25 7
13	Gram	1 3 5	1 13 2	1 9 11	1 12 1	0 34 7	0 34 0
14	Wheat and Gram ... ..	...	1 1 5	...	1 1 5	...	0 30 6
15	Wheat and Barley ... ..	...	1 2 11	...	1 2 11	...	0 31 13
16	Sarson	0 25 14	0 27 3	0 26 13	0 26 10	0 19 11	0 16 6
17	Rice (Dhan) ... ..	...	...	1 3 6	1 3 6	...	...
18	Juár	1 7 2	1 10 13	1 19 7	1 12 7	0 38 10	0 32 13
19	Indian corn	1 9 12	1 15 2	1 6 12	1 10 9	1 1 13	0 32 14
20	Tarah	0 33 14	0 34 9	0 25 0	0 31 2	0 25 14	0 21 8
21	Barley	1 14 4	1 14 10	1 19 10	1 16 3	1 0 6	0 38 6
22	Barley and Gram	1 9 2	1 9 7	...	1 9 4	0 38 4	0 36 15
23	Bájra	1 4 13	1 8 6	1 5 6	1 6 3	0 37 3	0 34 3
24	Til	0 20 4	0 25 3	0 16 0	0 19 14	0 16 8	0 13 6
25	Mash	1 1 11	1 5 11	1 6 14	1 4 12	0 33 15	0 24 6
26	Masur ... ..	...	0 30 14	...	0 30 14	...	0 25 2
27	Hemp ... ..	...	0 20 0	0 21 0	0 20 8	...	0 14 8
28	Charí ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Juár ... ..	...	1 24 3	...	1 24 3	...	1 4 0
30	Lobia ... ..	...	1 19 10	...	1 19 10	...	1 1 13
31	Italian Millet (Kangna) ... ..	...	0 29 4	...	0 29 4	...	0 20 6
32	Moth	1 7 14	1 12 3	1 5 8	1 8 8	0 36 0	0 32 11
33	Arhar ... ..	...	1 0 10	...	1 0 10	...	0 28 1
34	Mung	1 7 5	1 10 12	1 15 5	1 11 2	0 30 7	0 24 13
35	Peas (Matar)
36
37	Mandwa

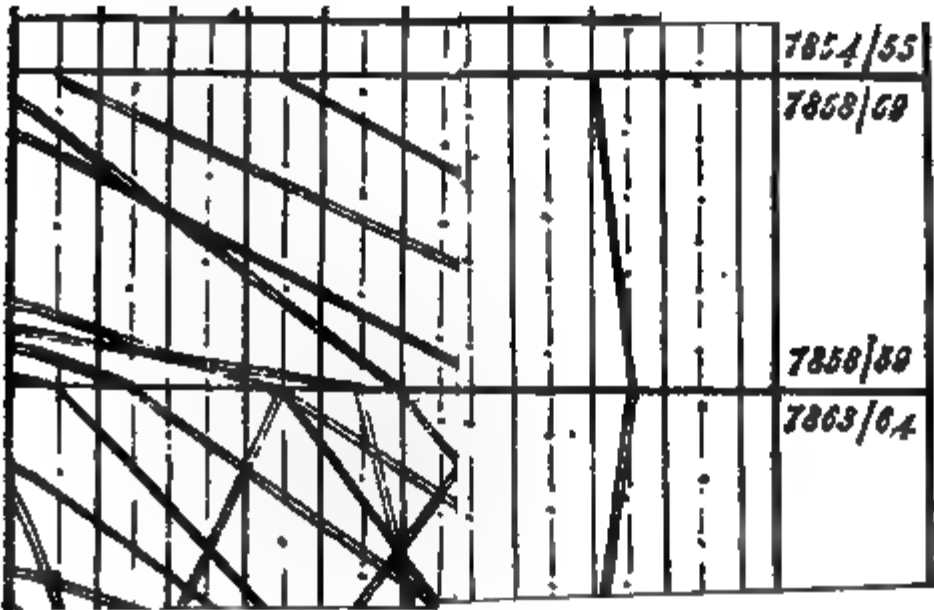
No. III.

prices in Delhi District.

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Diagram showing the prices of principal st



APPENDIX No. IV. A.



CULTIVATION OF SUGARCANE.

APPENDIX No. IV. A.

Cultivation of Sugarcane.

In making these notes on sugarcane I would refer to the interesting account of the cultivation in the North West Provinces Shahjehanpur district by Mr. G. Butt, C. S., in the Revenue Reporter North West Provinces for 1874, Volume III, No. I. The order adopted by him I shall keep to as far as possible here that the points of difference as well as of similarity may be easily seen.

Sugarcane is the most important and profitable crop of the Kharif harvest in the Dehli and Sunipat Bángar tracts that is (see para. 43) over of the district. The average acreage under cane in the district for the last ten years is given as 40,347. The land taken is the best in the village that is to say some of the best is taken every year it is a sign of weakness of resources when cane follows cane on the same ground.*

Nor without manuring is the cultivation profitable.† Cotton is a first rate crop to follow cane, and then after the cotton cane can be planted a second time if manure is available, otherwise wheat will grow well without it. It is not usual to try for a Rabi crop when cane is to be planted in the spring; if this is done the latter will suffer by being planted late (pachétr).

Ratooning (leaving the roots to produce a second crop in the succeeding year, called *muridaik*) is uncommon now though in old times it was often practised. The change may be put down to the decreased fertility of the soil, or, as the zamíndárs themselves say, to the increase in resources as shown in the greater power to buy seed, and the greater number of hands available for labour.

There are three kinds of sugarcane known in the district.

1.—*Lálrí*—said to be the original kind, and considered the best as no insects attack it. This is the only kind actually used in the district.

* According to the rhyme.

"Bárl ki men bárl hōe

"*Munde rakhe ik*

"Wain tinon ghar jaenge

"To mane párl síkh."

"To plant cotton after cotton

"And sugarcane after sugarcane

"To attend to other people's advice

"These three things ruin a house."

† So the rhyme

Múndé hóé bárlé,

If cotton follows cane.

Kabhi na rahé ughárl

No bare place will remain.

- 2.—Mírate—very productive and white, but if the gúr is kept long it gets worms, and it is weak also in the rains, and some times falls.
- 3.—Soratha—white and productive. Good for sucking, but sticky. Not so subject to worms as mirate.

Paunda, or Ganna, is distinguished from the ordinary sugarcane by its thickness. It requires more water for its cultivation, and gúr is not made from it. Its only use in fact—often a very profitable one, is for eating, it is sold in the bazar at prices varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 or even $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna the stick. The kind first sown is Mirate—then Soratha—and Lálrí last. Mirate is quickest in springing. A speciality is said to exist in Lálrí that it can be reproduced from any knot of the stalk (ganda) whereas for Mirate and Soratha only the *top* knot of each stalk will do.

Sugarcane for seeds is put in clamps (bijghara) in Phágan, where the earth keeps it moist and fresh, a damp situation being considered good. What is kept in the house is for use, it does not keep long. The ploughing generally begins in June unless there is a crop tried for in the Kharif preceding the cane crop. If a zamíndár has enough ground he will avoid doing this. When the Kharif crop is taken the ploughing for sugarcane begins in (Pohú) December and is continued at intervals according to leisure and other circumstances, the number of times varying from 5 to 12. The first two ploughings may well be made one directly after the other, but the subsequent ploughings should come at intervals. For the first ploughing, either rain or a first watering (palewa or paléo) is necessary. Sometimes the land is dug (with a 'kasí' or 'kahí') for the first time and this is fully equal to two ploughings. No cash estimate of the cost of this can usefully be made as it is never done by hired labour.

The quantity of manure used is very large, from three to six four-bullock waggon loads go to a kacha bigah. This at the lowest estimate gives $3 \times 3 \times \frac{8}{5} \times 20$ maunds = 288 maunds = nearly 11 tons to an English acre. The zamíndárs urge strongly that without such manuring the land will not be fairly productive. The time for putting in the manure begins in Mágh and goes on to the end of Phágan, and sometimes even after planting. After manuring the land is ploughed unless of course it has been sown.

Ploughing takes place in the end of Phágan (February,

March) and may be continued through Cheyt, but the best time is the beginning of the latter month. Water is given before planting. Furrows are made regularly along the field and a boy follows the plough putting in the seed pieces of cane (gandíri) which must have one or more points in each piece, horizontally at regular distances* usually rather less than a foot, along the furrow. The seed stalks are taken out of the clamp; one man cuts it up, or rather two, as one cannot do it well alone. Another man carries it to the place where it is put in: four or five are wanted to plant for one plough. There is, however, no lack of hands as all the young boys of the family help in this in order to get the holiday food which is given on planting day. The food consists of rice, sugar, and 'ghí' and mixtures of these, and such food giving is called 'Mah Kálí' or 'gur bhata' the work begins in the morning and goes on till it is done. Three yoke of oxen can get through 10 'kacha bigahs' a day. One yoke ploughs, and the other two follow with the 'sohágá' (clod crusher). Water is given a month after planting, and if the rains are good, three subsequent waterings are enough, if they are not, as many as five may be necessary, at intervals of a month. Cultivation of cane by well-irrigation is not uncommon in the Khádar of Sunipat but is not usually if ever met within Delhi tahsíl. In Ballabgarh there are three or four villages which have it. Delhi too has some in the Dahar circle from natural flooding. A fair well may water $\frac{3}{4}$ bigah in a day.

Hoeing is carefully kept up, the number of time depends much on the character of the season, and varies from 5 to 9 or 10. The first time comes a few days only after planting. A man's fair work per day at hoeing is put at 3 Biswas. When the canes get high they are generally tied together at the top.

Cutting begins in October, it is a practice for Hindús not to begin till after the Dasehra. Hired cutters get Rs. 3/- a month and their food, but the zamíndár unless lazy does much himself in this. A two-ox waggon should cart one bigah's cane in a month, but the animals do other work probably besides.

* The way of calculating the distance is by counting the number of "pulis" (or bundles) planted in a kacha bigah ($\frac{5}{6}$ of an English rood) 7 bundles are a large number making of course the intervals smaller, 6 a very frequent one. The way of getting at pula is rather curious. As many sticks as laid down in a line make up 21 háths (or cubits) make a 'parya' and either 20 or 21 'paryas' (according to two different standards) make a 'puli' a rupee will buy 3 or sometimes 4 puli's.

Cultivation of Sugarcane.

[Appendix No. IV. A.

Rent paid by 'zabti' is about Rs. 5/- per bigah, but in some villages it goes even up to Rs. 9/-. It is taken at the time the Government revenue falls due, and does not depend on the quality of the crop. No difference is made in the rent whether in the previous Kharif another crop was taken, but when the land was left fallow it is called 'tapar.'

The expenses of cultivation may be thus summed up:—

Ploughing ten times ...	...	10	0	0	pakka bigah
Manure ...	...	5	0	0	
Seed ...	...	5	0	0	
Irrigation ...	...	4	2	0	
Price of water ...	3	2	0		
Cleaning out water course ...	...	1	0	0	
		4	2	0	
Hoeing ...	...	4	0	0	
Tying up canes ...	...	2	0	0	
Cutting and stripping ...	...	7	0	0	
Rent ...	...	6	0	0	
Carriage to the 'kolhú' ...	...	3	0	0	
Planting (estimated) ...	...	2	0	0	

In describing the manufacture of 'gur' I would again refer to the description given by Mr. Butt. Where I do not notice points of detail it may be without harm assumed that the Delhi process is similar to that of Sháhjehanpur.

The 'kolhú' or sugar mill is made of four kinds of wood, first quality 'sal,' second 'kíkar,' third 'siris,' fourth 'farash,' 'kíkar,' is the one most commonly used. The mechanism of the 'kolhú' is the same as in Shahjehanpur, the names too are much alike, 'kolhú' is the mill itself, 'páth' is the horizonted boom, 'láth' or 'mohan' is the pestle, and 'mánkri' (instead of mackam,) is the diagonal spar joining the 'páth' and the 'láth,' 'bánkmal' is the piece (not noted in Mr. Butt's description) which springs up from the boom and receives the lower end of the 'man-kri.' The five pieces therefore form an irregular pentagon

the 'kolhú' standing upright, the 'páth' working on its outside edge horizontally, the 'bánkmal' stands vertical to the 'páth' at its further end, from the upper end of the 'bánkmal' springs the 'mánkri' inclining to meet the 'láth' which also works slantingly in the 'kolhú.'

A 'kolhú' complete costs Rs. 80/- or Rs. 90/- or even more, the work being made as durable and thorough in every respect as is possible to the not inconsiderable skill of the local carpenter. The 'láth' often breaks, and must be replaced at the cost of a rupee. It is I believe always made of 'kíkar.' The wages of the carpenter who looks after the 'kolhú' are considerable.

The produce of about 40 bigahs of sugarcane is pressed in one 'kolhú'; a good many proprietors unite generally in working it. They bring their cane themselves from the field and put it together reckoning their several shares by the number of oxen they each have. A 'kolhú' lent on hire is said to cost Rs. 7/- to the hirer, but it is I fancy often more than this. The men who own the cane almost always own the oxen that work the 'kolhú.'

Four kinds of work are distinguished in the 'kolhú.' Two 'pindias'—put the short cut pieces of cane ('girariyán') into the 'kolhú,' and take out the cane straw (khóí)—one man relieves the other at this arduous work, which is also rather dangerous for any but a left-handed person. Wages Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- a month. Two 'guriyas'—who cook the 'gur.' Four 'jhonknewalas' who keep up the fire and dry the 'khóí.' Two 'muthiyas' who feed the 'pindiás' with cut up canes put into a basket. The man who sits on the 'páth' driving the oxen is not a hired labourer but one of the proprietors. Two men are employed with each pair of oxen. The sugarcane is generally cut by the proprietors or by hired labourers at 2 annas a day each.

The 'kolhú' goes on day and night but the workers are divided into day and night batches. A matka holding 20 sers is filled with the pressed juice in about an hour: and the oxen do this twice before they get taken off. The juice is thrown into the 'kúnd' a large earthen jar. From there it is put into the 'karaí,' or cooking cauldron and is boiled slowly till it becomes pretty thick, and then it is put into a second vessel smaller than the first, and the boiling process goes on till the 'gur' becomes thick and consistent enough to make the 'bhélis' or 'gur-balls.' These are always 4 sers each.

The place where the cooking goes on is called a 'gurgóí'—It is merely a thatched shed with a hollow floor to allow of the 'kasais' being placed in it, and underneath them the cooking-fires.

Molasses (ráb) and course sugar (shakar) are not made in this district, or if made, very rarely. It would of course be a more delicate process than the primitive one above described; yet this too requires care. If the boiling is too prolonged it spoils the 'gur,' and diminishes its selling value.

Delhi district gur goes to Baghpae, Biwani in Hisar and Rewárí and Firozpur, Jhirka in Gurgaon.

The transactions noticed by Mr. Butt between the cultivator and the banya for the most part have no counterpart in this district. The zamíndár generally manages his 'gur'-making himself, and there is no such commonly received rate of sale, but Baghpal rates more or less influence the market. There is no custom of 'kataotí' as in Shahjehanpur. The weight of juice turned out is commonly $\frac{2}{5}$ of the sugarcane. The straw is used for burning in the 'gurgóí'—it is good for nothing else, and from the juice $\frac{1}{5}$ of its weight will turn out in 'gur'.



APPENDIX No. IV. B.

Cultivation of Melons.

Melons are chiefly cultivated on the sandy soil of the river side near Delhi: the soil considered good is Dumat, (i.e., do matti) being $\frac{2}{3}$ earth and $\frac{1}{3}$ sand. The cultivators are chiefly tenants such as 'mális' káchís, 'malláhs,' and Sheikhs, but in some places proprietors cultivate themselves. Before the crop is sown an agreement generally in writing is made fixing Rs 5/- to Rs 15/- per acre as rent for Rabi. Manure is bought at a rate of Rs 6/- per 100 bullock loads weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds each when the field is within 2 miles from Delhi; when it is further off then from Rs 7/- to Rs 12/- per hundred—150 loads are required for an acre of land. The cost of manure per acre therefore is Rs 9/- for villages within two miles from Delhi and from Rs 10/- to Rs 18/- for villages beyond this. This includes both cost and carriage. When the manure has been brought to the field the cultivator must buy 'Pula' bundles of kans grass for fence and screen for the young and tender crop. This will cost him about Rs 10/- an acre—a thousand bundles ('pulas') being required at a Re. 1/- a hundred. This screen is called 'taota' and fence 'bheí.' Pits are dug in a line at distances of 3 feet 1 yard square and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard in depth. It is not essential to have the depth so great but as the sand silts in from the side it is generally done. The object is to reach down to the Dumat soil above spoken of which is found sometimes at less sometimes at more than this depth. On every line the grass fence is stuck in to protect it from sand blown in by the wind. When the pits are ready the manure is mixed with earth and thrown into them, and a hollow bed (tháonla) is made in the centre of the pit. Thirty men can thus prepare an acre of ground for seed in one day and get for it Rs 7/8/- at a rate of 4 annas per head. Three men are required to sow the seed when the 'tháonlás' are ready and at 2 annas a day each. Half a ser of seed will sow an acre and costs 8 annas. The labourers get into the pits and bury two seeds in each 'thaonla.' On the north side of the bed the screen (tattí) is erected. Within 12 days the seed should sprout in every 'tháonlá' where it does not fresh seeds are sown. When the plants are a month old they are earthed up by hand to give strength to the roots three men do the work in an acre of land in one day and are paid four annas a piece. About a fortnight after this the screens and fences are pulled up and the pits are filled up with loose earth, the 'pulá' is spread

Cultivation of Melons.

[Appendix No. IV. B.

over it and the creeping plant laid carefully on it, 10 men will do this in an acre per day costing Rs 2/8/- The grass keeps the plant from getting too dry.

The crop is not irrigated except in years of drought when they get water once; the labour of 12 men at 2 annas each will manage for one acre in a day generally by digging kachchá wells on the bank of the river, and then using the dhenkli or watering by hand from earthen vessels. The crop is gathered in May and June and the crops are watched day and night to protect it from thieves, biped and quadruped. Jackals and wild pigs are fond of melons. Fires are lit, chiefly of the useful grass which having done its work is thus disposed of. If the cultivator does not watch the crop himself he keeps a watchman to do so at Rs 4/- a month. The cost of the crop and income realized from it may be reckoned at Rs 50/- and Rs 120/- respectively and if the cultivator is his own Chaukidár the cost is reduced to Rs 42/-. In the villages at some distance from Delhi Rs 6/- must be added to the cost of manure. On the other hand land in such villages is obtained at a lower rent say Rs 5/- while near Delhi the rate of rent is often Rs 10/- per acre. The income is equal in both months May and June as in May the fruit is less in quantity but dear in price while in June it is abundant, fetches only a lower price.

The items of cost of cultivation per acre are shown here together:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Manure 150 loads	9	0	0
Bundles of grass (pula káns) 1,000 ...	10	0	0
Labour for digging pits	7	8	0
Seed	0	8	0
Labour for sowing	0	6	0
Labour for earthing (thapna)	0	12	0
Labour for filling up pits and spreading out the grass	2	8	0
Irrigation	1	0	0
Rent	10	0	0
Watchman	8	0	0
TOTAL	50	2	0

Government demand is Rs 4/- per acre near Delhi and Rs 3/- and Rs 2/8/- for lands lying further off the city.

-APPENDIX No. V.



STATEMENT OF TENURES.

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement of Tenures.

Name of Tahsil.	NAME OF CIRCLE.	T E N U R E S.					
		Zamindari.		Pattidari.		Bhaiyachara.	
		Landlord.	Communal.	Pure.	Mixed.	Pure.	Mixed.
BALLABGARH.	Khádar Bángar	5	11	5	38	1	16
	Bángar	8	4	...	37	...	31
	Dahri ... ..	...	...	...	15	...	11
	Zerkohí ... ..	...	3	...	17	1	13
	Khandrát	1	6	3	9	...	16
	Kohí	1	5	...	14	...	12
	TOTAL ...	15	29	8	130	2	99
DELHI.	Khádar Bángar	3	18	2	16	...	4
	Bángar	4	4	3	45	2	40
	Dabar ... ..	...	8	2	47	...	21
	Zerkohí ... ..	...	1	1	20	...	8
	Kohí ... ..	...	1	2	12	...	7
	Khandrát	2	3	3	7	...	2
	TOTAL ...	9	35	13	147	2	82
SUNIPAT.	Bángar	1	3	4	20	..	101
	Khádar	1	3	...	17	...	89
	TOTAL ...	2	6	4	37	...	190
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT		26	70	25	314	4	371

APPENDIX No. VI.



*STATEMENT OF LANDS HELD BY THE
PRINCIPAL TRIBES.*

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement of Lands held by the principle Tribes.

1	2		3	4			
Major division of tribe.	G O T.		Religion of each tribe.	AMOUNT OF LAND OWNED BY EACH TRIBE.			
	No.	NAME.		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	Revenue assessed (Maafi and Jagir included.)
			Hindú	4,703	1,850	6,553	8,559
			Do.	1,259	590	1,849	2,473
			Do.	1,045	1,188	2,233	877
			Do.	1,255	257	1,512	2,397
			Do.	4,497	2,921	7,418	7,581
			Do.	8,436	3,743	12,179	14,040
			...	21,195	10,549	31,744	35,927
			Hindú				
			Do.	9,832	3,857	13,689	13,501
			Do.	1,738	519	2,257	2,232
			Do.	3,911	1,207	5,118	6,419
			Do.	7,717	1,377	9,094	11,983
			Do.	2,254	1,856	4,110	3,815
			Do.	16,784	8,197	24,981	27,604
			...	42,236	17,013	59,249	65,554
TAGA.	1	Bharduaj	Hindú	14,962	8,057	23,019	26,263
							2,558
							3,796
							2,408
							3,976
							19,001

APPENDIX No. VI.—*Continued.*

1	2		3	4			
Major division of tribe.	G O T.		Religion of each tribe.	AMOUNT OF LAND OWNED BY EACH TRIBE.			
	No.	NAME.		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	Revenue assessed (Maafi and Jagir included.)
J A T.	1	Antal ...	Hindú	20,514	19,633	40,147	44,242
	2	Udár ...	Do.	1,673	474	2,147	3,378
	3	Bhal ...	Do.	3,478	2,126	5,604	6,008
	4	Bainíwal ...	Do.	1,005	583	1,588	1,764
	5	Bhuiyán ...	Do.	1,053	267	1,320	1,429
	6	Táng ...	Do.	1,805	1,087	2,892	4,908
	7	Tanwar ...	Do.	1,857	132	1,989	2,626
	8	Palán ...	Do.	1,173	717	1,890	2,240
	9	Chalesar ...	Do.	1,223	557	1,780	1,980
	10	Mán ...	Do.	2,643	2,188	4,831	3,701
	11	Jadón Bhuian	Do.	2,028	412	2,440	3,115
	12	Sulanghi ...	Do.	6,259	2,566	8,825	8,397
	13	Chikará ..	Do.	4,889	2,956	7,845	3,150
	14	Ráwat ...	Do.	1,510	538	2,048	2,645
	15	Dhinkar ...	Do.	3,041	1,768	4,809	6,674
	16	Sahrawat ...	Do.	12,547	6,472	19,019	19,930
	17	Dakar ..	Do.	11,907	4,900	16,807	19,815
	18	Kakeraul ...	Do.	1,426	162	1,588	2,453
	19	Kuharíá ...	Do.	1,624	508	2,132	2,765
	20	Púneya ...	Do.	2,213	334	2,547	4,142
	21	Malak ...	Do.	2,308	506	2,814	3,215
	22	Main ...	Do.	4,260	1,203	5,463	5,068
	23	Lonkas ...	Do.	1,308	755	2,063	1,113
	24	Jhorá ...	Do.	1,342	523	1,865	2,499
	25	Diwáne ..	Do.	3,079	1,309	4,388	5,223
	26	Denweyá ...	Do.	25,509	12,890	38,399	54,641
	27	Dabás ...	Do.	12,194	4,467	16,661	17,687
	28	Dúban ...	Do.	1,150	20	1,170	757
	29	Sardhe ...	Do.	3,468	1,361	4,829	6,876
	30	Charáwe ...	Do.	9,969	5,871	15,840	13,422
	31	Gadiyán ...	Do.	2,359	544	2,903	3,679
	32	Kanrwále ...	Do.	1,029	158	1,187	1,735

APPENDIX No. VI.—Continued.

1	2		3	4			
Major division of tribe.	G O T.		Religion of each tribe.	AMOUNT OF LAND OWNED BY EACH TRIBE.			
	No.	NAME.		Cultivated	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	Revenue assessed (Maifi and Jagir included.)
J A T.—Concluded.	33	Khatri .	Hindú	9,488	4,912	14,400	23,130
	34	Khábriyá .	Do.	1,071	331	1,402	2,388
	35	Chikte .	Do.	5,458	2,594	8,052	8,472
	36	Maur .	Do.	1,319	1,169	2,488	2,556
	37	Barsir .	Do.	2,099	1,051	3,150	2,624
	38	Malak Khúwálc	Do.	9,985	4,213	14,198	16,753
	39	Nasire .	Do.	3,535	1,594	5,129	6,580
	40	Mokhre .	Do.	6,889	2,267	9,156	3,654
	41	Darál .	Do.	2,758	943	3,701	4,416
	42	Mundtaur .	Do.	2,199	455	2,654	3,203
	43	Lakre ..	Do.	2,932	511	3,443	1,050
	44	Kharab .	Do.	1,014	413	1,427	1,641
		Miscellaneous ..	Do.	41,341	20,704	62,045	65,651
		TOTAL .	...	2,41,931	1,19,144	3,61,075	4,03,494
CHOHAN.	1	Antal ..	Hindú	1,006	494	1,500	1,420
	2	Kachhwaya ..	Do.	1,560	1,936	3,496	2,794
	3	Bhál .	Do.	1,399	1,088	2,487	3,417
	4	Subachh .	Do.	1,567	701	2,268	2,323
		Miscellaneous	Do.	3,376	3,370	6,746	6,762
		TOTAL ..	...	8,908	7,589	16,497	16,716
RAJPUT.	1	Chohán .	Hindú	5,430	5,095	10,525	9,741
	2	Jadbansi .	Do.	1,527	133	1,660	2,169
	3	Tanwar .	Do.	743	288	1,031	1,309
	4	Badhár ..	Do.	1,775	612	2,387	2,426
		Miscellaneous	Do.	406	69	475	564
		TOTAL ..	...	9,881	6,197	16,078	16,209

APPENDIX No. VI.—Continued.

1	2		3	4			
Major division of tribe.	G O T.		Religion.	AMOUNT OF LAND OWNED BY EACH TRIBE.			
	No.	NAME.		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	Revenue assessed (Maafi and Jagir included.)
G U J A R.	1	Adháná ..	Hindú	1,833	312	2,145	2,431
	2	Bhedane ..	Do.	5,291	10,455	15,746	6,935
	3	Badhúrí ..	Do.	2,116	2,425	4,541	1,896
	4	Tanwar .	Do.	2,309	6,469	8,778	1,684
	5	Chandailá .	Do.	2,846	698	3,544	4,385
	6	Lohmor .	Do.	1,175	384	1,559	1,491
	7	Sasumabe ..	Do.	1,127	1,040	2,167	2,083
	8	Ságrí ..	Do.	7,473	2,804	10,277	9,465
	9	Lolar ..	Do.	1,204	360	1,564	1,982
	10	Chhokar ..	Do.	3,829	1,688	5,517	6,460
	11	Kasane ..	Do.	1,685	1,050	2,735	3,115
		Miscellaneous	...	12,358	12,604	24,962	15,821
		TOTAL ..	...	43,246	40,289	83,535	57,748
SANI.		Miscellaneous	Hindú	1,021	195	1,216	2,088
REAH.	1	Tanwar ..	Do.	3,894	1,556	5,450	5,353
		Miscellaneous	Do.	1,493	1,444	2,937	2,460
		TOTAL ..	...	5,387	3,000	8,387	7,813
MALI.	1	Banáral ..	Hindú	1,532	378	1,910	2,286
		Miscellaneous ..	Do.	1,237	320	1,557	2,420
		TOTAL ..	...	2,769	698	3,467	4,706

APPENDIX No. VI.—Continued.

1	2	3	4				
Major division of tribe.	G O T.		AMOUNT OF LAND OWNED BY EACH TRIBE.				
	No.	NAME.	Religion.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	Revenue assessed (Mañfi and Jagir included.)
GORWAH.	1	Bhari	Hindú	3,496	1,175	4,671	4,436
	2	Bargala	Do.	5,454	1,668	7,122	6,374
	3	Bharaddáj ..	Do.	1,407	175	1,582	2,398
	4	Rawat	Do.	2,107	327	2,434	3,449
	5	Gaur... ..	Do.	1,771	323	2,094	3,029
		Miscellaneous ..	Do.	1,420	176	1,596	2,616
		TOTAL ..	...	15,655	3,844	19,499	22,302
		Land owned by other Hindús	...	25,289	13,517	38,806	62,596
		Total owned by Hindús... ..	...	4,40,286	2,38,605	6,78,891	7,34,154
SAIYID.	1	Búkhárí	Musal- mán	5,948	2,319	8,267	9,834
	2	Girdbuzí	Do.	2,372	509	2,881	4,675
	3	Jafarí	Do.	2,068	559	2,627	1,298
	4	Kutbí	Do.	1,371	562	1,933	3,301
		Miscellaneous ..	Do.	1,575	191	1,766	1,967
		TOTAL ..	...	13,334	4,140	17,474	21,075

APPENDIX No. VI.—Continued.

1	2		3	4			
Major division of tribe.	G O T.		Religion of each tribe.	AMOUNT OF LAND OWNED BY EACH TRIBE.			
	No.	NAME.		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	Revenue assessed (Maafi and Jagir included.)
BILOCH.	1	And... .. Miscellaneous .	Musal- mán Do.	1,406 869	196 115	1,602 1,084	2,632 1,371
		TOTAL ..	.	2,375	311	2,686	4,003
	1	Ghaurí	Musal- mán	1,234	1,051	2,285	2,707
PATHAN.	2	Bakhtyár Miscellaneous ..	Do. Do.	1,353 1,145	352 205	1,705 1,350	1,272 2,174
		TOTAL	...	3,732	1,608	5,340	6,153
	1	Saddíki	Musal- mán	7,103	3,383	10,486	11,199
SHEIKH.		Miscellaneous ..	Do.	1,104	1,101	2,205	1,414
		TOTAL .	...	8,207	4,484	12,691	12,613
	1	Balút	Musal- mán	1,038	713	1,751	1,322
M E O.	2	Tanwar	Do.	3,506	744	4,250	4,407
	3	Bhalyáne	Do.	4,090	1,542	5,632	5,114
		Miscellaneous	Do.	2,415	696	3,111	3,996
		TOTAL .	...	11,049	3,695	14,744	14,839

APPENDIX No. VI.—*Concluded.*

1	2		3	4			
Major division of tribe.	Got.		Religion of each tribe.	AMOUNT OF LAND OWNED BY EACH TRIBE.			
	No.	NAME.		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	Revenue assessed (Maafi and Jagir included.)
Taga Musalmán	Musalmán	11,152	6,218	17,370	17,698
Jat Musalmán	Musalmán	1,623	412	2,035	2,285
Chohán Musal- mán	Musalmán	2,057	2,215	4,272	3,262
Rājput Musal- mán	Musalmán	1,673	836	2,509	3,639
Gujar Musal- mán	Musalmán	4,141	1,230	5,371	4,911
Gorwah Musal- mán	Musalmán	5,426	654	6,080	7,708
Land owned by other Musal- máns	5,833	1,699	7,532	4,678
Total owned by Musalmáns	70,602	27,502	98,104	1,02,864
Total owned by Christians	17,461	21,229	38,690	27,726
TOTAL DIS- TRICT	5,28,349*	2,87,336	8,15,685	8,64,744

* Of this the Maafi area is 8,932 acres.

APPENDIX No. VII.



LIST OF VILLAGES BELONGING TO THE “DAHYA” AND “AHULANA” SECTIONS.

DAHYA VILLAGES.

APPENDIX No. VII.

List of villages belonging to the “Dahya” and
“Ahulana” sections.

Dahya Villages.

No.	VILLAGE.	No.	VILLAGE.
1	Bhatgaon.	18	Bidhnauli.
2	Nakloi.	19	Bhawapur.
3	Nirthán.	20	Nasirpur Bángar.
4	Talpur Tihára Khurd.	21	Muhammadábád.
5	Hasanyarpur Tihára Kalán.	22	Fatehpur.
6	Jharaut	23	Rohat.
7	Jharauti.	24	Kakroi.
8	Anandpur.	25	Koáli.
9	Thána Khurd.	26	Kheri dahyá.
10	Thána Kalán.	27	Bhadána.
11	Turkpur.	28	Chatera Bahádúrpur.
12	Mandauri.	29	Malhá Mazra.
13	Mandaura.	30	Kheri Manajat.
14	Náhara.	31	Badh Malik.
15	Náhari.	32	Abbaspur.
16	Hilálpur.	33	Saidpur.
17	Garhibáld.	34	Bhatana Jafirabad.
		N. B.	All Hindú villages

“Ahulana” Villages.

No.	VILLAGE.	No.	VILLAGE.
1	Muhammadpur Májra.	10	Bhatana Jáfaribad.
2	Teori.	11	Salempur Torali (Musalmán.)
3	Pugthalla.	12	Dodwah (Musalman.)
4	Sardhána.	13	Bohela.
5	Bighan.	14	Tihar.
6	Piplikhera.	15	Pinana.
7	Lalheri.	16	Sálárpur Majra.
8	Mahra.	17	Bhánwar.
9	Dabarpur.	N. B.	All Hindú villages but Nos. 11 & 12.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

*STATEMENT SHOWING POLICE STATIONS
AND POLICE FORCE IN THE DELHI DISTRICT.*

APPENDIX

Statement showing Police Stations and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
D E L H I.	1	Sabzi Mandi	Deputy Inspector 1	Arázi Saádatpur	6	16	22	17
			Sergeants... .. 5	Wazírabád				
			Constables ... 42	Dhaká				
				Malakpur Cháoni.				
				Wazírpur.				
				Chaukri Mubarikábád.				
				Sadhaurá Khurd.				
				Jahánumá.				
				Chandrúwal.				
				Andháoli.				
				Usmánpur.				
				Garhi Mendhú.				
				Arázi Khajúri.				
	2	Alipur ...	Deputy Inspector 1	Bharah	90	66	156	97
			Sergeants... .. 2	Bákípur				
			Mounted Constable 1	Basantpur				
			Constables ... 12	Jánti Kalán				
				Sersá				
				Kundlí				
				Nathúpur				

No. VIII.

Police Force in the Delhi District.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
POPULATION.		Number of village watchmen.	Outposts and their strength.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN 10 YEARS FROM 1870 TO 1879.									Chief tribes inhabiting within the Thana boundary.
TOTAL.	Per square mile.			Murder.			Dacoity.			Highway robbery.			
				Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	
4,453	202	9	1.—Nehaldar Khan in Sādhaura Kalan. III Class. Constables 3.	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	Gujar.

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tabail.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
D E L H I.—Continued.				Bazidpur Saboli.				
				Shafi'abad Pana Paposian.				
				Bankner.				
				Lampur.				
				Nahri.				
				Nahrab.				
				Mandaurá.				
				Nekpur.				
				Mandauri.				
				Jataulá.				
				Saidpur.				
				Rampur.				
				Kundal.				
				Kutabgarh.				
				Kheorab.				
				Bazidpur Thakiran.				
				Nangal Thakiran.				
				Bawana.				
				Kherab Khurd.				
				Sirispur.				
				Alamgirpur.				
				Badli.				
				Haidarpur.				

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
D E L H I.—Continued.				Sihpur.				
				Bahraulá.				
				Azadpur.				
				Dahirpur.				
				Jamudá Mazrá Burári.				
				Arázi Sabápur.				
				Burári.				
				Salempur Mazrá Burári.				
				Badarpur.				
				Pachilrá.				
				Tharí Daulatpur.				
				Arázi Sungarpur.				
				Jhagaulá.				
				Kalakpur.				
				Dahisra.				
	3	Nangloi Jat	Deputy Inspector 1	Khor Jat	74	26	100	55
			Sergeants... .. 2	Khor Punjab				
			Mounted Constable 1	Chatesar				
			Constables ... 12	Jannti				
				Garhi Pindhálá				
				Nizámpur Rashidpur ...				
				Tikri Kalan				
				Jharoda Kalan				

No. VIII.—Continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
POPULATION.		Number of village watchmen.	Outposts and their strength.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN 10 YEARS FROM 1870 TO 1879.									Chief tribes inhabiting within the Thaná boundary.
TOTAL.	Per square mile.			Murder.			Dacoity.			Highway robbery.			
				Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
E Le pHD. I. - Continus				Nilwál				
				Akauli				
				Bapraula				
				Tilangpur				
				Ranhaula				
				Shafipur.				
				Nilauthi.				
				Nangloi Said.				
				Júálaheri.				
				Mádipur.				
				Shakurpur.				
				Yákútpur.				
				Pitampurá.				
				Maharpur.				
				Rathalá.				
				Sababábád Daulatpur.				
				Pahladpur Bángar.				
				Barwala.				
				Púth Khurd.				
				Sultánpur Dibás.				
				Chandpur.				
				Búdhanpur.				
				Salahpur.				

No. VIII.—Continued.

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APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
D E L H I.—Continued.	4	Najafgarh ...	Deputy Inspector 1	Surkhpur,	80	33	113	78
			Sergeants... .. 2	Khaira,				
			Mounted Constable 1	Mandilá Khurd,				
			Constables ... 12	Mandilá Kalan,				
				Bakargarh.				
				Ishakpur Paná Gharib.				
				Dhandhisá.				
				Ghalibpur.				
				Deorali.				
				Deoralá.				
				Raotá.				
				Gūmanherá.				
				Zainpur.				
				Shikárpur.				
				Bahlolpur dahri.				
				Nanakheri.				
				Raghopur.				
				Kanganheri.				
				Bámnauli.				
				Dhulsiris.				
				Pochanpur.				

No. VIII.—Continued.

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APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
DELHI.—Continued.				Ambarháí.				
				Kakraula.				
				Mathaula.				
				Bandapur.				
				Asálatpur Khádar.				
				Posangipur.				
				Tihár.				
				Narainá.				
				Shahpur Mazra Naraina.				
				Dasghará.				
				Todapur.				
				Tatárpur.				
				Khiála:				
				Keshopur.				
				Narela.				
				Hashtsal.				
				Razapur Khurd.				
				Nawada Mazra Hashtsal.				
				Nagli Sakraoti.				
				Dichaon Kalan.				
				Haibatpur.				

No. VIII.—Continued.

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APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
D E L H I.—Continued.	5	Paharganj ...	Deputy Inspector 1	Basai Darapur,	15	15	30	29
			Sergeant 5	Khánpur reh,				
			Constables ... 43	Sherpur Kalan,				
				Shádipur,				
				Bánskauli.				
				Narholá.				
				Ráisíná.				
				Khánpur Makbúlábád.				
				Aslampur.				
				Júr bágh.				
				Bíbpur.				
				Bahlolpur regh.				
				Sikandarpur.				
				Ghayáspur.				
				Arazi Gharaundáh.				
				Shampur Jágir.				
				Naghi Machi.				
				Shakarpur.				
				Mubárikpur reti.				
				Jatwára Kalan.				
				Arázi Silampur.				
				Khandrit Kalan.				
				Káithwára.				

No. VIII.—Continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
POPULATION.		Number of village watchmen.	Outposts and their strength.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN 10 YEARS FROM 1870 TO 1879.									Chief tribes inhabiting within the Thaná boundary.
TOTAL.	Per square mile.			Murder.			Dacoity.			Highway robbery.			
				Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	
13,743	458	55	1.—Nizam-ul-din in Ghayáspur. II Class. Sergeant 1. Constable 5.	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	3	Chohán.

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
DELHI.—Concluded.		TOTAL	Deputy Inspector 5	.....	265	156	421	276
			Sergeants... .. 16					
			Mounted Constables 3					
			Constables ... 121					
SUNIPAT.	1	Rai	Deputy Inspector 1	Barauli,	40	32	72	42
			Sergeants... .. 2	Basaudhi,				
			Mounted Constable 1	Palra,				
			Foot Constables 10	Palri Khurd,				
				Kheorah,				
				Joshi Chohan.				
				Keorah.				
				Hisamabad.				
				Sultanpur.				
				Fazilpur.				
				Shadiipur.				
				Ahmadpur.				
				Ratdhana.				
				Akbarpur Barauta.				
				Kheri Munajat.				
				Pitampura.				

No. VIII.—Continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
POPULATION.		Number of village watchmen.	Outposts and their strength.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN 10 YEARS FROM 1870 TO 1879.									Chief tribes inhabiting within the Thané boundary.		
TOTAL.	Per square mile.			Murder.			Dacoity.			Highway robbery.					
				Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.			
1,49,563	...	294	2. II Class. 10. III Class. Sergeants 1. Lance 1. Mounted Constables 1. Constables 41.												
				Jatpur									1	1	Jat.

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tabail.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
S U N I P A T.—Continued.				Rasoi. Nangal Kalan. Aterna. Katghar. Khurrampur. Manauli. Jhundpur. Jajal.				
	2	Iarsuuli ...	Deputy Inspector 1	Begha,	59	45	104	56
			Sergeants... .. 2	Datauli,				
			Mounted Constable 1	Patti Brahmanan,				
			Constables ... 12	Charsmi,				
				Bhankarpur,				
				Panchhi Gujaraan,				
				Zafarpur,				
				Gannaur,				
				Lilahri,... ..				
				Rájpur,... ..				
				Bhuri,				
				Kami,				

No. VIII.—*Continued.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
POPULATION.		Number of village watchmen.	Outposts and their strength.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN 10 YEARS FROM 1870 TO 1879.									Chief tribes inhabiting within the Thana boundary.
TOTAL.	Per square mile.			Murder.			Dacoity.			Highway robbery.			
				Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	
36,050	347	81	(1).—Morthal. III Class. Constables 3. (2).—Garhi kalla. III Class. Constables 4. (3).—Bari. III Class. Constables 3. (4).—Larsauli. III Class. Constables 3.	..	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	Jats.

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
S U N I P A T.—Continued.				Abdulpur.				
				Deorú.				
				Reoli.				
				Shahjahánpur.				
				Raipur.				
				Kimashpur.				
				Murshadpur.				
				Dapalpur.				
				Mukimpur.				
				Nandpur.				
				Asadpur.				
				Machhraula.				
				Mehndipur with Nisf Garhi				
				Nisf Garhi Bakhtawarpur.				
				Bakhtawarpur.				
				Zainpur.				
				Tikaula.				
				Mamarpur.				
				Rasúlpur.				
				Ghayáspur.				
				Patnera.				
				Chandauli.				

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APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
S U N I P A T.—Continued.	3	Sunipat ...	Deputy Inspector 1	Chaulya Yusufpur	163	70	233	116
			Sergeants... .. 2	Chilkana.				
			Mounted Constable 1	Bali Kutabpur.				
			Constables ... 12	Ahulana.				
				Pugthala.				
				Bajana Khurd.				
				Bajana Kalan.				
				Dubaita.				
				Bahadi.				
				Rolad Latifpur.				
				Dudwah.				
				Pinana.				
				Tihar.				
				Gohna.				
				Mahipur.				
				Salainsar Mājra.				
				Nagloi.				
				Nirthán.				
				Kheri Dhaiyá.				
				Bhadana.				
				Jharauti.				
				Jharaut.				
				Thaná Kalan.				

No. VIII.—Continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
POPULATION.		Number of village watchmen.	Outposts and their strength.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN 10 YEARS FROM 1870 TO 1879.									Chief tribes in- habiting within the Thaná boundary.
TOTAL.	Per square mile.			Murder.			Dacoity.			Highway rob- bery.			
				Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
S U N I P A T.—Continued.				Thana Khurd.				
				Shahtihara urf Garhi bala.				
				Abbaspur.				
				Mallah Mazra.				
				Dhaki.				
				Munirpur.				
				Chitera Bahadarpur.				
				Shafi'ábád.				
				Jagdispur.				
				Harsána Kalan.				
				Mehndipur.				
				Lahrára.				
				Kalupur.				
				Kabirpur.				
				Jamalpur Kalan.				
				Sunipat.				
				Jawahari.				
				Sersa.				
				Sandal Kalan.				
				Chatya Aulia.				
				Panchi Jatan.				
				Rajlu.				
				Aghwanpur.				

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**Chief tribes in-
habiting within
the Thaná
boundary.**

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
S U N I P A T.—Concluded.				Machhrauli. Gúmar. Jalalabád. Míána. Kherí Gujar. Bahora Rasulpur.				
			Deputy Inspectors 3 Sergeants... .. 6 Mounted Constables 3 Constables ... 34	.....	262	147	409	214
B A L L A B G A R H.	1	Mahrauli ...	Deputy Inspector 1 Sergeant 1 Constables ... 10	Salahpur, Bijwasan, Kapasherá, Rajokhrí, Garhí Dhamina, Dera Mandi,... .. Yahaiyanagar, Bhátí, Asaulá, Shaúrpur, Ghatorní, Maidán Garhi,	71	57	128	102

No. VIII.—*Continued.*

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
POPULATION.		Number of village watchmen.	Outposts and their strength.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN 10 YEARS FROM 1870 TO 1879.									Chief tribes inhabiting within the Thaná boundary.
TOTAL.	Per square mile.			Murder.			Dacoity.			Highway robbery.			
				Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	
1,73,932	...	313	7. III Class. Constables 22.	3	3	2	...	1	2	6	1	7	
32,820	256	88	(1).—Basant. I Class. Sergeant 1. Constables 6. (2).—Asaula. II Class. Sergeant 1. Constable 1. (3).—Mukbara Safdarjang. III Class. Mounted Constable 1. Constable 1.	1	2	5	2	Jats and Gujars

APPENDIX

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
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No. VIII.—Continued.

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APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
BALLAGARH.—Continued.				Lohárherí. Toghánpur. Sáhúpur. Sháhábád Muhammadpur. Bharthal.				
	2	Farídábád...	Deputy Inspector 1 Sergeants... 2 Mounted Constable 1 Constables ... 12	Naglí Razápur, Bahlolpur Khádar, Bahlolpur Bángar, Bhogal Paharí, Kilokhrí, Bhagaulá, Jogábái, Okhlá, Jasaulá,... .. Madanpur Khádar, Alí, Jaithpur, Basantpur, Aghwánpur,... .. Sálárpur. Naglí Ságpur. Nagla Bhairampur.	81	56	137	108

No. VIII.—Continued.

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APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
B A L L A B G A R H.—Continued.				Mangraula.				
				Káraoli.				
				Lálpur.				
				Mahábatpur.				
				Moazzamábád.				
				Shikárgah Tilorí				
				Kabúlpur Khádar.				
				Chirsí.				
				Manjháoli.				
				Akbarpur..				
				Motípur.				
				Jaganpur.				
				Moazzamábád Mazrá Sheikh- pur.				
				Sheikhpur.				
				Garhi Begampur.				
				Ghurásan.				
				Ghuraurá.				
				Mandhaoli.				
				Badraulá.				
				Lidhaulá.				
				Alipur.				
				Mahmúdpur.				

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APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	
B A L L A B G A R H.—Continued.				Dhakaúlá.				
				Sháhábád.				
				Jasáná.				
				Badarpur Saíd.				
				Kherí Kalán.				
				Nánchaulí.				
				Farídpur.				
				Bhataulá.				
				Baraulí.				
				Farídábád.				
				Ajraundáh.				
				Tilorí Bángar.				
				Sáran.				
				Dabuá.				
				Bhánkrf.				
				Barkhal.				
				Ankhír.				
				Arangpur.				
				Tughlakábád.				
				Bahapur.				
		Ballabgarh...	Deputy Inspector 1	Kot, ∴	133	48	181	110
			Sergeants... .. 2	Khorí Jamalpur,... ..				

No. VIII.—Continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
POPULATION.		Number of village watchmen.	Outposts and their strength.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN 10 YEARS FROM 1870 TO 1879.									Chief tribes inhabiting within the Thaná boundary.
TOTAL.	Per square mile.			Murder.			Dacoity.			Highway robbery.			
				Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	
69,802	386	111	(1).—Chanesá. I Class.	2	2	1	...	...	1	4	4	2	Gujars and Jats

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
B A L L A B G A R H.—Continued.			Mounted Constable 1	Bijúpur,				
			Constables ... 12	Olí,				
				Lidhyápur,				
				Kabúlpur Bánger,				
				Mahaulá,				
				Harphalá,				
				Sikrí,				
				Pialá,				
				Dígh,				
				Pahládpur Mazra Dígh,				
				Fatahpur Biloch,... ..				
				Júan,				
				Mohená,				
				Chhanesá,				
				Walípur,				
				Makanpur,				
				Parasrámpur.				
				Latífpur.				
				Shahjahanpur.				
				Belá Kalan.				
				Dalelgarh.				
				Chandpur.				

No. VIII.—Continued.

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APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL	
B A L L A B G A R H.—Continued.				Bahadarpur.				
				Kuráli.				
				Pahladpur Mazra Badraulá				
				Tigáon.				
				Bhainsraol.				
				Bhúapur.				
				Tájpur.				
				Fatúpurá.				
				Sadpurá.				
				Nímká.				
				Faizúpur Mazra Nímká.				
				Murtazápur.				
				Sihí.				
				Majesar.				
				Gaunchi.				
				Nagla Gujarán.				
				Gházipur.				
				Bájrí.				
				Pálí.				
				Kotra Mohabbatábád.				
				Mágar.				
				Kharkhará.				

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	POLICE STATION.		Police Force of each grade.	Villages on the boundary of Police Station.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			Number of villages.
	No.	N A M E.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	TOTAL.	
BALLABGARH.—Concluded.			Deputy Inspector 3	.....	285	161	446	320
			Sergeants... .. 5					
			Mounted Constables 2					
			Constables ... 34					
		TOTAL						
			Deputy Inspectors 11	.....	812	464	1,276	810
			Sergeants... .. 27					
			Mounted Constables 8					
			Constables 189					
		GRAND TOTAL.						

(NOTE 1).—The I Class chauki is that which is in the immediate charge of a Police Officer and
The II Class chauki is in the immediate charge of a Police Officer but has no diary.
The III Class chaukis are roadposts where only constables reside.

(NOTE 2).—Besides the force given in the statement there is City Police Force in some stations

SUNIPAT	...	...	{	Sergeants ... 3
			{	Constables ... 23
NAJAFGARH	..	...	{	Sergeant ... 1
			{	Constables ... 5
BALLABGARH	...	...	{	Sergeant ... 1
			{	Constables ... 12
FARIDABAD	...	...	{	Sergeant ... 1
			{	Constables ... 12
FATAHPUR BILOCH			{	Sergeant ... 1
			{	Constables ... 8
TOTAL	...	..	{	Sergeants ... 7
			{	Constables ... 60

No. VIII.—Continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
POPULATION.		Number of village watchmen.	Outposts and their strength.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN 10 YEARS FROM 1870 TO 1879.									Chief tribes inhabiting within the Thaná boundary.
TOTAL	Per square mile.			Murder.			Dacoity.			Highway robbery.			
				Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Not discovered.	
1,03,763	...	301	4 I Class. 3 II Class. 5 III Class. Sergeants 7. Mounted Constable 1. Constables 49.	4	2	1	...	...	1	9	9	11	
4,27,258	...	908	4 I Class. 5 II Class. 22 III Class. 31 TOTAL. Sergeants 8. Lance 1. Mounted Constables 2. Constables 112.	16	13	6	1	5	6	18	18	27	

keeps a diary.

as detailed below :—

APPENDIX No. IX.



*LIST OF ROADS, ENCAMPING GROUNDS, AND
REST HOUSES IN THE DELHI DISTRICT.*

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	4			6	8	9	10
DESCRIPTION		GTH IN MILE				ges and ns on or the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
No.	From	Unmetal- led.	T					
3	Delhi ...	...	M	27	rpat. anakila). aspur. ipur. ipur. labád. unda. sar. bgarh. setli. aon. ..	No Dák Bun- gallow. Police Bunga- lows in the fol- lowing villages. 1. Badarpur. 2. Faridábád. 3. Ballabgarh. There are 2 Government Dák Bungalows (1) at Humayun's Tomb (Ghayás- pur) and (2) at Tughlakábad but they were closed in 1877, as the income	Chaukhandí. Taláb Kishan Dass. Badarpur. Faridábád. Ajraunda. Ballabgarh. The grass is leased annually.	

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.		Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
	From	To		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	TOTAL.			
3.— Con- clu- ded.									
4	Delhi ...	Toward	As in No. 3	M. 27	...	M. 27	Basidárápur. Mádípur. Nangloi Jat. Mundka. Gheorah. Tikrī Kalan.	No Dák Bungalow. Police Bungalow at Nangloi Jat.	Nangloi Jat. Múndka. Tikrī Kalán.

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.		Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.		
	From	To		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	TOTAL.					
										M.	F.
5	Humáyún's Tomb.	Safdarjang's Tomb.	Chiefly passenger traffic.	2	2	...	2	2	Kherpur Naumehlah.	.....	.....
6	Sunipat ...	Bahálgarh.	Grain and foot traffic.	4	7	...	4	7	Sunipat.	.....	.....
7	Mathra Road.	The South side of Faridábád (Seantroad)	Do.	1	½	...	1	½	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.			Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
From	To	Metalled.		Unmetalled.	TOTAL.				
10	Sarai Ruhullah Khan. (Chauki Mubarik-abád.)	Najafgarh.	Grain and foot traffic.	...	M. 12 F. 1	M. 12 F. 1	Basídárápur. Tíhár. Najafgarh.	No Dak Bungalow. Police Bungalow at Najafgarh.	Najafgarh. The grass is leased annually.
11	Basant ...	Najafgarh <i>via</i> Pálam.	Grain and foot traffic.	...	9 6½	9 6½	Pálam.	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

8	9	10
ages and as on or the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
<p>ipur. rf. ipur. tawarpur barpur- a. a. auli. idpur.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Bakhtawarpur. The grass is leased annually.</p>
<p>... 10 10 3½ 10 3½ Cháola. Najafgarh. Jharaudsh Kalan.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.		Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
	From	To		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	TOTAL.			
14	Basant ...	Mahrauli.	Grain and foot traffic.	...	M. 3	M. 3	.....	.....	.....
15	Sabzimandi (in Sadho-rah Kalan.)	Najafgarh <i>via</i> Nangloi Jat.	Grain and foot traffic.	...	M. 17	M. 17 F. 6	Magholpur Kalan. Nangloi Jat. Bāpraula. Najafgarh.	.....	.....
16	Kherah Kalan.	Nangloi Jat	Grain and foot traffic.	...	10	10 6	Rithala. Puth Kalan. Nangloi Jat.	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.		Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
	From	To		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	TOTAL.			
17	Paik-ka Makbara.	Saidpur <i>vid</i> Bawánah.	Grain and foot traffic.	...	M. 16 F. 4	M. 16 F. 4	Badli. Puth Khurd. Bawánah. Auchandi. Saidpur.	.....	.....
18	Najafgarh.	Dahísrah <i>vid</i> Bawánah.	Grain and foot traffic.	...	M. 24	M. 24	Nílwál. Gheorah. Kanjháolá. Bawánah. Ghoga. Narela. Kundlí. Dahísra.	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.				LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
	From	To	Description of Traffic.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	TOTAL			
				M.	F.	M.	F.		
19	Sabzimandi.	Wazirabad.	Grain and foot traffic.	...	3	7	3	7	.....
20	Nangloi Jat.	Alipur.	Grain and foot traffic.	...	10	6	10	6	.....
21	Sarai Sita-ram.	Bawanah Puth Kalan.	Grain and foot traffic.	...	9	9	M.	9	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.		Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
	From	To		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	TOTAL.			
				M.	F.	M. F.			
22	Sabzimandí.	Burárl.	Grain and foot traffic.	...	6 1½	6 1½	Rájpur Cháoní Dhaka. Burárl.	.....	.....
23	Jahánnuma (Railway crossing.)	Basei <i>via</i> Kalápahár.	Grain and foot traffic.	...	3 7½	3 7½	Khanpur Reah	.....	.....
24	Narelah...	Grand Trunk Road <i>via</i> Tíkri Khurd.	.....	...	2 4½	2 4½	Tíkri Khurd.	.....	.....
25	Sunipat...	Maimarpur Ferry.	An important cross line of country traffic.	...	M. 11	M. 11	Sunipat. Reoli. Murthal. Bakhtáwarpur Maimarpur.	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.		Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
	From.	To		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	TOTAL.			
26	Sunipat...	Larsauli...	A Slant Road from Sunipat to the Pakka Road Northward.	...	M. 5 F. 1½	M. 5 F. 1½	Sunipat. Deorú. Kurár Ibrahimpur. Larsauli.	.....	.....
27	Thánah Kalan.	Baghpat...	An important country road for 'gur' carts and grain traffic.	...	18	2 18 2	Thánah Kalan Thánah Khurd Akbarpur Báauta. Jakhauli. Jhundpur.	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.		Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
	From	To		Metalled.	Unmetal- led.	TOTAL.			
28	Sunipat...	Bhatgáon.	Grain traffic and 'gur' carts.	...	8	6	Sunipat. Garhi Brahmanán. Barwásul. Bágrú. Bhatgáon. Jatmalpur. Salemsar Májra.	.....	.....
29	Sunipat...	Toward Karkhau- david Rohat	A cross country road a good deal used.	...	9	3½	Bayánpur. Rohat.	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.		Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
	From	To		Metalled.	Unmetal- led.	TOTAL.			
30	Barwásni ...	Penánah.	A much used road.	...	M. 11	M. 11	Garhí Brah- manán. Barwásni. Bádshahpur Máchrí. Mohána. Tihar. Pinanah.	.....	.....
31	Sunipat ...	Bághpat <i>vid</i> Kheorah.	This is also a cross road a good deal used for country traffic.	...	12	12	Kheorah.	.....	.....
32	Rohat ...	Thánah Khurd.	Do.	...	2	2	Rohat. Kuali. Thanah Khurd	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.		Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
	From	To		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	TOTAL.			
			33				Paik ká Makbara in Bádli.	Zafarpur <i>via</i> Sunipat.	The old imperial road, it is not now kept up but is used a great deal for foot traffic.

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	DESCRIPTION	From	34 Faridábád	6	7		8	9	10
						TH IN MILES.				
						Unmetal- led.	TOTAL.			
							M.				F.
					12	12	12	Kherí Kalán- Kabúlpúr- Khádar. Majháoli.	.....	.....
					M.	F.	M.	F.		
					11	3	11	3	Unchágáon. Chandáoli. Atáki.	.....
					...					
					h. Chháensa.	Grain, tobacco, and other pro- duce carried from Buland- shahar Dis- trict to Ballab- garh, in carts and on beasts of burden.				

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.		Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
	From	To		Metalled.	Unmetal- led.				
					M.	F.				M.	F.
36	Mahrauli ...	Jaitpur via Tugh- lakábád and Badar- pur.	Chiefly pas- senger traffic.	...	10	5	Khirkí. Tughlakábád. Badarpur. Molarband. Jaitpur.	.....	.....
37	Tughlak- ábád.	Mathra road toward Delhi.	Slant road to meet the pakka road Northward.	...	4	5	Bahápur.	.....	.....
38	Sikrí.	Chháensa Ferry.	Local country traffic.	...	M.	M.	Píala. Dígh. Fatehpur Biloch. Chháensa.	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.		Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
	From	To		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	TOTAL.			
39	Chháensa...	Toward Palwal as far as Mohina.	Good traffic in grain, Gur and other country produce.	...	5	2	Mohina. Juan. Fatehpur Biloch.	.....	.....
40	Farídábád.	Atalí.	Only local traffic.	...	10	4½	Baselwah. Tigaon. Chháensa.	.....	.....
41	Ballabgarh.	Majhaolí.	Only local traffic.	...	M.	M.	Sihí. Tigaon. Majhaolí.	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.			Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road.	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
From	To	Metalled.		Unmetal- led.	TOTAL.				
42	Mahrauli.	Ballabgarh via Páli.	Only local traffic.	...	M. 19 F. 6	M. 19 F. 6	Chhatarpur. Asaulah. Páli. Gaunchhí. Majesar.	.....	.....
43	Ballabgarh.	Kabulpur- Bángar.	Only local traffic.	...	M. 6	M. 6	Gaunchhí. Kabulpur- Bángar.	.....	.....
44	Chandáli.	Fatehpur- Biloch.	Only local traffic.	...	M. 6	M. 6	Shahpur Kalán. Fatehpur- Biloch.	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DESCRIPTION OF ROADS.			Description of Traffic.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Villages and Towns on or near the road	Rest Houses with remarks.	Encamping grounds with remarks.
From	To	Metalled.		Unmetal- led.	TOTAL.				
45	Mahrauli ...	Nizam-ud-din <i>vid</i> Chiragh Delhi.	Only local traffic.	...	8	8	.....	.....	.....
46	Mahrauli ..	Nizam-ud-din <i>vid</i> Adhehí.	Only local traffic.	...	6	6	.....	.....	.....
47	Chháensa...	Kabulpur Khádar.	Only local traffic.	...	5	5	Majháoli. Kabulpur-Khádar.	.....	.....
48	Tughlak-ábád ...	Nizam-ud-din.	Only local traffic.	...	6	6	Bahápur.	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. IX.—Concluded.

Statement giving some information regarding Pakka Roads as supplied by the Executive Engineer, Delhi Provincial Division.

Number of Roads.	Number of Miles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Length within Delhi Division.	Average breadth of Roads.	Average breadth of metal.	Road when first constructed.	Cost in round figures per mile.	Appropriate cost of repairs yearly per mile.	Has Compensation been paid to the zemindars for taking up the grounds.	Approximate price paid thus per acre.
1	91	37	36'	12'	Not known.	3,500	400	Not known.	Not known.
2	18	17	32'	10'	Not known	2,500	500	Paid.	30/-
3	17	163/4	32'	10'	Not known	2,500	400	Paid for the land taken up for widening the road.	73/-
4	58	29	32'	10'	Not known	3,000	450	Do.	14/-

exxvi to exxix

trict.

Delhi

Alipu

Rai

Suni

Pl

APPENDIX No. XI.



STATEMENT OF FAIRS.

APPENDIX

Statement

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	VILLAGE.	Occasion of Fair.	Time of Year.	Average number of persons attending.	Duration.
1	Mahraulí ...	For pleasure ...	Wednesday & Thursday once a year in Sâwan.	From 3,000 to 12,000	2 Days ...
2	Bahápur ...	For worship ...	Twice a year on 23rd and 24th Chait and 23rd and 24th Asauj.	20,000	2 Days ...
3	Barkhal ...	For bathing ...	21st Bhádaun ...	5,000	1 Day ...
4	Dhauj ...	To make offerings ...	21st Bhádaun ...	6,000	1 Day ...
5	Farídábád ...	For bathing...	Twice a year on the last days of Chait and Asauj.	1,500 to 2,000	1 Day ...
6	Ballabgarh ...	For pleasure...	21st Bhádaun ...	1,500	1 Day ...
T A H S I L					
1	Lahrará ...	For worship...	15th Chait ...	1,000	1 Day ...
2	Chatáná ...	Worship ...	Twice a year on 22nd of Chait and Asauj.	1,000	1 Day ...
3	Mawéí ...	For making offerings.	Twice a year on 29th Chait and Asauj.	1,500	1 Day ...
4	Jawharí ...	To make offerings to the goddess of small-pox	7th Chait ...	600	1 Day ...
5	Kundal ...	For worship...	Twice a year on 13th Sâwan and 28th Phágan.	1,000	1 Day ...
6	Kimáshpur ...	Worship ...	21st Bhádaun ...	500	6 Hours...

No. XI. of Fairs.

7	8
From what parts.	REMARKS.
Delhi, Gurgáon, Faríd- ábád, Ballabgarh, Badar- pur.	This fair is not of ancient date. Akbar II used to reside at Mah- rauli in the rainy season and started the fair. On the Wednesday the Hindús take 'Pankhás' to the temple of their deity Jogmayáji and on Thursday the Muhammadans do the same to the Tomb of Kutb-ud-din.
Delhi, Ballabgarh, Su- nípat, Gurgáon and Pal- wál, &c.	This is a religious fair, held twice a year. It is said that here in old times a Raja once had a vision of the goddess Káli and built a shrine on the spot. Raja Kidarnath subsequently erected a pakka, building. The place is one of considerable local repute.
Ballabgarh, Gurgáon, Palwál, Farídábád & Nuh.	People come to bathe at a spring which issues from the hill side in this village, and a fair is held once a year on the spot. There is no temple.
Ballabgarh, Gurgáon, Palwál, Farídábád, Nuh, Firozpur and Alwar.	There is a pipal here sacred to Káli Deví, and people stung by snakes are said to find a cure from her help, if they vow to sacrifice at her shrine. Hence its popularity.
Ballabgarh, Farídábád, Badarpur and other neigh- bouring villages.	There is a shrine here, attendance at which with bathing in a spring near the shrine is said to cure 'itch' and such like diseases.
Ballabgarh and Farídá- bád.	A fair started to catch the people on their way back from Barkhál. Not a large one.
S U N I P A T.	
Sunípat and Rohtak, ...	A small fair held in honour of Káli Deví. Notan Dás was a fakír who being very devout burnt himself alive, and Raja Arjandeo built a house over it, and the fair was started to celebrate the history.
Sunípat,	A small fair held for the worship of Káli Deví, at a pakka shrine. History not known.
Sunípat and Pánípat, ...	This is a fair held in honour of Baba Zinda who buried himself alive like him of Lahrará.
Sunípat,	This is a small fair, kept chiefly by women, to celebrate the worship of Mátá the goddess of small-pox.
Sunípat and Delhi, ...	A small fair held for the worship of Mahadéú.
Sunípat,	A gathering held to celebrate the memory of a zamíndár whose only name now known is 'Baba.' When he died several neighbours had dreams which came true, so they concluded he had something of the nature of divinity and started the fair for his worship.

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Village.	Occasion of fair.	Time of year.	Average number of persons attending.	Duration.
	.				TAHSIL
7	Garhí Mehndípur	Bathing	Twice a year on last day of Kátik and 25th of Jeth.	5,000	1 Day ...
8	Sunípat... ..	Urs Násir-ud-dín ...	11th Moharram ...	5,000	1 Day ...
9	Sunípat... ..	Urs Mírán Mukand...	14th Moharram ...	1,000	1 Day ...
10	Sunípat... ..	Pleasure	Last day of the month Sáwan.	600	1 Day ...
11	Sunípat... ..	Worship	29th Bhádaun ...	600	1 Day ...
					TAHSIL
1	Pílanjí Hasanpur Alipur.	Worship	In the month of Poh 1st Sunday after new moon.	2,000	1 Day ...
2	Nángal Dewat ...	Worship	15th of every Hindu month.	100	6 Hours ...
3	Sherpur Kalan...	Worship	8th Chait	100	6 Hours ...
4	Jharauda Kalán..	Worship	Twice a year on 21st of Asauj and Jeth.	4,000	2 Days ...
5	Ishákpur Pána Gharib.	Worship	17th Bhádaun ...	500	1 Day ...
6	Khandrát Kalán	Pleasure and religion	15th to 25th Asauj...	10,000	11 Days ...
7	Banskaulí ...	Pleasure and science...	Last day of Asárh ...	2,000	1 Day ...
8	Banskaulí ...	Worship and pleasure	Last day of the month of Sáwan.	1,000	1 Day ...

No. XI.—Continued.

7	8
From what parts.	REMARKS.
SUNIPAT.— <i>Conld.</i>	
Sunípat and Kutána ...	This fair is for bathing in the Jamna. Brahmins get food on such occasions. On Sundays all the year round people come and bathe here.
Sunípat	This is a well known shrine in honour of Násir-ud-dín whose story has already been told in the Report Chapter VIII.
Sunípat	A smaller fair held in memory of a companion of Násir-ud-dín of less fame, but a martyr also.
Sunípat	A new fair, as yet small, started by the Hindús (perhaps in envy of the Muhammadans). It is held at Shimbudiál's tank.
Sunípat	The Saráogís here worship at Párs Nath's shrine, and stranger come to look on.
DELHI.	
Delhi	A religious fair held to celebrate the finding of an image of Bhairon attendant of kálí. Some one dreamt that a shrine should be built on the spot, in order that wishes and vows might be fulfilled. Hence the shrine, and vows are (sometimes) met by fulfilment of wishes.
Neighbouring villages ...	A Hindú gathering in obedience to an order received from some Saiyid who died possessed (sic), only a small affair.
Delhi	A small affair celebrating the discovery of an image of kálí. Somebody dreamt (as usual) that a fair ought to be held here.
Neighbourhood of Delhi and Rohtak Districts.	A considerable gathering to honour the memory of a fakír Harí-dás.
Dhandásá, Malakpur, Ojwáh, Shampur, Ishákpur Pána Gharíb and Ishákpur Pána Suján.	A religious gathering at a tank called 'Búré Bábú' after a fakír.
Delhi and its neighbourhood, Gurgáon, Meerut, Ballabgarh and Sunipat.	Hindús worship, and Muhammadans amuse themselves at this fair held in honour of Rámlilá, a very important fair.
Delhi and its neighbourhood.	A religious fair at which weather prognostications for the current year are made. Brahmins take a stick with a bit of rag on it to the top of a hill, and anxiously consult as to whether the wind which blows it denotes a good wind for the year, for crops, rain, &c.
Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr.	Poor cast people worship on this occasion, komhárs, fakírs, barbers, &c.

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Village.	Occasion of fair.	Time of year.	Average number of persons attending.	Duration.
					TAHSIL
9	Narelá ...	Worship ...	Twice a year on 21st of Chait and Asauj.	1,500	2 Days ...
10	Narhaulá ...	Worship ...	Weekly, on every Tuesday.	400	6 Hours ...
11	Narhaulá ...	Worship ...	28th Chait to 30th Chait.	2,000	3 Days ...
12	Bánskaulí ...	Urs Sayad Hasan ...	22nd & 23rd Shábán	2,200	2 Days ...
13	Jahán numá ...	Worship ...	7th to 12th Rabi-ul-awal.	2,000	6 Days ...
14	Ghayáspur ...	Urs Sultán Nizám-ud-dín Aulia.	Twice a year on 17th and 18th of Shawwál and Rabi-ul sání.	...	...
15	On Karnál road from Láhorí Gate of Delhi to Sabzi-mandí.	Pleasure ...	Twice a year on 5th of Asauj and Chait.	1,000	6 Hours ...
16	Jahán numá ...	Pleasure ...	Weekly, every Friday	3,000	3 Hours ...

N. B.—The numbers given here are to my own knowledge

No. XI.—*Concluded.*

7	8
From what parts.	R E M A R K S.
DELHI.— <i>Concluded.</i>	
Delhi, Sunipat and Rohtak	Worship is celebrated of an image of Deví Mátá, and offerings are made which the Narelá Zamíndárs take.
Delhi and its neighbour- hood.	A small affair every Tuesday at the shrine of Hanúmán
Delhi and neighbourhood	A religious fair for the worship of Deví.
Delhi and neighbouring country.	This is a Muhammadan fair—the attendants of the shrine of Urs Saiyed Hasan cook food, and distribute it to the visitors, who make offerings. Fire works are let off by the men who trade in them.
Delhi and surrounding country.	Another Delhi fair held in honour of Muhammad.
Delhi and neighbouring villages as well as fakírs from all quarters.	Same as No. 12, but the man honoured is Sultan Nizám-ud-dín (the constructive fakír of chap. I).
Delhi 	A pleasure fair, but an occasion of religious worship to people of low cast, such as sweepers, who carry pennons made of sticks and rags in honour of their Pír.
Delhi 	This is a fair for wrestling—the city people turn out every Friday in good numbers to see it.

in several instances much below the mark.

APPENDIX No. XII.



*STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS BY PRIVATE
SALE OF LAND, DURING 14 YEARS
IN DELHI DISTRICT.*

APPENDIX

Statement of transfers by private sale of

No.	Jama.
1	15 4,561
2	16 2,126
3	18 760
	19 7,447

No. XII.

land, during 14 years in Delhi District.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1868 to 1874.			Total from 1861 to 1874.						PERCENTAGE OF ARMA SOLD.	
Price paid.	Average per Acre.	Average per rupee of Jama.	Number of sales.	Area in acres.	Jama.	Price paid.	Average per acre.	Price per rupee of jama.	On Total.	On cultivated area.
1,11,442	32 11 8	24 6 11	186	9,743	14,346	1,93,412	19 13 7	13 7 9	3·6	5·9
37,783	26 8 0	17 12 0	129	3,945	4,263	54,634	13 4 0	12 13 0	6·1	5·2
27,107	73 11 0	35 11 0	153	3,549	4,699	53,513	15 1 0	11 6 0	4·4	9·7
1,76,332	30 1 0	23 11 0	468	17,237	23,308	3,01,559	17 8 0	12 15 0	2·11	3·32

APPENDIX No. XIII.



*STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS BY MORTGAGE
OF LAND, DURING 14 YEARS IN
DELHI DISTRICT.*

APPENDIX

Statement of transfers by mortgage of

11

From

No. XIII.

land, during 14 years in Delhi District.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
										FACE OF DETAILED.
										On cultivated area.
1,20,865	21 7 8	18 5 5	317	11,016	15,286	1,69,799	15 6 7	11 1 9	4.1	6.7
79,909	23 8 0	21 8 0	276	7,392	6,741	99,179	13 7 0	14 11 0	0.3	7.4
1,14,595	63 9 9	28 10 0	466	3,366	7,144	1,52,061	45 3 0	21 5 0	3.2	8.3
3,15,369	29 1 10	20 3 7	1,039	21,773	29,171	4,21,039	19 5 5	14 6 11	2.67	4.19

APPENDIX No. XIV.

*SHOWING REWARDS GRANTED IN THE DELHI
DISTRICT FOR GOOD SERVICES IN
THE MUTINY.*

APPENDIX No. XIV.

Showing rewards granted in the Delhi District for good services in the mutiny.

No.	Name of village where grant, if of land, is situated.	R E M A R K S.
1	Daulatábád Tahsíl Ballabgarh	One of the confiscated villages of Ballabgarh. The jágír was conferred on Pundit Rái Lachman Singh Bahadur for life, and its Biswadári in perpetuity, in consideration of his good services during the mutiny of 1857 under Secretary to Punjab Government's letter No. 412 dated 8th May 1863 subsequently under Government <i>Sanad</i> dated 6th November 1874 the aforesaid jágír was granted in perpetuity.
2	Ranherah ...	Vide Government of India's order No. 214 dated 12th November 1859, 127 bighas 8 biswas of land were granted as maáfi in perpetuity to Bhure Khán for loyalty in concealing and thus saving Sir John Metcalfe in 1857.
3	Do. ...	Also one of the confiscated villages, of its land a garden plot was sold to Mirza Alí by auction on the 10th June 1864 and the land described in the last number as bestowed in maáfi to Bhure Khán. The rest was granted to Sardar Khán for loyalty in the transaction above noticed.
4	Síkrí	Under sanction conveyed in Punjab Government's letter No. 4,274 dated 6th November 1858, Mauza Síkrí was granted as jágír in perpetuity to Mír Parwarish Alí son of Mír Husein Alí conditioned on his good character and loyalty.
5	Nagla Jogian...	Under Government of India's letter forwarded with the Commissioner's No. dated 14th January 1859, 16 bighas and 14 biswas of land at half rate, for life were granted to Rupráam and Sálág Rám together with a 'Khillat' of Rs. 300/- value for each for loyalty, during the mutiny of 1857.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of village where grant, if of land, is situated.	R E M A R K S.
6	Sáhúpara ...	A confiscated village. Its Biswadári was granted to Ahmad Khán of Khurja in the Bulandshahar District, for loyalty, under letter No. 131 dated 8th December 1877 from Secretary to Punjab Government.
7	Majhaoli ...	A confiscated village. Its zamíndári was excepting a garden plot sold to Bakhshí son of Rám Sahái on 2nd October 1863, granted to Pundit Rái Sadda Sukh of Delhi in perpetuity for his loyalty in the mutiny of 1857, under letter No. 638 dated 13th July 1870, from Secretary to Punjab Government.
8	Maujpur ...	Confiscated along with the Ballabgarh estates, and under the same orders as that quoted above for Majholi its Biswadári was granted to Pundit Rái Sada Sukh for loyalty.
9	Mohina ...	Under Commissioner Delhi Division's letter dated 22nd April 1858, conveying sanction of the Governor-General of India; this village was granted in jágir to Mír Hiddáyat Alí Risáldár Bahádur and his descendants for perpetuity, in consideration of his good services during the mutiny; a dress of honor of Rs. 1,000/- value was also awarded together with a jewelled sword.
10	Sunipat Tahsíl Sunipat	Under letter No. 1,117 dated 17th May 1858, from Secretary to Government of India, to Chief Commissioner Punjab, 31 acres 20 poles assessed at Rs. 27/- as a permanent maáfi with a reward of Rs. 1,000/- in cash were granted to Rání Mangla Deví wife of Tota Rám and his adopted son Pirthí Singh for serving some Europeans. The aforesaid land formed a part of their Biswadári.
11	Garhi Brahmi- nán	Under the authority as quoted above Acres 80 R. 1 P. 30 granted as maáfi in perpetuity to Rání Manglá Deví and Pirthí Singh. This land had been their Biswadári.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—Continued.

No.	Name of village where grant, if of land, is situated.	R E M A R K S.																
12	Kundlí	Owing to the misconduct of surata and 30 other zamíndárs of Mauza Kundlí the village was confiscated under Robakár dated 27th March 1858, issued by special commission and the entire zamíndárl of the village granted to Mamúl Singh Thána-dár of Sabzí Mandí, vide letter No. 214 dated 2nd November 1859, from the Secretary to Government of India.																
13	Mandaura	Under sanction conveyed in the Government of India's No. 1,045 dated 9th March 1857, 22 acres were granted in perpetuity to Harsukh and Ramsukh jats of Mandaura in consideration of their good services during the mutiny of 1857.																
14	Jhanjhaulí	<p>Under letter No. 228 dated 11th April 1862, from the Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Financial Commissioner Punjab, three villages at a jama of Rs. 3,006/- were granted as jágír for life to Pundit Nának Chand for his loyalty during the mutiny of 1857. At the same time the monthly pension of Rs 100/- which the Pundit used to draw was discontinued. The three villages were:—</p> <table><tr><td>Jhanjhaulí</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>Rs. 1,398/-</td></tr><tr><td>Hareoli</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>" 1,089/-</td></tr><tr><td>Maghaulpur Khurd</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>" 519/-</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3"></td><td><u>TOTAL Rs. 3,006/-</u></td></tr></table> <p>After the Pundit's death half the jágír lapsed to Government while the other half amounting to Rs. 1,500/- as detailed below was continued to Pundit Wazír Chand son of Pundit Nának Chand. Jhanjhaulí was resumed; Hareoli remained jágír as before, and Rs. 411/- out of the jama of Maghaulpur Khurd were assigned to the jágírdár to make up the amount of 1,500/- jágír. Sanction to this was conveyed under Commissioner's letter No. 56 dated 29th March 1865.</p>	Jhanjhaulí	Rs. 1,398/-	Hareoli	" 1,089/-	Maghaulpur Khurd	" 519/-				<u>TOTAL Rs. 3,006/-</u>
Jhanjhaulí	Rs. 1,398/-															
Hareoli	" 1,089/-															
Maghaulpur Khurd	" 519/-															
			<u>TOTAL Rs. 3,006/-</u>															

APPENDIX No. XIV.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of village where grant, if of land, is situated.	R E M A R K S.
15	Ishákpur Panah Sujan Tahsíl Delhi	A jágír village of the Nawáb of Jhajjar who was hanged in the mutiny. It was confiscated along with the Jhajjar estate. Summary settlement was made with the zamíndárs of the village at Rs. 900/-. Under letter No. 2,909 from the Officiating Secretary to Government of India to Chief Commissioner Punjab an annuity of Rs. 100/- from the village jama was granted to Khushhálí Lambardár for life for his loyalty in the mutiny.
16	Ishákpur Panah Gharib	A Jhajjar village. Summary settlement was made with the zamíndárs and by the authority quoted above annuities of Rs. 100/- each for life, from the village jama were granted to Har Lál. Hardayal and Indraj Lambardárs for their good services during the mutiny of 1857. After the death of Indraj his annuity was resumed, and the village jama accordingly increased by Rs. 100/-
17	Azadpur ...	A jágír village of Zínat Mahal wife of the ex-king of Delhi, confiscated in the mutiny. Under letter No. 104 dated 18th June 1860, from Financial Commissioner Punjab; Azadpur and Wazírpur villages were granted as life jágír to Lala Sálág Rám and Mathradás Treasurers of Delhi on 'istamrá' of Rs. 400/- yearly, Rs. 1,500/- jágír had been sanctioned for these men while the jamas of the villages amounted to Rs. 1,900/- hence the istamrá levy. The zamíndarí right of 9½ biswas in Mauza Wazírpur was also conferred on the same men. On their death the jágír was resumed under orders dated 30th March 1875, while the zamíndarí right for 9½ biswas in Mauza Wazírpur was given to the heirs of the deceased jágírdár.
18	Badlí	Under letter No. 1,258 dated 14th November 1859, from Secretary to Government Punjab, and sanction of Government of India 33 bighas 15 biswas of land assessed at Rs. 79/- were granted as maáfi in perpetuity to Ganga Bishan Lambardár Mauza Badlí in consideration of good services during the mutiny in helping to save Dr. Beatson.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—Continued.

No.	Name of village where grant, if of land, is situated.	R E M A R K S.
19	Bákargarh ...	Under orders quoted above and letter No. 4 dated November 1859, from Secretary to Government of India, 15 biswas proprietary right of Amín Chand, Salig and Ganga Rám rebel zamíndárs were confiscated under order dated 4th February 1858, 10 biswas with a remission of Rs. 200/- from the jama were awarded to the zamíndárs of Mauza Ishákpur alias Esapur, and 5 biswas to those of Mauza Laksar in the Rohtak District for loyalty in the mutiny. Ammi Chand and others who had set fire to the Government Bungalow, and attempted to murder some European ladies and children were sentenced by the Special Commission to 15 years' rigorous imprisonment.
20	Banskaulí ...	5 biswas proprietary right (or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole village) belonging to the rebel Mír Nawáb son of Tafazzul Husain were confiscated under order dated 22nd March 1858, and granted as jágír in perpetuity to Bhura Khán of Kalálí Bagh for his loyalty during the mutiny and for saving the life of Sir John Metcalfe.
21	Bawana... ...	<p>Under letter No. 3,826 dated 20th October 1858, from Secretary to Government of India, the undermentioned grants in perpetuity were sanctioned in favour of the persons noted below for saving the life of Mr. Degruther, and his family.</p> <p>To Jamnadás Jat 15 bighas 1 biswa assessed at Rs. 24/5/4.</p> <p>To Píru Jat 20 bighas assessed at Rs. 27/7/6.</p>
22	Bhalswa Jahán-gírpur	Under letter No. 324 dated 28th July 1858, from Secretary to Government Punjab, 20 bighas 7 biswas were granted as life maáfi to Mán Singh son of Faturi Ahir, for saving the life of Captain Holland.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of village where grant, if of land, is situated.	R E M A R K S.
23	Bhalswa gahán-gírpur	Under the authority quoted above and in consideration of loyal aid given to Captain Holland 10 bighas 2 biswas of land were, bestowed for life on Gangadás son of Purandás and Jamnadás son of Sukhram.
24	Bakhtawarpur	Under letter No. 1,258 dated 14th November 1859, from Secretary to Punjab Government and letter No. 4 dated November 1859, from the Secretary to Government of India Rs. 10/- per cent. from the village jama was remitted in favour of the zamíndárs of this village for term of settlement.
25	Palam	Under letter No. 245 dated 16th June 1858, from the Government Punjab 12 bighas assessed at Rs. 9/- were granted as life maáfi to Shadí Rám Jat for loyalty in saving the Government Bungalow and preserving the life of Mr. Watson Custom's Officer.
26	Palla	Under letter No. 1,258 dated 14th November 1859, from Secretary to Punjab Government 26 acres were granted to Rámratán Jat as maáfi in perpetuity and a remission of Rs. 20/- from the village jama sanctioned for term of settlement for good services during the mutiny and for concealing Mrs. Peile in his house for 8 days.
27	Chaukri Mubarikabad	Under Commissioner's letter No. 233 dated 23rd July 1862, with Financial Commissioner Punjab's letter conveying sanction of Government Rs. 1,000/- jagír out of the village jama, with title of Rái Bahádur was conferred on Rái Ganeshí Lál for life for loyalty in the mutiny, and the Biswadári was also granted to him. The balance of the village jama continued to be paid into the Imperial Treasury. After the death of the jagírdár and on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Delhi, Rs. 500/-, jagír was continued in favour of the son of Ganeshí Lál deceased. Owing to the General misconduct of the Gujar tribe, the whole village excepting the shares of Bhagwán Saháe and Dhan Singh was confiscated.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of village where grant, if of land, is situated.	R E M A R K S.
28	Hamídpur ...	A village belonging to Nawáb Mahbúb Alí Khán confiscated at the mutiny. Its Biswadári was granted in perpetuity to Wajid Alí Bisáldár of Farídábád for good service during mutiny under letter No. 1,200 dated 6th October 1859, from Secretary to Government Punjab.
29	Khámpur ...	A village of the King of Oudh confiscated at the mutiny. Its Biswadári was granted to Pundit Jugalkishore Peshkár for loyalty in the mutiny under letter No. 214 dated 2nd November 1859, from Secretary to Government of India.
30	Dháka	Under letter No. 75 dated 20th January 1859, from Punjab Government 200 bighas of land assessed at Rs. 181/4/0 were granted to Subahdár Major Imdád Husein for three generations for good service during the mutiny, and subject to future good conduct and loyalty. The title of Khán Bahádur was also given to the Subahdár one of the villages of the King of Oudh.
31	Sadhaura Kalán	Under letter No. 1,687 dated 8th April 1862, from Officiating Secretary to Government of India 3 acres R. 1 P. 25 were granted for life to Khwája Muzaffar Jang son of Khwája Mohammad Husein of Delhi, Jamadár in the 3rd Sikhs for good service during the mutiny. The Jamadár was declared entitled to get a chair visiting any Civil Officer.
32	Shipur	Under Commissioner's letter No. 9 dated 8th November 1859 a reward of Rs. 100/- was granted to Umrao Singh zamíndár for helping Mr. Degruther and his family.
33	Ghyaspur ...	Under letter No. 256 dated 13th February 1880, from Secretary to Punjab Government 100 bighas 12 biswas of land were granted as maáfi in perpetuity to the heirs of Baldeo Singh who was killed by the mutineers.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of village where grant, if of land, is situated.	R E M A R K S.
34	Ghyáspur ...	104 Bighas 12 biswas were granted for life to Hazárl Singh Chuprassí of Commissiner's Office at Delhi, by sanction conveyed in Secretary to Punjab Government's No. 5,623 dated November 1859.
35	Kharkhari Rond	Under sanction of Government conveyed in Commissioner of Delhi's Docket No. 13 dated 16th January 1862, this estate was granted as jágir for two generations to Baldeo Singh Tahsildár in the Bhartpur State.
36	Málcha ...	Ten biswas proprietary right belonging to Mír Nawáb Mabndí Hasan, Mohammad Hasan, and Mussummat Hamid-ul-Nisa was confiscated in the mutiny and granted to Majlis and other zamíndárs of Málcha for their loyalty and for helping to save the life of Sir John Metcalfe, see Government of India's No. 2,101 dated 9th June 1858.
37	Do. ...	347 Bighas of land commonly known Bagh Tál Katora, in Málcha were confiscated and the biswadárl granted to Hamid Khán for loyalty during the mutiny of 1857. Subsequently 57 bighas 8 biswas of land including part of the Bagh Tál Katora were sold by auction to Khairáti Lál for Rs. 2,450/- and on objection being filed by Hamíd Khán Rs. 317/12/0 were given to him for the biswadárl of the Tál Katora land which had been sold. On this he executed a deed of release vide Commis-sioner's No. 64 dated 2nd April 1866.
38	Makmilpur ...	Under order No. 845 dated 8th May 1858, from Government Punjab 15 acres of land assessed at Rs. 31/12/0 were granted to Meda Jat for life for loyalty in saving the life of Mrs. Calcott and her son.
39	Maghaulpur Khurd.	Granted as jágir to Pundit Nának Chand. for loyalty. On his death out of Rs. 519/- the village jama Rs. 411/- a year was continued in favour of Pundit Wazír Chand son of Pundit Nának Chand, and Rs. 108/- paid into the Imperial Treasury as noted above. See Mauza Jhanjhaoli Pargannah Sunipat.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of village where grant, if of land, is situated.	R E M A R K S.
40	M a l i k p u r Chháoní.	Under letter No. 512 dated 30th June 1862, from Secretary to Government Punjab a life jágír of Rs. 1,000/- was granted to Ramsáhai Kotwal of Sadar, for loyalty during the mutiny. The village jama then was Rs. 1,028/- and Rs. 28/-; therefore were paid by the jágírdár to the Government. After his death the estate was resumed and is now Khalsa.
41	Narhauia ...	Under letter No. 214 dated November 1859, from Secretary to Government of India, 52 bighas 13 biswas assessed at Rs. 78/- commonly called Bagh Kalali were granted in perpetuity to Bhure Khán for loyalty shown in aiding Sir John Metcalfe.
42	Hareoli ...	Granted in jágír to Pundit Nának Chand. See Jhanjhauli.
43	Wazírábád ...	Under letter No. 964 dated 18th November 1865, from Secretary to Punjab Government, 17 bighas 3 biswas of confiscated land belonging to the ex-King of Oudh were granted to Nawal Singh zamín-dár of Wazírábád for service during the mutiny.
44	Wazírábád Ti- marpur.	Under letter No. 1,064 dated 7th October 1858, from Punjab Government 200 bighas 3 biswas were granted as maáfi in perpetuity to Munshí Nathmal Reader in the Collector's Office at Delhi for loyalty during the mutiny, and also the biswadári of the land which is commonly known as the <i>Milk</i> of Sayad Hasan son of Kamar-ul-dín given to Nathmal.
45	Wazírpur ...	Granted in jágír to Saligrám and Mathradás Treasurers of Delhi for loyalty (see Azadpur) and the confiscated proprietary right of 9½ biswas of the Gujars was granted to the said Treasurers.
46	Khor Punjab...	Under letter No. 679 dated 22nd July 1863, from Secretary to Punjab Government, and letter No. 2,891 dated 30th July 1863, from Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab, the biswadári right of this village was granted to Ahmad Alf Khán Rais of Karnal for loyalty.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—*Continued.*

Under Robakar dated 26th May 1858, the undermentioned rewards in cash were awarded to the following persons—for saving the life of Captain Holland:—

No.	Name of person rewarded.	R E M A R K S.
1	Lalji and his sons	Rs. 300/- in cash.
2	Daulatrám Jama-dár	Rs. 200/- Do.
3	Paltu	Rs. 100/- Do.

Under letter No. 1,258 dated 14th November 1859, from Secretary to Punjab Government, the undermentioned persons received the rewards and khillats detailed below:—

No.	Name of person rewarded.	R E M A R K S.
1	Mán Sing of Delhi	Khillat worth Rs. 500/- with a monthly pension of Rs. 30/-
2	Munshí Turáb Alí of Delhi	Do. Do.
3	Tika and Mohan .	A monthly pension of Rs. 25/- each.
4	M u i n-u d-d í n Hasan Kotwal of Delhi	Monthly pension of Rs. 30/-
5	Mr. Staines ...	Do. Do. Rs. 60/-

APPENDIX No. XIV.—*Concluded.*

Under Robakár dated 6th August 1859, the following rewards and honours were granted :—

No.	Name of person rewarded.	R E M A R K S.
1	Lala Kidár Náth of Delhi	Khillat worth Rs. 250/- and a Sanad.
2	Lala Srirám ...	Do. Do.
3	Nawalráam ...	Rs. 1,000/- in cash.
4	Hazárá Chaprassí of Commissioner's Office Delhi	Rs. 100/- Do.
5	Lala Sheoparshad	Rs. 100/- in cash and a Sanad.
6	Chunní Lál ...	Rs. 200/- cash.
7	Rái Mahesh Dás,	Khillat worth Rs. 500/- and a Sanad.
8	Mussammat Ido,	Rs. 250/- in cash.
9	Mr. Staines, ...	Rs. 500/- Do.

Under letter No. 3,826 dated 20th August 1858, from Government of India, the following persons got rewards for saving the life of Mr. Degruther.

1	Majlis Rái, ...	4 Shops within the city of Delhi of Rs. 1,000/- value.
2	Rám Lál of Faríd-ábád	2 Shops of Rs. 400/- value in Farídábád, Rám Lál was Chuprassí to Mr. Degruther.

The cash rewards were distinct and separate from the land grants previously detailed.

APPENDIX No. XV.



*LIST OF VILLAGES PUT UNDER REGULAR
SETTLEMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME
IN DELHI DISTRICT.*

APPENDIX No. XV.

List of villages put under Regular Settlement for the first time in Delhi District.

No.	VILLAGE.	No.	VILLAGE.	No.	VILLAGE.
TAHSIL BALLABGARH.					
1	Atali.	25	Bhánskaula.	49	Gházípur.
2	Ajraunda.	26	Bhanakpur.	50	Garhí Begampur.
3	Arangpur.	27	Bhawápur.	51	Gonchhi.
4	Arwa.	28	Bhainsráoli.	52	Ghurásan.
5	Asálatpur.	29	Bhopáni.	53	Gháraura.
6	Amadpur.	30	Chándpur.	54	Ismáílpur.
7	Ahmadpur.	31	Chandáoli.	55	Imám-ud-dinpur.
8	Akbarpur.	32	Chhánesa.	56	Jasána.
9	Ankhir.	33	Chírsí.	57	Jasaula.
10	Alí.	34	Dalelgarh.	58	Jáfarpur Mazra Chánesa.
11	Alípur.	35	Daulatábád.	59	Jáfarpur Mazra Gharaura.
12	Aghwanpur.	36	Díálpur.	60	Júnara.
13	Bukhárpur.	37	Dabwa.	61	Jhársetlí.
14	Badarpur Said.	38	Dungarpur.	62	Jaik, Alias, Unchágáon.
15	Badraula.	39	Dhakaula.	63	Khánpur.
16	Barkhal.	40	Dígh.	64	Kabúlpur Bángar.
17	Barauli.	41	Fatehpur Taga.	65	Kabúlpur Khádar.
18	Baselwa.	42	Fatehpur Chandila.	66	Kúreshípur.
19	Ballabgarh.	43	Fatúpura.	67	Kánora.
20	Bandepur.	44	Farídábád.	68	Kandháolí.
21	Budina.	45	Farídpur.	69	Kauráí.
22	Bahádarpur.	46	Faizúpur Khádar.	70	Kheri Khurd.
23	Bhánkri.	47	Faizúpur Nimka.	71	Kheri Kalán.
24	Bhataula.	48	Gadh Khera.	72	Kilokrí.

APPENDIX No. XV.—*Continued.*

No.	VILLAGE.	No.	VILLAGE.	No.	VILLAGE.
73	Khárrera.	101	Nagli Razápur.	129	Tájúpur.
74	Lálpur.	102	Palla.	130	Tígáon.
75	Ladhaula.	103	Palwalí.	131	Tilaurí Bángar.
76	Ladhaulí.	104	Pahládpur Mazra Badraula.	132	Tilaurí Khádar.
77	Manjháolí.	105	Pahládpur Mazra Barauli.	133	Tughlakábád.
78	Majherí.	106	Pahládpur Mazra Dígh.	134	Wazírpur.
79	Machgar.	107	Phaphúnda.	TAHSIL DELHI.	
80	Mahmúdpur.	108	Phúlera.	1	Azádpur.
81	Murtazápur.	109	Píála.	2	Alamgírpur.
82	Moazzamábád.	110	Rájpur Kalán.	3	Arakpur Bágh Mochi.
83	Moazzamábád Mazra Sheikhpur.	111	Raepur Kalán.	4	Asálatpur.
84	Magraula.	112	Ríwájpur.	5	Andháolí.
85	Mínáru.	113	Riepur Khurd.	6	Ambarhai.
86	Mandháolí.	114	Sáran.	7	Bánkner Ghoga.
87	Maujpur.	115	Shíkargáh Tilaurí.	8	Bahraula.
88	Mortahuka.	116	Ságarpur.	9	Band Shikár Khátún.
89	Mawai.	117	Sáhúpúra.	10	Bhalswá Jahángirpur.
90	Mahabatpur.	118	Sarúrpur.	11	Bhorgarh.
91	Meola Mahárájpur.	119	Saráwak.	12	Bibipur.
92	Molarband.	120	Sihí.	13	Bágraula.
93	Mahraulí.	121	Sídhaula.	14	Budhela.
94	Nacholí.	122	Sháhábád.	15	Bharthal.
95	Nagla Jogíán.	123	Shamápur.	16	Bádlí.
96	Nagla Mazra Chándpur.	124	Sháhpur Khurd.	17	Cháola.
97	Nawáda Tígáon.	125	Sheikhpur.	18	Deorála.
98	Nawáda Koh.	126	Sehatpur.	19	Deorálí.
99	Nekpur.	127	Saidpur.	20	Dahírpur.
100	Nímka.	128	Tájpur.	21	Dicháon Kalán.

APPENDIX No. XV.—*Concluded.*

No.	VILLAGE.	No.	VILLAGE.	No.	VILLAGE.
22	Dáaghara.	37	Kair.	52	Rasúlpnr.
23	Dhandansa.	38	Múbárapur.	53	Sárangpur, Alias, Faizul- lapur.
24	Dábrí.	39	Manglápúrí.	54	Sháhjahánpur Kotla.
25	Tírozábád Khádar.	40	Manakpur Bassant Nagar.	55	Shamápur.
26	Ghalibpur.	41	Mámúrpur.	56	Shampur.
27	Gadhi Pira.	42	Mataula.	57	Tátárpur.
28	Gadhi Mendhú.	43	Múndka.	58	Túghánpur.
29	Gheora.	44	Naglí Sakráotí.	59	Tíhár.
30	Ishakpur Pana Sújan.	45	Nasírpur.	60	Todarpur.
31	Ishakpur, Pana Gharib.	46	Naráena.	61	Wazírpur.
32	Jafarpur, Alias, Haran Kúdna.	47	Pálam.	TAHSIL SUNIPAT.	
33	Jharera.	48	Pahládpur	1	Bahálgarh.
34	Khámpur.	49	Pilanjí Hasanpur.	2	Fázilpur.
35	Kamarúddínnagar.	50	Pahládpur Mazra Palam.	3	Láwan.
36	Káethwára.	51	Poshangípur.		

APPENDIX No. XVI.

*ABSTRACT OF THE VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION PAPER, AS NOW DRAWN UP
IN THE DELHI DISTRICT.*

APPENDIX No. XVI.

Abstract of the village Administration Paper, as now drawn up in the Delhi District.

§ 1. Tenure and proprietary status, details of village measurements, cultivated and uncultivated, &c., jama now to be paid, how distributed, eg., at an all-round rate, or soil rates.

Chapter I.

§ 2. Fiscal status, instalments of Government revenue, including jágír.

§ 3. Cesses, how to be paid, future cesses to be paid as directed.

Chapter II.

§ 4. Partition of common holdings.

Chapter III.

§ 5. Re-partition, and redistribution of jama, reference to the exemption from additional charge at cháhí rates on lands, brought under irrigation after measurement.

§ 6. Trees on common holdings.

§ 7. Trees on a boundary common to two proprietors.

§ 8. Partition of village common land.

Chapter IV.

§ 9. Land common to a village sub-division.

§ 10. Management of cultivation and income of common land.

§ 11. Possession and management of manure-yards, sugarcane presses, threshing-floors, &c., as regards proprietors.

§ 12. The same as above, as regards the non-proprietors.

§ 13. Pasturing of cattle of proprietors.

§ 14. Pasturing of cattle of non-proprietors.

§ 15. Rights of proprietors over the village site.

Chapter V.

§ 16. Rights of non-proprietors over the village site.

§ 17. Customary dues levied by the proprietors on the non-proprietors.

§ 18. Mode of distributing compensation received on land, taken up by Government, among proprietors.

Chapter VI.

§ 19. The same, as regards tenants.

§ 20. Diluvion, alluvion rules, as regards the village itself.

APPENDIX No. XVI.—*Continued.*

Abstract of the village Administration Paper, as now drawn up in the Delhi District.

Chapter VII.	§ 21. Diluvion, alluvion rules, as to the relations between the village itself and <i>other</i> villages.
	§ 22. The Patwárá, and his pay.
	§ 23. The lambardárs, Head Lambardár.
	§ 24. The chaukídár.
Chapter VIII.	§ 25. The administration, levying, and expenditure of 'malbá.'
	§ 26. Responsibility of lambardárs as to this fund, their corresponding powers.
	§ 27. Position of tenants with regard to the 'malbá.'
Chapter IX.	§ 28. "Bankar"—Forest produce.
	§ 29. 'Jalkar' = Water produce, eg., 'Singhárá.' (Water nut).
	§ 30. 'Phalkar' = eg., fruit of mango trees.
	§ 31. Manure, rights respecting.
	§ 32. Right of pasturage.
Chapter X.	§ 33. Irrigation from wells.
	§ 34. Ponds, tanks, jhíls, and 'bands.'
	§ 35. River, and mountain or hill streams.
Chapter XI.	§ 36. Administration of land of absentee proprietors or those who have absconded.
Chapter XII.	§ 37. Right of pre-emption, its existence or otherwise.
Chapter XIII.	§ 38. 'Nazúl' property.
	§ 39. Mines, kankar quarries.
	§ 40. Grass for the use of Government troops on the march.
Chapter XIV.	§ 41. Maáfis.
	§ 42. Gardens exempted from revenue payment.
	§ 43. Protective leases for wells.
	§ 44. Lands acquired by alluvion.

APPENDIX No. XVI.—*Concluded.*

Abstract of the village Administration Paper, as now drawn up in the Delhi District.

§ 45. Lands the occupation of which has been given up by Government.	Chapter XV.
§ 46. Village fines, eg., under the Track Law.	
§ 47. Hereditary tenants.	
§ 48. Conditional tenancies, eg., leases, or special tenures.	
§ 49. Tenants at will.	Chapter XVI.
§ 50. Bhondáh-dárs and Dohlí-dárs, i. e., persons holding beneficiary tenures from proprietors.	
§ 51. Rights of village menials, and services required of them.	
§ 52. Buildings connected with religion.	
§ 53. Buildings for the common good, eg., 'Dharam-sálás.'	Chapter XVII. Chapter XVIII.
§ 54. 'Chaupals.'	
§ 55. Places for burning the dead.	
§ 56. Burial grounds.	
§ 57. Drinking-water whence obtained.	
§ 58. Superior and inferior proprietorship.	
§ 59. Artificial (canal) irrigation.	



APPENDIX No. XVII.



SAMPLE OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.

*A. (MUHAMMADAN VILLAGE, FATEHPUR
TAGA.)*

APPENDIX No. XVII.

Sample of Village Accounts

A. (Muhammadan village, Fatehpur Taga.)

	Amount.		
	A.	P.	
1.—Wilayat Shah fakir of Meerut	1	...	This is probably one of the itinerant fakirs, who make periodical collections from their constituencies in various parts. Their journeys extend sometimes over very wide tracts of country.
2.—Bhúhar wala fakir	1	.....	As above.
3.—Hakim Aulad Ali	1	...	Fee to the village Doctor.
4.—Khairát Ali bhat-yará of Ballabgarh saráe	2	.....	Fees paid for food and lodging at the saráe in Ballabgarh when present at the tahsil on Government work.
5.—Piaú wala	2	.....	Gratuity to the man at the drinking well on some road in or near the village. He has also probably an acre or so of land to cultivate.
6.—Mir Sahab for the 'Id' prayers	2	.....	Fee to the 'Mulla' of the Masjid.
7.—Pagri, &c., to some lambardár in Dhauj	6	.....	A friendly offering to some lambardár in the neighbouring village Dhauj, on the occasion of succeeding to his deceased father's office.
8.—Pagri and cash to Ram Sahae banya	3	.....	A present to some 'banya' of the village who is considered a friend.
9.—Pagri to Kalka Chaudhri	1	8...	A present to one of the village lambardárs.

APPENDIX No. XVII.—*Continued.*

	Amount.			
	Ra.	A.	P.	
10.—Pagri to Bhammú	1	...	...	The same as the last.
11.—Food expenses of lambardárs	3	8	...	Food expenses of lambardárs while absent from home on Government service.
12.—Mazkúrí and dastak fee	3	...	...	A mazkúrí generally gets 2 annas when he comes to a village, and his food also. But this item here is probably the legal fee on the summons issued through him and on the dastaks found necessary for getting in the revenue.
13.—Talbaná	1	8	...	Additional expenses on the above account.
14.—Fee for writing 'arzirsals'	...	8	.	Fee to the writer of the 'arzirsal' (memo. of revenue). This is distinctly illegal as the patwári is bound to furnish the documents in the ordinary course of duty.
15.—Alms to the poor ('khairat')	5	.	...	.....
16.—Pagri to Ram Karan chamár	1	.	.	A gift to one of the village chamárs probably on the occasion of a death.
17.—Pagri to Gharibá	1	...	...	As above.
18.—Pagri to Lekha Khatí and Jassa Búrgí	2	...	.	Gratuities to village servants as above.
TOTAL OF KHARIF..	38	...	...
RABI 1880.				
1.—Wilayat Shah fakír	1	...	...	See above.
2.—Bhúbar wala fakír	1	...	...	See above.
3.—Hakím Aulad Alí	1	...	...	See above.

APPENDIX No. XVII.—*Continued.*

	<i>Amount.</i>			
	Rs.	A.	P.	
4.—Khairát Alí bhat-yará of Ballabgarh saráe	2	...	...	See former note.
5.—Piaú wala	2	...	...	See former note.
6.—Mír Sahab for the 'Id' prayers	2	...	...	See former note.
7.—Gurú	2	...	...	To some 'gurú,' a Hindú—be it noted though the village is Muhammadan (Meo)
8.—'Pag Mirtak' ..	9	...	...	A 'pagrí' on the occasion of a death.
9.—Food expenses of lambardárs	3	8	...	See former note.
10.—Mazkúrí and das-tak fee	2	...	...	See former note.
11.—Alms to the poor ('khairat')	6	8	...	.....
12.—Talbáná	1	8	...	See former note.
13.—Alms to Baldeo ..	1	...	...	Alms to some particular person.
14.—'Muthra ke chaubé ko'	1	...	...	Alms to Brahmans of the sect or clan 'chaubé' of Muthra.
15.—'Pújá khera de-wat'	7	...	...	Religious offerings at the shrine of the goddess of the old site of the village. When a village changes its site it will have of course to keep up two 'Bhumia' shrines, (see para. 141.)
TOTAL OF RABI ..	42	8	...	
TOTAL OF KHARIF AND RABI	80	8	...	

APPENDIX No. XVII.

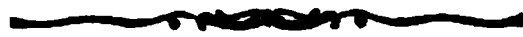
Sample of Village Accounts. B. (*Hindu village, Nangal Kalan.*)

	Amount.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	
KHARIF 1879.				
1.—Oil for all the three 'chaupáls.'	9	4	...	.....
2.—' Wardí ' of 3 chaukidárs.	0	.	...	The uniform of the chaukidárs.
3.—' Pág mirtak ' ..	13	12	...	See note under Fatehpur Taga (A.)
4.—Alms to jogís ..	2	...	...	Alms to Travelling fakírs who come in bands of ten or twenty—sometimes walking—sometimes riding with banners and pennons.
5.—Harduáí Brahmin	2	...	...	Alms to some particular Brahmin.
6.—Food for jogís ..	3	.	...	See former note.
7.—Food to Brahmins in time of pestilence (' wibáe.')	45	...	...	The pestilence must have been fever which has lately been very prevalent in the district
8.—Brooms for sweeping the 'chaupáls.'	...	4	..	.....
TOTAL OF KHARIF .	84	4	..	
RABI 1880.				
1.—Oil for all the three 'chaupáls.'	9	...	...	.....
2.—Jogís of Bhúhar	2	...	...	Gratuities to itinerant fakírs (see note under Fatehpur Taga A.)

APPENDIX No. XVII.—*Concluded.*

	Amount.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	
3.—'Muthra ke chaube ko.'	2	...	...	See note under Fatehpur Taga A.
4.—'Pág mirtak,' &c. (Pagri Rs. 5/- cash Rs. 10/-.)	15	.	...	A pagri and cash on the occasion of a death.
5.—Alms in the time of 'chandgiran.'	10	...	...	Alms given in the time of a lunar eclipse supposed to be necessary to avert the evil shadow which has temporarily affected the moon.
6.—Wheat flour to jogis.	1	12	...	See note under Fatehpur Taga A.
7.—Food expenses of lambardárs.	5	...	...	.....
.....	4	...	...	.....
8.—'Katha' fee ..	4	...	...	Fee for religious readings of the Shas- tras by the Brahmins generally an evening occupation.
9.—Offerings in 'Tha- kurduará.'	2	...	...	Offerings in the temple of Mahádeo.
10.—Food to travelling fakírs.	...	12	...	.....
11.—Alms to Ganga- bashi Brahmin.	1	...	...	.....
12.—Food to 'dom' ..	...	4	...	Food for the 'dom'—a man of low cast coming about a marriage or other festivity.
13.—Food to needy travellers.	1	14	...	.....
14.—To a 'Gusháin' ..	...	6	...	Alms to some fakír ('Gusháin.')
15.—Harduári 'parohit'	1	8	...	Fee to some village priest.
TOTAL OF RABI ..	60	8	...	
TOTAL OF KHARIF AND RABI.	144	12	...	

APPENDIX No. XVIII.



*GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS OF POWERS
DELHI SETTLEMENT.*

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

*Government Notifications of powers Delhi Settlement.**I.—Officer in charge of Settlement.*

NAME OF OFFICER.	No. AND DATE.		
	No.	Date.	
O. Wood, Esquire, Settlement Officer	815	14th June 1872.	Mr. Wood Settlement Officer is hereby invested, under section 21 of Act XIX of 1865, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner to decide suits or appeals regarding land or the rent, revenue or produce of land in all the villages of the Delhi and Karnal Districts now under a regular Settlement for the first time, which have been previously specified, and which are contained in the lists hereto appended, such powers to be exercised on the revenue, and not on the civil side of his court.
O. Wood, Esquire, Settlement Officer.	1,263	28th August 1872.	In continuation of G. O. No. 1,122, dated 5th August 1872, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest Mr. O. Wood, Settlement Officer, Delhi Division, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in regard to the appointment, punishment and removal of Patwáris, and to the appointment, fine and removal of District Kánúngos and Naib Kánúngos.
J. R. Maconachie, Esquire, Settlement Officer.	119	31st January 1878.	The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased, under the provisions of section 49 of Act XVII of 1877, to invest Mr. J. R. Maconachie, Settlement Officer, Delhi and Gurgáon, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner as defined in the said Act, for the purpose of deciding suits and appeals in respect to land, or the rent, revenue, or produce of land in the villages of both the said districts, now

APPENDIX No. XVIII.—Continued.

I.—Officer in charge of Settlement.

NAME OF OFFICER.	No. AND DATE.		
	No.	Date.	
J. R. Maconachie, Esquire, Settlement Officer.	120	31st January 1878.	<p>under regular Settlement for the first time: such powers to be exercised on the revenue, and not on the civil side of his court.</p> <p>The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased, under the provisions of section 3 of Act XIV of 1875, (the Punjab Judicial Administration Act), to invest Mr. J. R. Maconachie, Settlement Officer, Delhi and Gurgáon, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner:—</p> <p>(I).—Under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868;</p> <p>(II).—Under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, proceedings for the collection of revenue or arrears of revenue being excepted;</p> <p>Such powers to be exercised in the Delhi and Gurgáon Districts, and on the revenue side of his court.</p>
Do.	121	Do.	<p>Mr. J. R. Maconachie, Settlement Officer Delhi and Gurgáon, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, as defined in sections 20, 22, 24 and 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and also with the powers described in sections 44 and 142 of that Code; such powers to be exercised only in the disposal of complaints brought by or against members of the Delhi and Gurgáon Settlement Establishment.</p>

APPENDIX No. XVIII.—*Continued.**II.—Assistant Settlement Officer.*

NAME OF OFFICER.	No. AND DATE.		
	No.	Date.	
J. Wilson, Esquire, Assistant Settlement Officer.	123	31st Jan- uary 1878.	The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased under the provisions of section 49 of Act XVII of 1877 to invest Mr. J. Wilson, Officiating Assistant Settlement Officer, Delhi and Gurgáon, with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, as defined in the said Act, for the purpose of deciding suits with respect to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land in the villages of both the said districts, now under regular Settlement for the first time: such powers to be exercised on the revenue, and not on the civil side of his court.
Do.	124	Do.	<p>The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of section 3 of Act XIV of 1875, (the Punjab Judicial Administration Act) to invest Mr. J. Wilson, Officiating Assistant Settlement Officer, Delhi and Gurgáon, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner:—</p> <p>(I).—Under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868.</p> <p>(II).—Under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, proceedings for the collection of revenue or arrears of revenue being excepted:</p> <p>Such powers to be exercised in the Delhi and Gurgáon Districts, and on the revenue side of his court.</p>
Do.	125	Do.	Mr. J. Wilson, Officiating Assistant Settlement Officer, Delhi and Gurgáon, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class as defined in sections

APPENDIX No. XVIII.—Continued.

III.—Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.

NAME OF OFFICER.	No. AND DATE.		
	No.	Date.	
Ajudhiáparshad Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.	442	6th April 1876.	<p>20, 22, 24 and 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and also with the powers described in sections 44 and 142 of that Code, such powers to be exercised only in the disposal of complaints brought by or against members of Delhi and Gurgáon Settlement Establishments.</p> <p>The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased under section 21 of Act XIX of 1865, to invest Ajudhiáparshad Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Delhi, with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner, with special powers in suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land in all the villages of the Delhi District now under a regular Settlement for the first time, and also in suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act, arising in the Delhi District, such powers to be exercised on the revenue side.</p> <p>This Notification is issued in continuation of Notifications 815, dated 14th June 1872, 1,676 dated 28th November 1872, and 364 dated 21st March 1876.</p>
Do.	607	24th May 1877.	<p>In continuation of Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 442, dated 6th April 1876, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased, under section 21 of Act XIX of 1865, to invest Ajudhiáparshad Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Delhi, with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, in suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land in all the villages of the Delhi District, now under regular Settle-</p>

APPENDIX No. XVIII.—*Continued.*
IV.—Superintendent Ballabgarh.

NAME OF OFFICER.	No. AND DATE.		
	No.	Date.	
Ajudhiáparshad Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.	2,312	28th May 1877.	<p>ment for the first time; and also in suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act arising in the Delhi District: such powers to be exercised on the revenue side.</p> <p>The undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as defined in sections 20, 22, and 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, such powers to be exercised only in the disposal of complaints made by, or against members of their Establishments:—</p> <p>Ajudhiáparshad Extra Assistant Settlement Officer Delhi.</p>
Ajudhiáparshad Superintendent Ballabgarh.	815	14th June 1872.	<p>Ajudhiáparshad is hereby invested under section 21 of Act XIX of 1865, with the powers of a Tahsildár to decide suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land in the villages of Parganah Ballabgarh (127 in number) now under a regular Settlement for the first time, of which a list is appended: such powers to be exercised on the revenue, and not on the civil side of his Court.</p>
Do.	1,676	28th November 1872.	<p>The following Superintendents of Settlements employed in the Delhi Division are hereby invested, under section 21, Act XIX of 1865, with the powers of a Tahsildár, to decide suits regarding land under the Punjab Tenancy Act (XXVIII of 1868) within the limits of their respective Parganahs, such powers to be exercised on the revenue, and not on the Civil side of their courts.</p> <p>Ajudhiáparshad Superintendent Parganah Ballabgarh, Delhi District.</p>

APPENDIX No. XVIII.—*Continued.*
IV.—*Superintendent Ballabgarh.*

NAME OF OFFICER.	No. AND DATE.		
	No.	Date.	
Bande Alí Superintendent Ballabgarh.	818	5th July 1876.	Bande Alí Superintendent of the Ballabgarh Tahsíl in the Delhi District is hereby invested, under section 21 of Act XIX of 1865 with the powers of a Tahsildár to decide suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land in the villages of the said tahsíl (one hundred and thirty-four in number namely, one hundred and thirty-seven as per Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 815 dated 14th June 1872, and seven as per Notification No. 1,756 dated 5th December 1873,) now under regular Settlement for the first time and with similar powers to decide suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act in all the villages of the said tahsíl: such powers to be exercised on the revenue, and not on the civil, side of his court.
Srí Rám Superintendent Ballabgarh.	637	14th May 1878.	<p>Srí Rám Superintendent of Settlement in the Ballabgarh tahsíl of the Delhi District, is invested under section 49 of Act XVII of 1877 with the powers of a Tahsildár with special powers, as defined in section 32 (d) of the said Act for the purpose of trying:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.—Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act 1868, within the limits of the Ballabgarh tahsíl of the Delhi District. 2.—Within the said limits, suits relating to land or the rent, revenue or produce of land in the villages (134 in number, viz., 127 as per Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 815 dated 14th June 1872, as amended by the erratum published in the Gazette of 31st Decem-

APPENDIX No. XVIII.—Continued.
IV.—Superintendent Ballabgarh.

NAME OF OFFICER.	No. AND DATE.		
	No.	Date.	
			<p>ber 1874, and 7 as per Notification No. 1,756 dated 5th December 1873,) now under regular Settlement for the first time:</p> <p>Such powers, under the provisions of section 50, of the Act first aforesaid, be exercised in subordination to, and subject to the control and supervision of the Courts of the Settlement Officer of the Delhi District, the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, and the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.</p>
Munshí Aziz-ud-din.	1,076	1st October 1879.	<p>In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 49 and 50 of Act XVII of 1877, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor hereby invests Munshí Aziz-ud-din, Superintendent of Settlement, tahsíl Ballabgarh, Delhi District, with the powers of a Tah-síldár with special powers, as defined in section 32 (d) of the said Act, for the purpose of deciding:—</p> <p>1.—Suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act 1868, within the limits of the Ballabgarh tahsíl of the Delhi District.</p> <p>2.—Within the said limits, suits relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land in the villages (134 in number, viz., 127 as per Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 815 dated 14th June 1872, as amended by the erratum published in the Gazette of the 31st December 1874, and 7 as per Notification No. 1,756 dated 5th December 1873,) now under regular Settlement for the</p>

APPENDIX No. XVIII.—Continued.

V & VI.—Superintendents Delhi and Sunipat.

NAME OF OFFICER.	No. AND DATE.		
	No.	Date.	
			<p>first time, and directs that such powers shall be exercised in subordination to, and subject to the control of the courts of the Settlement Officer in charge of the Settlement of the Delhi District, of the Commissioner of Delhi and of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.</p> <p>Appeals from the orders of Superintendent Aziz-ud-din will lie to the court of the Settlement Officer in charge of the Settlement of the Delhi District.</p>
Burhan-ud-din Superintendent Delhi.	815	14th June 1872.	<p>Burhan-ud-din is hereby invested under section 21 of Act XIX of 1865, with the powers of a Tahsildár to decide suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land in the villages of Parganah Delhi (43 in number) now under a regular Settlement for the first time, of which a list is appended: such powers to be exercised on the revenue, and not on the civil, side of his court.</p>
Do. and Bansídhār Superintendent.	1,676	28th November 1872.	<p>The following Superintendents of Settlements employed in the Delhi Division are hereby invested, under section 21, Act XIX of 1865, with the powers of a Tahsildár, to decide suits regarding land under the Punjab Tenancy Act XXVIII of 1868) within the limits of their respective Parganahs, such powers to be exercised on the revenue, and not on the civil side of their courts:—</p> <p>Burhan-ud-din Superintendent Parganah Delhi, Delhi District.</p> <p>Bansidhar Superintendent Parganah Larsauli Delhi District.</p>

APPENDIX No. XVIII.—*Concluded.*
 VI.—*Superintendent Sunipat.*

NAME OF OFFICER.	No. AND DATE.		
	No.	Date.	
Chandan Lál Superintendent.	859	31st July 1877.	Chandan Lál, Officiating Superintendent of Settlement in the Sunipat tahsíl of the Delhi District is invested, under section 21 of Act XIX of 1865, with the powers of a Tahsildár to decide suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, in the villages of the said tahsíl (three in number entered in the list attached to the Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 815 dated 14th June 1872,) now under regular Settlement for the first time, and with similar powers to decide suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act in all the villages of the said tahsíl; such powers to be exercised on the revenue, and not on the civil side of his court.

APPENDIX No. XIX.



*STATEMENT OF JUDICIAL AND REVENUE
CASES DECIDED BY SETTLEMENT COURTS
IN DELHI DISTRICT.*

APPENDIX

Statement of Judicial and Revenue Cases decided

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.

A. ORDINARY SUITS FOR RIGHTS.

1.	Claim to inheritance under.	Muhammadian law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Do.	Do.	under Hindú law	...	...	...	...	...	...
							{	Tahsil Delhi	...
								„ Ballabgarh	...
								„ Sunipat	...
								Total of District...	...
3.	Do.	Do.	under any other law	...	...	...	...	...	...
							{	Tahsil Dalhi	...
								„ Ballabgarh	...
								„ Sunipat	...
								Total of District...	...
4.	Suits to establish or contest the act of	Hindú widows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Suits relating to the Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Dalhi	...
								„ Ballabgarh	...
								„ Sunipat	...
								Total of District...	...
6.	Suits relating to Mortgages	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...
								„ Ballabgarh	...
								„ Sunipat	...
								Total of District...	...
7.	Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...
								„ Ballabgarh	...
								„ Sunipat	...
								Total of District ..	...
8.	Suit regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits)	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...
								„ Ballabgarh	...
								„ Sunipat	...
								Total of District...	...
9.	Suits for Partition of joint rights	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...
								„ Ballabgarh	...
								„ Sunipat	...
								Total of District...	...

No. XIX.

by Settlement Courts in Delhi District.

Y E A R S.									
1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	TOTAL.
...
...
...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	9
...
...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	9
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	13	28	23	16	...	7	8	1	96
...
...	13	28	24	16	...	7	8	1	97
...
...
...	23	24	2	10	3	2	...	...	64
...
...	23	24	2	10	3	2	...	...	64
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	22	18	7	5	3	...	...	...	58
...
3	22	19	7	5	3	...	...	...	59
...
...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
...
...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
...
...	3	1	...	...	...	6	15	...	25
...
...	3	1	...	...	...	6	15	...	25
...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4
2	21	7	11	19	2	...	1	...	63
...
2	22	7	12	19	3	1	1	...	67

APPENDIX

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.

10. Suits regarding boundaries...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
							„ Ballabgarh	...	...
							„ Sunipat	...	...
							Total of District...	...	...
11. Suits for or relating to land not included in any of the foregoing						{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
							„ Ballabgarh	...	...
							„ Sunipat	...	...
							Total of District...	...	...
12. Summary suits to recover possession under Section 15 of Act XIV of 1859	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
							„ Ballabgarh	...	...
							„ Sunipat	...	...
							Total of District...	...	...
Total of (A.) Ordinary suits for rights	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
							„ Ballabgarh	...	...
							„ Sunipat	...	...
							Total of District...	...	...

B. RENT SUITS AND SUITS UNDER PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.

Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without rights of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
								„ Ballabgarh	...	...
								„ Sunipat	...	...
								Total of District ..	...	...
Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with rights of occupancy							{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
								„ Ballabgarh	...	...
								„ Sunipat	...	...
								Total of District...	...	...
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint or demand	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
								„ Ballabgarh	...	...
								„ Sunipat	...	...
								Total of District...	...	...
Suits regarding accounts, &ca., by or against agents, &ca.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
								„ Ballabgarh	...	...
								„ Sunipat	...	...
								Total of District...	...	...

No. XIX.—Continued.

Y E A R S.									
1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	TOTAL.
... 1	... 3	... 4	... 2	... 1	... 1	...	...	...	... 12
1	3	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	12
... 11	... 33	... 2 45	... 2 31	... 21	... 18	... 2 22	... 2	...	... 6 183
11	33	47	33	21	18	24	2	...	18
...	...	... 24	...	... 12	...	... 6	... 1 4	... 4	... 1 50
...	...	24	...	12	...	6	5	4	51
... 19	... 1 120	... 3 153	... 4 78	... 84	... 1 29	... 3 44	... 1 32	... 6	... 13 565
19	121	156	82	84	30	47	33	6	578
...
... 8	... 50	... 8 12	... 1 16	... 1 2	... 4 3	... 4 11	... 4 9	...	... 22 111
8	50	20	17	3	7	15	13	...	133
...	... 3	... 1 11	... 33	... 15	... 16	... 4 9	... 8	...	... 5 95
...	3	12	33	15	16	13	8	...	100
...	... 2	... 2	...	... 1	...	... 1	...	...	... 6
...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
...	...	... 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

APPENDIX

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.

Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from Revenue or rent ...	{	Tahsil Delhi ...	...
		„ Ballabgarh ...	...
		„ Sunipat ...	...
		Total of District...	...
Suits not included in above 5 columns, not being suits under Punjab Tenancy Act	{	Tahsil Delhi ...	...
		„ Ballabgarh ...	...
		„ Sunipat ...	...
		Total of District...	...
Suits under section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy	{	Tahsil Delhi ...	...
		„ Ballabgarh ...	...
		„ Sunipat ...	...
		Total of District...	...
Suits to establish right of occupancy under section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in previous sections of the act ...	{	Tahsil Delhi ...	...
		„ Ballabgarh ...	...
		„ Sunipat ...	...
		Total of District...	...
Suits under section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy	{	Tahsil Delhi ...	...
		„ Ballabgarh ...	...
		„ Sunipat ...	...
		Total of District...	...
Suits under sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent	{	Tahsil Delhi ...	...
		„ Ballabgarh ...	...
		„ Sunipat ...	...
		Total of District...	...
Suits under section 14 for abatement of rent	{	Tahsil Delhi ...	...
		„ Ballabgarh ...	...
		„ Sunipat ...	...
		Total of District...	...
Suits for arrears of rents where remission is allowed under section 15			
Suits under section 18 to set aside award of divisions and appraisement of produce taken for rent			
Suits under section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy section 19 clause 1	{	Tahsil Delhi ...	...
		„ Ballabgarh...	...
		„ Sunipat ...	...
		Total of District ...	...

No. XIX.—Continued.

YEARS.									
1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	TOTAL.
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3
2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6
6	35	38	14	...	34	2	9	...	138
2	40	54	14	107	42	70	131	56	516
...	5	14	9	...	4	14	5	...	51
8	80	106	37	107	80	86	145	56	705
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5
...	...	2	...	3	2	12	1	...	20
...	1	...	6	...	1	1	1	1	11
...	11	51	46	42	45	62	31	1	289
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
...	12	51	52	42	46	61	33	2	302
...	...	1	1	1	...	5	16	17	41
1	4	2	...	3	35	67	193	45	850
...	...	...	...	1	5	9	5	2	22
1	4	3	1	5	40	81	214	64	413
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...
...
...	...	3	1	8	1	...	6	1	20
...
...	...	8	1	8	1	...	6	1	20

APPENDIX

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.

Suits under section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy Section 19 clause 2	...	...	...	...	...	<div> Tahsil Delhi</div> <div> " Ballabgarh... ..</div> <div> " Sunipat ... ..</div>	...	...
						Total of District	...	...
Suits under sections 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...	<div> Tahsil Delhi</div> <div> " Ballabgarh... ..</div> <div> " Sunipat ... ..</div>	...	...
						Total of District	...	...
Suits under section 25 by tenants to contest the notice of ejectment...						<div> Tahsil Delhi</div> <div> " Ballabgarh... ..</div> <div> " Sunipat ... ..</div>	...	...
						Total of District	...	...
Suits under section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment						<div> Tahsil Delhi</div> <div> " Ballabgarh... ..</div> <div> " Sunipat ... ..</div>	...	...
						Total of District	...	...
Total (B) rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act	...					<div> Tahsil Delhi</div> <div> " Ballabgarh... ..</div> <div> " Sunipat ... ..</div>	...	...
						Total of District	...	...
Total Judicial cases (A. and B.)...	...	...	...	...	...	<div> Tahsil Delhi</div> <div> " Ballabgarh... ..</div> <div> " Sunipat ... ..</div>	...	...
						Total of District	...	...

C. REVENUE CASES.

Zaildars' cases
Chief Lambardars' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
									„ Ballabgarh	...	...
									„ Sunipat	...	...
									Total of District	...	...
Lambardars' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
									„ Ballabgarh	...	...
									„ Sunipat	...	...
									Total of District	...	...

No. XIX.—*Continued.*

YEARS.									
1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...
...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
3	20	34	1	8	...	...	14	...	80
...	3	11	3	...	9	20	...	...	46
3	23	45	4	8	9	20	16	1	129
...	...	...	35	4	...	39	43	...	121
...	23	49	17	38	4	14	35	...	180
...	1	1	26	1	4	41	35	...	109
...	24	50	78	43	8	94	113	...	410
...
1	6	...	22	3	9	11	1	...	53
...
1	6	...	22	3	9	11	1	...	53
6	36	48	57	7	39	67	75	19	354
17	160	225	150	227	155	245	429	103	1,711
...	9	26	33	5	27	85	46	2	238
23	205	299	245	239	221	397	550	124	2,303
6	37	51	61	7	40	70	76	19	367
34	280	378	228	311	184	289	461	109	2,276
...	9	26	38	5	27	85	46	2	238
40	326	455	327	323	251	444	585	130	2,881
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	59	10	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	71	6	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	113	5	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	85	243	21	349
8	22	15	45	42	18	24	54	36	264
15	23	15	18	32	13	18	107	16	257
24	64	23	34	18	85	187	152	16	603
47	109	53	97	92	116	229	313	68	1,124

APPENDIX

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.

Patwaris, cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<div> Tahsil Delhi " Ballabgarh... .. " Sunipat ... .. </div>	...	...
									Total of District	...	...
B. Cases relating to Kánungos...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<div> Tahsil Delhi " Ballabgarh... .. " Sunipat ... .. </div>	...	...
									Total of District	...	...
Erection of boundary marks Section 22 of Act XXXIII of 1871	...							...	<div> Tahsil Delhi " Ballabgarh... .. " Sunipat ... .. </div>	...	...
									Total of District	...	...
Arbitration cases, Section 23 of Act XXXIII of 1871 not being bound- ary or partition cases ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<div> Tahsil Delhi " Ballabgarh... .. " Sunipat ... .. </div>	...	...
									Total of District	...	...
Preparation of tribal or Ilāqawār Statement of Customs	...	...						...	<div> Tahsil Delhi " Ballabgarh... .. " Sunipat ... .. </div>	...	...
									Total of District	...	...
Demarcation of Forest lands under Punjab Forest rules (schedule I of Act IV of 1872)	...							...		...	...
Settlement of recusant estates (section 37 Act XXXIII of 1871) and claims arising therefrom	...							...		...	...
Grant of revenue to gardens and groves (Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. 1 of 1870) roadside grants, other grants for the improvement of country, such as protective leases (Finan- cial Commissioner's Book Circular XII of 1875)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Investigations, grants and resumption of assignments other than the preceding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<div> Tahsil Delhi " Ballabgarh " Sunipat ... .. </div>	...	...
									Total of District	...	...

No. XIX.—Continued.

Y E A R S.									
1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	TOTAL.
11 12 21	55 50 53	23 146 28	49 95 15	41 87 105	44 16 50	19 16 6	31 12 13	6	279 434 291
44	158	197	159	233	110	41	56	6	1,004
...	...	...	...	25 1	1	...	...	...	25 2
...	..	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	27
65 25 33	20 20 4	2 1	3	...	...	...	...	...	85 50 38
123	44	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	173
...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...
...
...	...	5	78	98	160	100	669	...	1,110
...	1	...	...	...	47	10	...	...	58
...	...	1	...	...	42	...	8	...	51
...	1	6	78	98	249	110	677	...	1,219

APPENDIX

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.

Alluvion and diluvion cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
								„ Ballabgarh...	...	..
								„ Sunipat	...	...
								Total of District	...	...
Settlement of waste lands under section 27 of Act XXXIII of 1871...										
Mutations in the registers other than Lambardárs' cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
								„ Ballabgarh...	...	...
								„ Sunipat	...	...
								Total of District	...	...
Complete partition of estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
								„ Ballabgarh...	...	...
								„ Sunipat	...	...
								Total of District	...	...
Miscellaneous cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
								„ Ballabgarh...	...	...
								„ Sunipat	...	...
								Total of District	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	{	Tahsil Delhi	...	...
								„ Ballabgarh...	...	...
								„ Sunipat	...	...
								Total of District	...	...

No. XIX.—Concluded.

Y E A R S.									
1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	31	31	...	31	...	93
...	...	...	...	41	45	...	43	...	129
...	...	...	...	24	24	25	24	...	97
...	...	...	...	96	100	25	98	...	319
...
572	771	959	971	1,475	798	508	812	174	7,040
408	758	732	805	708	524	511	1,542	519	6,507
190	698	639	821	784	1,817	2,601	1,733	824	10,107
1,170	2,227	2,330	2,597	2,967	3,139	3,620	4,087	1,517	23,654
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
37	238	138	603	...	...	...	...	...	1,016
59	187	361	300	...	...	...	...	...	907
61	96	100	238	...	...	...	...	...	495
157	521	599	1,141	...	...	...	...	...	2,418
693	1,106	1,140	1,746	1,687	1,051	688	1,656	226	9,993
519	1,040	1,256	1,221	893	645	571	1,775	541	8,461
329	916	792	1,108	932	2,019	2,851	2,043	845	11,835
1,541	3,062	3,188	4,075	3,512	3,715	4,110	5,474	1,612	30,289

APPENDIX No. XX.



*FORM A. GENERAL STATEMENT OF AREA
AND RESOURCES.*

APPENDIX No. XX.

Form A. General Statement of area and resources.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial Number.	Name of Tahsil.	Former and present Statement Compared.	NUMBER OF MAHALS.			
			Khalisá.	Shared.	Jagir.	TOTAL.
	Delhi	Former... ..	227	...	61	288
		Present	275	6	7	288
	Ballabgarh	Former... ..	268	...	14	282
		Present	269	7	7	283
	Sunipat... ..	Former... ..	232	...	6	238
		Present	236	1	2	239
	TOTAL	Former... ..	727	...	81	808
		Present	780	14	16	810

APPENDIX

				8	9	10	11	12	13
				SECTION I. AREA IN ACRES AS					
				TOTAL AREA.	NOT ASSESSED.			Culturable.	Fallow.
					Waste.	Revenue assigned.	Total unassessed.		
Delhi ...	{	Former ...	...	2,71,592	46,990	10,238	57,228	50,161 1,576	...
		Present ...	...	2,76,405	41,460	7,085	48,545	51,563	633
Ballabgarh ...	{	Former ...	...	2,50,342	70,929	5,211	76,140	31,385	...
		Present ...	...	2,48,828	65,357	3,900	69,257	19,875 663	...
Sunipat ...	{	Former ...	...	2,86,797	40,156	1,000	41,156	77,043	...
		Present ...	...	2,90,452	34,043	924	34,967	65,131 2,001	...
TOTAL ...	{	Former ..	...	8,08,731	1,58,075	16,449	1,74,524	1,58,589	...
		Present ...	...	8,15,685	1,40,860	11,909	1,52,769	1,36,069 4,240	633

No. XX.—Continued.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT.					Total of Cultivated and fallow.	SECTION II. RESOURCES AND CAP- ABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.			
Assessed.						Area in acres and percentage on culti- vated and fallow area given in Col : 19.			
Groves and gardens.	With natural irriga- tion.	With artificial irriga- tion.	Unirrigated.	TOTAL.		Manured.	Irrigated.	Zabti.	Pâh-kasht.
...	...	62,900	1,01,303	1,64,203	1,64,203	...	62,900	...	...
1,196	20,257	17,527	1,35,108	1,72,892	1,73,525	36,021	37,784	23,916	16,526
94	16,132	13,868	1,12,723	1,42,723	1,42,723	...	30,000	...	...
407	5,593	13,912	1,39,624	1,59,126	1,59,126	14,941	19,502	13,697	14,579
34	18	51,511	1,17,035	1,68,564	1,68,564	...	51,529	...	...
954	1,453	43,950	1,41,996	1,87,399	1,87,399	59,237	45,403	30,818	18,793
128	16,150	1,28,279	3,31,061	4,75,490	4,75,490	...	1,44,429	...	...
2,557	27,300	75,389	4,16,728	5,19,417	5,20,050	1,10,199	1,02,689	68,431	49,898

APPENDIX

		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		SECTION II. RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES							
		PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCE ARRANGED IN CLASSES SEE FORM D.				CATTLE			
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	Number of head of plough cattle.	Entire number of head of cattle.	Number average per. Plough including ploughs used on land the revenue of which is assigned. Cultivator including cultivation of land the revenue of which is assigned.	
Delhi ...	Former ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present ...	11.6	50.5	34.3	3.6	24,942	93,855	1.9	■
Ballabgarh...	Former ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Present ...	7.9	36.2	52.4	3.5	23,612	82,049	2.1	3
Sunipet ...	Former ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present ...	14.9	71.6	6.7					
(Former ...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

No. XX.—Continued.

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.

POPULATION (AGRI-CULTURAL.)		WELLS (NUMBER OF LAOS IN RED INK.)			WATER CAPACITY.			
Number of	Per square mile of cul-tivation including the cultivation of land the revenue of which is as-signed.	In use.		Out of use.	Average rainfall in inches.	Water from wells.		
		Old.	New.			Average depth of well, in feet, to water.	Cost of a 2 lao well.	Number of yoke of oxen required for a lao.
								Area irrigable in one year from one lao.

APPENDIX

				SECTION III. JAMA OF FORMER AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED.				
		CAPACITY FOR EXPANSION.		Summary Settlement Jama of	Jama of last Settlement as in old No. 2 village Statement.	Jama of last Settlement as sub- sequently reduced A. D.	RATES ON CUL- TIVATION.	
		Culturable area with its per- centage on assessed area.	Head of cattle per acre.				Of Summary Settlement.	Of last Settlement Jama as per Col. 46.
Delhi ...	{	50,161 25.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		53,772 25.60	14 .09	3,24,735	3,39,235	3,24,250	1/15/8	1/15/7
Ballabgarh ...	{	31,385 18.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20,038 11.60	14 .09	2,36,021	2,05,697	2,03,214	1/10/6	1/6/9
Sunipet ...	{	77,043 31.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		67,132 26.29	17 .11	—	4,24,327	4,23,871	...	2,8/3
TOTAL ...	{	Former ...	1,58,589	...	...	...	...	...
		Present ...	1,40,942	15	...	9,69,259	9,51,335	...

No. XX.—Continued.

49	50	51	52	53	54
SECTION IV. PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.					
ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.	RATES ADOPTED IN ASSESSMENT.				
	Irrigated by wells.	Irrigated by canals.	Dahrl.	Dakar-Rausei unirrigated.	Bhur unirrigated.
{ Khádar Bángar	3 4 0	...	1 14 0	1 8 0	0 14 0
{ Bángar	3 0 0	3 0 0 Gross wet rate.	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
{ Dábar... ..	3 0 0	...	2 8 0	1 6 0	0 12 0
{ Kohí	2 4 0	...	2 0 0	0 15 0	0 10 0
{ Zer Kohí	2 12 0	...	2 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
{ Khandrát	4 0 0	...	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
{ Khádar	2 12 0	...	...	1 6 0	0 14 0 Khádar. 0 12 0 Bánger. 0 14 0
{ Bángar	3 0 0	...	...	1 8 0	0 14 0
{ Dahrlí	3 0 0	...	2 8 0	1 10 0	1 0 0
{ Kohí	2 8 0	...	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 10 0
{ Zer Kohí	2 12 0	...	2 8 0	1 6 0	0 12 0
{ Khandrát	3 8 0	...	2 4 0	1 10 0	...
{ Khádar	2 12 0	...	...	1 6 0	0 12 0
{ Bángar	2 15 0	2 15 0 Gross wet rate.	...	1 8 0	0 12 0
				1.	

APPENDIX No. XX.—*Concluded.*

					55	56	57	58
					SECTION IV. JAMA WORKED FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.			
					ESTIMATES ADOPTED.		Average jama of last 5 years.	New jama with rate on cultivation.
					On produce $\frac{1}{4}$ th of gross produce.	As per revenue rate.		
Delhi	...	...	Former	...	...	...	...	...
			Present	...	3,36,421	2,78,945	3,18,546	2,75,392 1/9/6
Ballabgarh	...	...	Former	...	...	...	...	...
			Present	...	2,36,909	2,36,614	2,02,312	2,27,990 1/6/11
Sunipat	...	...	Former	...	...	...	...	...
			Present	...	5,54,284	3,27,912	4,01,308	3,36,500 1/12/9
TOTAL	...	...	Former	...	...	...	...	...
			Present	...	11,27,675	8,42,971	9,22,166	8,39,862 1/9/10

APPENDIX No. XXI.



ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

APPENDIX No. XXI.

Accepted Assessment Appeals Tahsil Ballabgarh.

No.	V I L L A G E.	Jama an- nounced.	Jama fixed in appeal.	Differ- ence.	REMARKS.
1	Sagarpur	1,400	1,300	100	
2	Sarâe Kabîr-ud-dîn ..	50	45	5	
3	Sultânpur	950	850	100	
4	Dera Mandî	1,200	1,000	200	
5	Garhî Dhamînâ	900	600	300	
6	Tughlakâbâd	1,250	1,100	150	
7	Ghatornî	950	800	150	
8	Khânpur	600	500	100	
9	Dudâ Sarâe	150	120	30	
10	Sulemân Sarâe	130	110	20	
11	Tekhand	250	200	50	
12	Tût Sarâe	180	150	30	
13	Madangîr	320	300	20	
14	Yusaf Sarâe Jat	140	130	10	
15	Mahraulî	2,330	2,000	330	
16	Majhaolî	1,540	1,400	140	
17	Maujpur	700	600	100	
18	Kabûlpur Bângar... ..	1,450	1,350	100	

APPENDIX No. XXI.—*Concluded.*

No.	V I L L A G E.	Jama an- nounced.	Jama fixed in appeal.	Differ- ence.	REMARKS.
19	Yahíá Nagar	780	680	100	
20	Junerá	750	650	100	
21	Nawádá Tigáon	850	800	50	
22	Nímká	1,750	1,600	150	
23	Ronerá	700	650	50	
24	Tilpat	2,760	2,500	260	
25	Bijupur... ..	900	800	100	
26	Bhataulá	1,150	1,000	150	
27	Bukharpur	850	700	150	
28	Faizupur Májra Nímka	500	450	50	
29	Badarpur Said	600	550	50	
30	Phapundah	1,275	1,200	75	
31	Kotla Máhígíran	190	150	40	
32	Alampur	650	600	50	
33	Sehatpur	280	210	70	

APPENDIX No. XXII.



*FORM G. STATEMENT OF ANNUAL DEMAND
PARGANAH BALLABGARH, DISTRICT DELHI.*

APPENDIX

(Form G). Statement of annual demand

Serial Number.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Last year's demand of the former Set- tlement.	PROPOSED								
1	Ajraunda 	2,421	Sambal Paeli 1935, 1286 A. D. 1878-79.	1936, 1287 A. D. 1879-80.	1937, 1288 1880-81.	1938, 1289 1881-82.	1939, 1290 1882-83.	1940, 1291 1883-84.	1941, 1292 1884-85.	1942, 1293 1885-86.	
			2,198	2,191	2,191	2,198	2,193	2,198	2,198	2,198	

No. XXII.

Parganah Ballabgarh District Delhi.

DEMAND.										REMARKS.
1943, 1294 1886-87.	1944, 1295 1887-88.	1945, 1296 1888-89.	1946, 1297 1889-90.	1947, 1298 1890-91.	1948, 1299 1891-92.	1949, 1300 1892-93.	1950, 1301 1893-94.	1951, 1302 1894-95.	1952, 1303 1895-96.	
2,198	2,198	2,198	2,198	2,198	2,198	2,198	2,198	2,215	2,215	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 10th February 1879 Rs. 24/- have been maafed as below for constructing two wells ; up to Rabi 1881 Rs. 7/- and up to Rabi 1894 Rs. 17/-.
376	376	376	376	400	400	400	400	400	400	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879 Rs. 24/- have been maafed for constructing a well up to Rabi 1890. Progressive Jamá for 5 years, i. e., up to 1290 Fasli Rs. 276/- afterwards Rs. 376/- (i. e. Rs. 100/- maafed).
450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	Rs. 84/- have been reduced for 5 years, i. e., up to 1290 Fasli as progressive Jamá.
700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879 Rs. 24/- have been maafed for constructing two wells up to 1885 Rabi.
744	744	759	759	759	773	800	800	800	800	Under order of 10th February 1879 Rs. 56/- have been maafed as below for constructing four wells ; up as $\frac{1}{1881}$ Rs. 15/- Rabi $\frac{2}{1891}$ Rs. 14/- Rabi and up to $\frac{3 \& 4}{1892}$ Rs. 27/- Rabi.

APPENDIX

Serial Number.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Last year's demand of the former Set- tlement.	PROPOSED								
			Sambat Fasli 1935, 1286 A. D. 1878-79.	1936, 1287 A. D. 1879-80.	1937, 1288 1880-81.	1938, 1289 1881-82.	1939, 1290 1882-83.	1940, 1291 1883-84.	1941, 1292 1884-85.	1942, 1293 1885-86.	
6	Baselwá	1,486	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	
7	Ballabgarh	1,561	2,002	2,002	2,002	2,002	2,002	2,002	2,002	2,002	
8	Bahádarpur		644	644	644	644	644	644	644	644	
9	Palwalí		521	521	521	521	521	521	521	521	
10	Pahladpur Masra Bad- raulá... ..		403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	
11	Pálá	1,360	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,518	1,518	

No. XXII.—Continued.

DEMAND.										REMARKS.
1943, 1294 1886-87.	1944, 1295 1887-88.	1945, 1296 1888-89.	1946, 1297 1889-90.	1947, 1298 1890-91.	1948, 1299 1891-92.	1949, 1300 1892-93.	1950, 1301 1893-94.	1951, 1302 1894-95.	1952, 1303 1895-96.	
1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,753	1,759	1,759	1,759	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879 Rs. 6/- have been maáfed for constructing a well up to 1893 Rabi.
2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	2,008	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879 Rs. 6/- have been maáfed for constructing a well up to 1893 Rabi.
644	644	644	644	656	674	674	674	674	674	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 10th February 1879 Rs. 30/- have been maáfed as below for constructing two wells. Up to 1890 Rs. 12/- Rabi and up to 1891 Rs. 16/- Rabi.
592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	592	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th November 1876 Rs. 71/- have been maáfed for constructing a well up to 1886 Rabi.
403	403	403	403	403	403	450	450	450	450	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879 Rs. 47/- have been maáfed for constructing two wells up to 1892 Rabi.
1,579	1,579	1,579	1,579	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879 Rs. 82/- have been maáfed as below for constructing 3 wells up to $\frac{1 \& 2}{1886}$ Rs. 61/- Rabi and up to $\frac{3}{1890}$ Rs. 21/- Rabi.

APPENDIX

[illegible]

No. XXII.—Continued.

D E M A N D.										R E M A R K S.
1943, 1294 1886-87.	1944, 1295 1887-88.	1945, 1296 1888-89.	1946, 1297 1889-90.	1947, 1298 1890-91.	1948, 1299 1891-92.	1949, 1300 1892-93.	1950, 1301 1893-94.	1951, 1302 1894-95.	1952, 1303 1895-96.	
782	782	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	Under order of 11th February 1879, Rs. 18/- have been maafed for constructing one well up to 1880 Rabi.
1,435	1,435	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	Under order dated 11th February 1879, Rs. 15/- have been maafed for constructing a well up to 1880 Rabi.
493	493	493	493	493	493	500	500	500	500	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 10th February 1879, Rs. 7/- have been maafed for constructing a well up to 1892 Rabi.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Under Commissioner's order dated 25th November 1878, Rs. 250/- have been reduced for 5 years from 1286 up to 1290 Fasl as progressive demand.
2,160	2,199	2,213	2,213	2,258	2,258	2,258	2,258	2,258	2,258	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879, Rs. 78/- have been maafed as below for constructing four wells. Up to 1887 Rs. 19/- Rabi 1888 Rs. 14/- Rabi and up to 1890 Rabi Rs. 45/-.
2,241	2,241	2,245	2,245	2,245	2,245	2,245	2,251	2,251	2,251	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879, Rs. 10/- have been maafed as below for constructing two wells, up to Rabi Rs. 4/- 1888 and up to 1893 Rabi Rs. 6/-

[illegible]

No. XXII.—Continued.

D E M A N D.										R E M A R K S.
1943, 1294 1886-87.	1944, 1295 1887-88.	1945, 1296 1888-89.	1946, 1297 1889-90.	1947, 1298 1890-91.	1948, 1299 1891-92.	1949, 1300 1892-93.	1950, 1301 1893-94.	1951, 1302 1894-95.	1952, 1303 1895-96.	
788	792	792	792	800	800	800	800	800	800	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879, Rs. 12/- have been maafed as below for constructing two wells. Up to 1887 Rs. 4/- Rabi and up to 1891 Rs. 8/- Rabi.
170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879, Rs. 8/- have been maafed for constructing one well up to 1886 Rabi.
301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	Rs. 75/- reduced for 5 years from 1286 up to 1290 Fasl as progressive demand afterwards Rs. 301/-.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Under order dated 12th May 1879, progressive jamā sanctioned for 5 years from 1286 up to 1290 Fasl and Rs. 200/- reduced, afterwards the full jamā Rs. 1000/- is due.
1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,104	1,104	1,104	1,104	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879, Rs. 6/- have been maafed for constructing one well up to 1892 Rabi.
677	677	677	677	677	677	677	677	692	692	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 10th February 1879, Rs. 15/- have been maafed for constructing a well up to 1894 Rabi.
585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	585	603	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 10th February 1879, Rs. 18/- have been maafed for constructing a well up to 1895 Rabi.

APPENDIX

Serial Number.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Last year's demand of the former Set- tlement.	PROPOSED							
			Sambat Fasil 1935, 1936 A. D. 1878-79.	1936, 1937 A. D. 1879-80.	1937, 1938 1880-81.	1938, 1939 1881-82.	1939, 1940 1882-83.	1940, 1941 1883-84.	1941, 1942 1884-85.	1942, 1943 1885-86.
25	Korati	1,011	1,535	1,535	1,535	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570
26	Kailgaon	441	458	458	458	458	458	458	458	458
27	Garhi Begampur ...		300	300	300	300	300	400	400	400
28	Garhi Dhamina ...		400	400	400	400	400	600	600	600
29	Majahadpur		407	407	407	407	407	407	407	407
30	Masidpur	151	225	225	225	225	225	300	300	300
31	Moazramabad with Chah Naurangabad	150	300	300	300	300	300	400	400	400

No. XXII.—Continued.

DEMAND.										REMARKS.
1943, 1294 1886-87.	1944, 1295 1887-88.	1945, 1296 1888-89.	1946, 1297 1889-90.	1947, 1298 1890-91.	1948, 1299 1891-92.	1949, 1300 1892-93.	1950, 1301 1893-94.	1951, 1302 1894-95.	1952, 1303 1895-96.	
1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,570	1,580	1,580	1,603	1,603	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 10th February 1879, Rs. 68/- have been maafed as below for constructing 4 wells, up to $\frac{1 \text{ \& } 2}{1881}$ Rs. 35/- Rabi $\frac{3}{1892}$ Rs. 10/- Rabi up to $\frac{4}{1894}$ Rs. 23/-.
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 10th February 1879, Rs. 42/- have been maafed for constructing one well up to 1886 Rabi.
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	Progressive demand sanctioned for 5 years, i. e., up to 1290 Faslí and Rs. 100/- reduced, afterwards the full jamá Rs. 400/- will be taken.
600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	Under Commissioner's order dated 25th November 1878, Rs. 200/- reduced for 5 years i. e., up to 1290 Faslí as progressive demand.
407	407	407	407	415	415	415	415	415	415	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 4th February 1879, Rs. 8/- have been maafed for constructing one well up to 1890 Rabi.
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	Rs. 75/- have been maafed for 5 years up to 1290 Faslí as progressive jamá.
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	Under Commissioner's order Rs. 100/- have been maafed for five years, i. e., up to 1290 Faslí as progressive demand.

APPENDIX

[illegible]

No. XXII.—Continued.

D E M A N D.										R E M A R K S.
1943, 1294 1886-87.	1944, 1295 1887-88.	1945, 1296 1888-89.	1946, 1297 1889-90.	1947, 1298 1890-91.	1948, 1299 1891-92.	1949, 1300 1892-93.	1950, 1301 1893-94.	1951, 1302 1894-95.	1952, 1303 1895-96.	
5,452	5,452	5,452	5,452	5,458	5,458	5,486	5,500	5,500	5,500	Four leases are granted in this village for which the Jāgirdār will get Rs. 48/- less a year as below up to $\frac{1}{1890}$ Rs. 6/- Rabi $\frac{2 \& 3}{1892}$ Rs. 28/- Rabi up to $\frac{4}{1893}$ Rabi Rs. 14/-
1,694	1,694	1,694	1,694	1,694	1,694	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 10th February 1879, Rs. 6/- have been maāfed, for constructing one well, up to 1892 Rabi.
597	597	597	597	597	597	604	604	604	604	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 10th February 1879, Rs. 7/- have been maāfed up to 1892 Rabi for constructing one well.
734	734	734	734	750	750	750	750	750	750	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879, Rs. 16/- have been maāfed up to 1890 Rabi for constructing a well.
281	281	281	303	303	303	303	303	303	303	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 11th February 1879, Rs. 22/- have been maāfed for constructing a well up to 1889 Rabi.
680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	Rs. 85/- have been maāfed for 5 years, i. e., up to 1290 Fasli as progressive demand.
116	116	116	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	Under Settlement Officer's order dated 4th February 1879, Rs. 14/- have been maāfed for constructing a well, up to 1889 Rabi.

APPENDIX

Serial Number.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Last year's demand of the former Set- tlement.	P R O P O S E D							
			Sambat Fasli 1935, 1286 A. D. 1878-79.	1936, 1287 A. D. 1879-80.	1937, 1288 1880-81.	1938, 1289 1881-82.	1939, 1290 1882-83.	1940, 1291 1883-84.	1941, 1292 1884-85.	
	Total of 38 villages ...	31,729	36,405	36,405	36,405	36,447	36,447	37,416	37,416	
	Permanent jama of 245 villages ...	1,68,848	1,91,427	1,91,427	1,91,427	1,91,427	1,91,427	1,91,427	1,91,427	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,00,577	2,27,832	2,27,832	2,27,832	2,27,874	2,27,874	2,29,143	2,29,143	

No. XXII.—Continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX

(Form G.) Statement of annual demand

No. in Kistbandi.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Last year's demand of the former Settlement.	PROPOSED					
			Rabi 1880.	Rabi 1881.	Rabi 1882.	Rabi 1883.	Rabi 1884.	Rabi 1885.
11	Ishákpur Pana Suján ...	900	999	999	999	999	999	999
15	Asálatpur Khávad... ..	315	389	389	389	389	389	389
24	Bápraulá... ..	1,280	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230
30	Bámnauli	1,100	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213
31	Bánkner... ..	2,303	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979
34	Bijwásan	2,858	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163
38	Budhelá	832	778	778	778	778	778	778
85	Jáfarpur Kalán	1,200	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181
106	Khámpur	500	615	615	615	615	615	615
126	Rághopur	550	546	546	546	546	546	546
159	Shádipur... ..	693	569	569	569	569	569	569
160	Shahábád Muhammadpur	1,169	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,136	1,136	1,136
177	Tughánpur	391	485	485	485	485	485	520
214	Ker... ..	1,250	1,404	1,404	1,404	1,413	1,413	1,413
223	Gheorá	2,653	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,541	2,541
265	Najafgarh	790	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016
266	Narainá	2,515	2,603	2,603	2,603	2,603	2,603	2,627
	Andháoli, Káethwará and Khandrát Kalán 3 villages	1,396	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Total sum of 268 remaining villages... ..	2,95,180	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757
	TOTAL ...	3,17,875	2,75,552	2,75,552	2,75,552	2,75,589	2,75,620	2,75,679

* No jama announced for these three villages Re. 7/- in Khandrát Kalán for resumed maáfi.

† This does not include the jama of Government gardens, and land assessed at half rates in the

No. XXII.—Continued.

Parganah Delhi District Delhi.

DEMAND.

Rabi 1886.	Rabi 1887.	Rabi 1888.	Rabi 1889.	Rabi 1890	Rabi 1891.	Rabi 1892	Rabi 1893.	Rabi 1894.	Rabi 1895.
999	999	999	999	999	999	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
389	389	389	389	389	389	430	430	430	430
1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240
1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,225	1,225
1,979	1,979	1,979	1,979	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,163	3,183	3,207	3,230	3,230	3,230
778	778	778	778	778	794	817	840	850	850
1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
615	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	546	650
569	569	569	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,161	1,175	1,200	1,200	1,200
520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
1,413	1,413	1,419	1,419	1,442	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
2,541	2,541	2,541	2,541	2,541	2,541	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550
1,051	1,051	1,051	1,051	1,051	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065
2,627	2,627	2,627	2,627	2,627	2,627	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,650
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7*
2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757	2,53,757
2,75,724	2,75,759	2,75,765	2,75,796	2,75,859	2,75,942	2,76,127	2,76,198	2,76,220	2,76,324†

villages reported under the head of Civil Station.

APPENDIX

(Form G.) Statement of annual demand

No. in Kistbandi.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Last year's demand of the former Settlement.	PROPOSED						
			Kharif 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
117	Deorá ...	800	864	864	864	864	864	864	864
166	Kasba Suni-put... ..	6,297-13-6	6,362	6,362	6,362	6,362	6,362	6,362	6,362
179	Kundli ...	1,716	1,831	1,831	1,831	1,831	1,862	1,862	1,862
190	Ghásauli ...	1,302	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776
1 to 116	235 remain- ing villa- ges	3,90,655-5-5	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037
118 to 165									
167 to 178									
180 to 189									
191 to 239									
Total 239 villages		4,00,771-2-9	3,37,870	3,37,870	3,37,870	3,37,870	3,37,901	3,37,901	3,37,901

No. XXII.—*Concluded.**Parganah Sunipat District Delhi.***DEMAND.**

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	864	900
6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,380	6,280	6,380	6,380
1,893	1,893	1,893	1,893	1,924	1,921	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950
1,776	1,802	1,817	1,872	1,897	1,897	1,897	1,941	2,000	2,000	2,000
3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037	3,27,037
3,37,950	3,37,976	3,37,991	3,38,046	3,38,102	3,38,102	3,38,128	3,38,172	3,38,231	3,38,231	3,38,267

APPENDIX No. XXIII.



STATEMENT OF KANUNGOS.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the appointments and qualifications of

1	2	3	4
N A M E.	Caste, Age and Residence	Date of appoint- ment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.
Pandit Mán Singh Kanún- go of Sunípat tahsíl.	Brahmin 26 years Suní- pat.	11th January 1879. Colonel W. G. Davies, C. S. I. Commissioner, Delhi Division.	Obtained his post by in- heritance, knows Persian and can read the Nágrí al- phabet. Of old family and was chosen from several can- didates as having next to Shambudíal the best hereditary claims. Educat- ed in the Lahore Vernacular School. Has learnt during Settle- ment how to survey by plane table, still has something to learn in the way of practi- cal experience, but as he is a sharp fellow, he will if well kept to work turn out I think, well.
Diál Singh, Náib 'Kánún- go' of Sunípat tahsíl.	Káyath 32 years Gan- naur tahsíl Sunípat.	11th January 1879. Colonel W. G. Davies, C. S. I., Commissioner, Delhi Division.	Obtained the post by in- heritance on the ground that his grand-father was Ká- núngo of tahsíl Gannaur. He knows Persian well, is of fair family.

No. XXIII.

Kanungos and Naib-Kanungos employed in the Delhi District.

5

R E M A R K S.

At the beginning of the Settlement in 1872, Khushwakt Rái, Kánúngo, and his uncle Kirpáram Naib Kánángo, were transferred to the Settlement Department from the tahsíl. Maháráj Singh resident of Gannaur and Kidár Náth of Sunipat were appointed officiating Kánúngo and 'Naib-Kánúngo' respectively, to act in the tahsíl in consideration of their family claims. On 8th July 1876, Kirpáram 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the Settlement Department died. The following persons claimed the post:—

- (1).—Kidár Náth Officiating 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the tahsíl.
- (2).—Mukhtár Khán, assistant of the patwárá of Mailána.
- (3).—Mán Singh, relative of the deceased.
- (4).—Diál Singh, patwárá of Páncí Gújarán.
- (5).—Shambúdiál son of the deceased.
- (6).—Shambúdiál, 'Naib-Munsarim' in the Settlement Department.
- (7).—Sheoráj Singh, patwárá of Gannaur.
- (8).—Rámjí Lál, Brahmin, resident of Sunipat.

By order of Mr. Wood, the Settlement Officer, Delhi district, dated 17th January 1877, Shambúdiál son of the deceased was considered the rightful heir and was appointed in his father's place.

Diál Singh, Patwárá, resident of Gannaur appealed against this in the Commissioner's Court. His appeal was dismissed on 13th February 1877, but it was noted that when another post fell vacant, the Gannaur claim should be considered. The petitioner himself would, however, have no right in his father's lifetime. On 2nd December 1877, Khushwakt Rái, Kánángo', in the Settlement Department, applied for pension, and the following claimants presented themselves for the post:—

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4
N A M E.	Caste, Age and Residence	Date of appoint- ment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.
			Was educated in the Ver- nacular School of Gannaur. Knows how to survey with plane table, but requires practical experience in his work. He is a respectable and diligent man, and will I think do well.

No. XXIII.—Continued.

5

R E M A R K S.

- (1).—Nának Chand Mahajan.
- (2).—Sheoraj Singh, Patwárí of Gannaur.
- (3).—Maháraj Singh, Officiating 'Kánúngo' in the tahsíl.
- (4).—Díál Singh, Patwárí of Panchí Gújarán.
- (5).—Rámjí Lál, in the Settlement Department resident of Sunípat.
- (6).—Sukhdeo Singh, resident of Hawelí Pálam.
- (7).—Kidár Náth Officiating 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the tahsíl.
- (8).—Shambúdíál, 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the Settlement Department.
- (9).—Mán Singh, son of Khushwakt Rái's cousin.

By Settlement Officer's Judgment dated 29th March 1878, it was decided that Shambudíál, 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the Settlement Department be appointed 'Kánúngo,' and that Díál Singh Patwárí of Panchi Gújarán, 'Naib-Kánúngo'; that for a year until Shambúdíál should show himself fit, for the post, Mán Singh, at present should officiate for him, and if within this time he should not prove himself fit, Mán Singh would get the post; that for the year Shambúdíál should get pay of the post of 'Naib-Kánúngo' and Díál Singh that of patwárship. Other claims were considered and rejected, Díál Singh, Mán Singh, and Kidár Náth, not being satisfied with this, appealed to the Commissioner's Court. The Commissioner maintained the Settlement Officer's order for the present, but as on further report Shambúdíál was reported still unfit, Colonel Davies dismissed him and appointed Mán Singh to the post, Díál Singh being kept as 'Naib-Kánúngo'. They are the present occupants respectively of the two posts. In 1878 Maháraj Singh, 'Kánúngo' in the tahsíl, was pensioned on account of age, and Kidár Náth was appointed in his place, and Kidár Náth's place was given to Pindídíál son of Maháraj Singh. They still hold these places.

According to Book Circular Nos. 9 and 45, enquiry was made of the 'Kánúngo' and 'Naib-Kánúngo' as to their successors. Mán Singh has no

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4
N A M E.	Caste, Age and Residence	Date of appoint- ment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.
Díp Chand. 'Kánúngo,' of Delhi tahsíl	Brahmin 27 years Najaf- garh.	28th January 1875. Mr. Wood Set- tlement Officer.	Obtained the post by in- heritance. He knows Persian pretty well and also the English and Nágrí alphabets. Of fair family. Was educated in the Najaf- garh Government School. Knows how to survey with plane table, but requires practical experience in his work. He is a respectable and diligent man, and will I think do well.
Abdulrahman 'Naib Kánúngo' of Delhi tahsíl.	Mughal 47 years Delhi	1st January 1861. Mr. P. H. Egerton, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi District.	He had no hereditary right, but as he was an old Govern- ment servant, and had been educated in the Delhi School and Roorkee College, he got the appointment. He is of respectable family.

No. XXIII.—*Continued.*

5

R E M A R K S.

son, so that the next heir would be his younger brother, Badrí Náth who is adopted by Khushwakt Rái, the late 'Kánúngo'. After Badrí Náth, comes the next younger brother Kídár Náth, and after him Amar Náth, the youngest. Díal Singh, 'Naib-Kánúngo' has no son, but two brothers, Pindídíal and Pirbhúdíal who has a son, Amír Singh.

In 1872, at the beginning of the Settlement work, Mohan Lál, 'Kánúngo' and Abdulrahmán, 'Naib-Kánúngo', were transferred to the Settlement Department from the tahsíl. Chhajjú Rám and Rámjí Dás were appointed in the tahsíl as Officiating 'Kánúngo' and 'Naib-Kánúngo' in Mohan Lál and Abdulrahman's place respectively, in consideration of their long service. On 28th May 1874, Mohan Lál died and the following persons claimed to succeed him:—

- (1).—Jai Mal, employed in the Customs Department.
- (2).—Sukhdeo Singh, employed in the Gurgaon District.
- (3).—Gangá Rám, 'Naib-Kánúngo' in Ballabgarh tahsíl.
- (4).—Chhajjú Rám, Officiating 'Kánúngo' in Delhi tahsíl.
- (5).—Ghulám Husain, 'Naib-Munsarim' in Delhi.
- (6).—Rájá Lál, Patwári.
- (7).—Abdulrahman, 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the Delhi Settlement Department.
- (8).—Díp Chand son of deceased Mohan Lál.

By order of Mr. Wood, the Settlement Officer, dated 28th January 1875, Díp Chand was appointed 'Kánúngo' and up to this time, Díp Chand, 'Kánúngo', and Abdulrahman, 'Naib-Kánúngo' are in their respective offices.

Díp Chand has no son so that at present his heirs are Chimman Lál, and Chunní Lál his uncles. Abdulrahman says he has no heirs.

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4
N A M E.	Caste, Age and Residence	Date of appoint- ment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.
Ganeshí Lal 'Kánúngo' of Ballabgarh tahsíl	Káyath 45 years Farídá- bád.	21st May 1875 appointed by Colonel W. G. Davies, C. S. I., Commissioner and Superinten- dent, Delhi Division.	<p>Was educated in the Delhi School and taught Persian and Arabic. In Roorkee College he learnt Prismatic Surveying with plane table as well as drawing, &c.</p> <p>He is not an efficient worker, and is getting feeble.</p> <p>Succeeded to the post by inheritance. Knows Persian well and also knows the Nágrí alphabet. He is of an old family.</p> <p>Was educated in the Vernacular School of Farídábád.</p> <p>Knows how to survey with plane table, can examine the annual papers fairly, and also can do his ordinary work well.</p>

No. XXIII.—*Continued.*

6

R E M A R K S.

In 1872 at the beginning of the Settlement work, Chiranji Lál son of Sálag Rám, Dhusar, 'Kánúngo,' and Gangá Rám, 'Naib-Kánúngo,' son of Riwa Rám, Káyath, were transferred to the Settlement Department from the tahsíl.

Sheo Lál and Mirza Murtazábeg were appointed Officiating 'Kánúngo' and 'Naib-Kánúngo' respectively in the tahsíl. On 6th November 1874, Chiranji Lál died. The following persons claimed for this post :—

- (1).—Gangá Rám, 'Naib-Kánúngo' in the Settlement Department.
- (2).—Anandí Lál, brother of deceased Chiranji Lál.
- (3).—Rámdiál, adopted son of Chiranji Lál.
- (4).—Ganeshí Lál, Káyath, resident of Farídábád.
- (5).—Tansukh Rái, Khatri, resident of Farídábád.
- (6).—Nanne Singh, Khatri, resident of Farídábád.
- (7).—Sewak Rám, son of Gangá Rám, 'Naib-Kánúngo'.
- (8).—Sheo Lál, Officiating 'Kánúngo'.

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4
N A M E.	Caste, age and Residence	Date of appointment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.
Mangal Sain 'Naib Kánúngo' of Ballabgarh tahsíl.	Káyath 24 years Farid- ábád.	5th October 1877. Appointed by Mr. Ouseley the Financial Com- missioner Pun- jab.	Succeeded to the post by inheritance. Knows Persian and also the Nágrí alphabet. He is of an old family. Was educated in the Government school at Farídá- bád. Knows little survey and cannot examine the annual papers.

No. XXIII.—*Continued.*

5

R E M A R K S.

Gangá Rám was appointed 'Kánúngo' on condition that after him, Anandi Lál would get this post and Anandi Lál was appointed 'Naib-Kánúngo' by order of Mr. Wood, the Settlement Officer. Ganeshí Lál appealed against this to the Commissioner's Court. On 21st May 1875, Ganeshí Lál was appointed 'Kánúngo' and Ganná Rám was made 'Naib-Kánúngo' while Anandi Lál was dismissed. On 31st August 1875, Ganná Rám appealed against this to the Financial Commissioner's Court. His appeal was rejected with the order that if Ganeshí Lál did not prove himself fit for this post during the settlement he would be dismissed. On 13th January 1876, Gangá Rám 'Naib-Kánúngo', was appointed 'Naib-Tahsildár' of Ballabgarh in Riázul Hasan's place, who had resigned his post. Afterwards Gangá Rám was made 'Sadar Kánúngo'. When Gangá Rám's 'Naib-Kánúngoship' became vacant the following persons claimed the post:—

- (1).—Anandi Lál, brother of Chiranji Lál.
- (2).—Sewak Rám son of Gangá Rám, 'Naib-Kánúngo'.
- (3).—Nand Kishore, Bakal, resident of Síhí.
- (4).—Dharam Singh, Káyath, resident of Farídábád.
- (5).—Shankar Lál, Káyath, resident of Farídábád.
- (6).—Mangal Sain son of Ganeshí Lál, 'Kánúngo'.
- (7).—Nanne Singh, Khatri, resident of Farídábád.
- (8).—Básí Lál, resident of Farídábád.
- (9).—Gopál Sahái, resident of Pálí.
- (10).—Díál Singh, Patwárí of Panchi Gujarán.
- (11).—Beni Parshad, resident of Farídábád.

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4
N A M E.	Caste, age and Residence	Date of appoint- ment and by whom.	Personal claims and qualifications.

No. XXIII.—*Concluded.*

5

R E M A R K S.

On 13th May 1876, Mr. Wood, the Settlement Officer again ordered Anandi Lál to be made 'Naib-Kánúngo'. Báśí Lál, Mangal Sain, Gopal Sahái and Beni Parshád appealed against this to the Commissioner's Court.

On 12th September 1876, this appeal was dismissed. Mangal Sain and Beni Parshád again appealed to the Financial Commissioner's Court. On 5th October 1877, Mangal Sain was appointed 'Naib-Kánúngo' and Anandi Lál, was dismissed. Since that time Ganeshí Lál and his son Mangal Sain have been working in the Settlement Department as 'Kánúngo' and 'Naib-Kánúngo' respectively. Ganeshí Lál, 'Kánúngo', has his son Mangal Sain now 'Naib-Kánúngo'. Mangal Sain's post he wants for his younger son Beníparshád. The next heir is his brother Shankar Lál, then Mangat Raí, his brother's son.

APPENDIX No. XXIV.



ZAILDAR APPOINTMENTS—SUNIPAT TAHSIL.

APPENDIX No. XXIV.

Zaildar Appointments—Sunipat Tahsil.

No.	NAME OF ZAIL.	No. of Villages.	JAMA.	ZAILDAR APPOINTED.
I	Chilkana with Kheri Gujar ...	14	18,385	Jamaiyat of Kheri Gujar.
II	Ganaur	16	24,205	Bhup Singh of Ganaur.
III	Panchi Jatan	17	24,965	Nathwa of Panchi Jatan.
IV	Murthal	16	21,900	Indraj of Murthal.
V	Sunipat	21	21,850	Abbas Khan of Sunipat.
VI	Rathdhaneh	15	21,300	Dungar of Rathdhaneh.
VII	Kheorah	16	21,150	Rambakhsh of Kheorah.
VIII	Jakhauli... ..	16	20,955	Manphul of Jakhauli.
IX	Kundli	14	17,785	Jagdis Singh of Kundli
X	Sardhana	12	19,880	Abhe Ram of Sardhana.
XI	Purkhas	12	25,950	Mare of Purkhas.
XII	Juan	19	27,010	Sirdara of Juan.
XIII	Bhatgaon	17	25,210	Lachhman of Bhatgaon.
XIV	Rohat with Thaná Kalan ...	18	23,540	Anant Ram of Rohat.
XV	Hilalpur with Mandaurá ...	16	22,520	Singh Ram of Hilalpur.
15	Zails	239	3,36,635	Average Jama, 22,442.

APPENDIX No. XXIV.—Continued.

Zaildar Appointments—Delhi Tahsil.

No.	NAME OF ZAIL.	No. of Villages.	JAMA.	ZAILDAR APPOINTED.
I	Narela	19	20,885	Mohan Lal of Narela.
II	Kadipur with Alipur	37	24,781	Jaishi Ram of Kadipur.
III	Dehli	30	19,470	Nur Muhammad of Banskauli.
IV	Babarpur Eazidpur with Indar- put	26	17,675	Rambakhsh of Babarpur.
V	Tihar with Palam	22	18,020	Hukmi Khan of Tihar.
VI	Nilauthi	18	16,400	Budh Ram of Nilauthi.
VII	Mitraon with Najafgarh	16	23,685	Baldeo Singh of Mitraon.
VIII	Dhul Siras with Bijuasan	17	21,740	Bhag Mal of Dhul Siras.
IX	Ishakpur with Dindhasa	17	18,030	Khushhali Ram of Ishakpur Pane Sijan.
X	Suraidi	16	16,225	Ram Sahae of Suraidi.
XI	Mahpalpur	22	13,430	Ramparshad of Mahpalpur.
XII	Azadpur with Badli	16	15,875	Nathe of Azadpur.
XIII	Bhowana with Daryapur Kalan	9	15,650	Jodha of Daryapur Kalan.
XIV	Sultanpur Dabas with Karala ..	12	17,260	Rati Ram of Sultanpur Dabas.
XV	Kanjhaola	11	16,115	Nathu of Kanjhaola.
15	Zails	288	2,75,241	Average Jama 18,349.

APPENDIX No. XXIV.—Continued.

Zaildar Appointments—Ballabgarh Tahsil.

No.	NAME OF ZAIL.	No. of Villages.	JAMA.	ZAILDAR APPOINTED.
I	Mohinā	11	22,480	Ashraf Ali of Mohinā.
II	Mortāhukā	21	15,685	Khudā Bakhsh of Mortāhukā.
III	Tigāon	28	17,565	Wazir of Tigāon.
IV	Kherī Kalān	26	17,190	Sitā Rām of Kherī Kalān.
V	Faridābād	27	22,490	Saiyad Ahmad of Faridābād.
VI	Sihī	11	14,510	Gangā Bakhsh of Sihī.
VII	Digh	10	14,140	Sāhab Singh of Sunpahar.
VIII	Kabūlpur Bāngar	14	18,390	Sāhab Singh of Kabūlpur Bāngar.
IX	Ballabgarh	9	16,550	Imām Bakhsh of Ranhera.
X	Fatehpur Tagā	17	14,950	Pir Bakhsh of Fatehpur Tagā.
XI	Pāli, Pākal	22	15,815	Gangā Bakhsh of Kothrā Mohab- batābād.
XII	Mahraulī	19	12,935	Chajjan of Sultānpur.
XIII	Chiragh Delhi	41	14,120	Sheo Sahāe of Chirāgh Delhi.
XIV	Kilokhrī... ..	27	11,210	Chimman of Bhagaulā.
14	Zails	283	2,28,030	Average Jama 16,288.

NOTES ON EACH ZAIL.

Epitomised from the Report on the Zaildar appointments submitted to Commissioner under cover of No. 84 of 1st March 1880.

SUNIPAT TAHSIL.

CIRCLE I.—*Chilkána with Kherí Gujar.*

This is a strong colony of Gujars voting unanimously for the man appointed, who is of respectable character. There is no family of importance in this zail. Ahmed lambardar of Garhi Ghulame in Panchí Gujrán is intelligent and well disposed.

CIRCLE II.—*Ganaur.*

This is not a homogeneous zail, and will probably always give trouble in selecting the best man. At present Bhup Sing Taga of Ganaur is clearly superior. Other families worth notice are those of Bholu of Pabuera, and the lambardárs of Begah, at present all considerably below the mark.

CIRCLE III.—*Panchi Jatán.*

This zail is mostly Jat in character, Nathua is clearly superior. Other families to be noticed are those of Bahala of Bighan (since dead), and Het Ram of Rajhí.

CIRCLE IV.—*Murthal.*

Murthal should have a zaildar as long as any one in the place is at all fit. There are two families in the village which seem predominant; those of Fattah and Indraj, with Newal's close up. Indraj however is himself best fitted for the post. Other noticeable men in the zail are Bahál of Malikpur, Ramjas of Tikaola, and Híra of Zainpur. The men here are mostly Jats, and Murthal is of the Autal got.

CIRCLE V.—*Sunipat Khás.*

In this zail at present the Muhammadans are superior to the Hindus, and they unanimously chose a quiet and respectable man, Abbás Khan. He has since appointment died and several candidates appeared from whom we chose Zámin Alí.—Other noticeable men are Gulzibagh Alí, Muhammad Zakí, and Iftikhar Alí.

CIRCLE VI.—*Rath dhaneh.*

This is the centre of a got of Jats Ták Seroa who own a good many villages. The vote is clear for Dungar a well to do man of the large village. The Muhammadans of Akbarpur

Epitomised from the Report on the Zaildar appointments sub-

Baranta would not command popular suffrage and are not worth much in themselves. Dungar's is the only family of note that I know in the neighbourhood.

CIRCLE VII.—*Kheorah.*

Kheorah is a strong centre of Antals, and among the men of the village Rámbaksh is the best. He is not energetic, but well disposed and tractable, and is more honest than most of his neighbours. Tirkha is not of any considerable influence.

CIRCLE VIII.—*Jakhauli.*

Here the influence of Manphul is predominant, and I do not know of any other considerable family.

CIRCLE IX.—*Kundli.*

There is no solid following here, and Jagdis Singh owner of Kundli village has been appointed. He represents the Sunipat Hindu family of Pirthi Sing, one known and rewarded for loyalty in the mutiny. No other important family in the zail.

CIRCLE X.—*Sardhana.*

Several families contested this Jat zail, but Abhe Rám of Sardhana is the best man for the post. The families, Sheo Singh of Ahulana, Prit Sing of Khubrú and perhaps Dille of Khubrú will have to be considered in deciding the succession to Abhe Rám.

CIRCLE XI.—*Purkhás.*

There is a solid following here for Máré of Purkhás, and his family is respected throughout the whole of this part. I do not know of any other worth special notice, unless it be that of Hardit of Purkhás. Jats here too.

CIRCLE XII.—*Júan.*

Here Sirdara has been appointed on the grounds of his personal character and fitness. It is an open question hereafter, as there will be several competitors. In Júan itself there are two important families, of Hazari, and of Abhe. Other men above the average in the neighbourhood are Jamna of Mohana, and Hoshnak of Pinanah (since dead). The villages are almost all Jat throughout.

CIRCLE XIII.—*Bhatgáon.*

Here there is the predominant family of Lachman Singh. He is a wealthy man, and though getting old is clearly the

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proper choice. This is another Jat zail. Ramrikh of Guhna is above the average, but inferior in every way to Lachman Singh.

CIRCLE XIV.—*Rohat with Thánas Khurd and Kalán.*

There is not a distinct lead here, but Rohat as the largest village seems to claim the choice especially as the place behaved very well in the mutiny. There are two leading families among the lambardárs. Anant Rám and Cheyt Rám. Cheyt Rám was made head lambardár and now the zaildárí is given to Anant Rám. There will always be trouble in choosing a successor in this zail as the village itself is divided, and there are troublesome elements elsewhere. Jamna of Koalí is a pretender without any real claims on the ground of family or of influence, and in Thána Kalán there is a great feud between the families of Rámrikh and Rámkalán. Both are men of masterful spirit, but not good enough for zaildárs. The constituency here is also Jat.

CIRCLE XV.—*Hilalpur with Mandaura.*

Here there are several competitors, Singh Rám son of Pemraj of Hilalpur seemed the best and was appointed. Other men are Zálím of Nahri, Uddami or Udhe Rám of Saidpur, Baje and Nathua of Mandaura. The people are Jats.

In appeal, the appointment of Singh Rám was cancelled and Udhe Rám of Firozpur appointed by the Commissioner. On further appeal to the Financial Commissioner the order of the Commissioner was reversed.

DELHI TAHSIL.

CIRCLE I.—*Narela.*

This is a Jat zail. Mohan Lál of Narela is the most considerable man. Menuraj of Holambi Khurd was an inferior candidate, while Baldeo of Lampur, Hans Rám of Bankner, and Lachí Rám of Kherí Khurd have no influence beyond their villages.

CIRCLE II.—*Kádipur with Alipur.*

The people here are a mixed lot, a good many, however, are Jats. Jaisí Rám who has a majority of votes is far the best man. He is perhaps the most intelligent zamíndár in the district, and his advice is always valuable. Jaisí's father was murdered by dacoits a few years ago in his own house, and Jaisí and his son Teg Chand still remembers it.

Epitomised from the Report on the Zaildar appointments sub-

Jaisí assisted the troops in 1857 on the 'Ridge'. There is no considerable family in this zail beside Jaisí's; except perhaps Jamna Dás of Buráí, but he is considerably inferior to Jaisí Rám

CIRCLE III.—*Delhi Khás.*

Here there were several answering to the various tribes in the zail which is made up of miscellaneous elements. Nur Muhammad of Banskaulí was chosen as a man of position, and intelligence, and as belonging to a family that of Búrre Khán which had conspicuously shown loyalty in the mutiny. Other competitors were Chajjú Singh (the next best). Dilsukh of Sadhaurá Kalán, Rámbaksh of Garhí Mendú—and Bahal Singh of Baseí Darapur. There will probably be trouble here in choosing a successor.

CIRCLE IV.—*Bábarpur Bazídpur with Indarpat.*

Here also there are miscellaneous elements, but there is a nucleus of Chauháns, and the best man is one of them Rámbaksh of Bábarpur. There is no one else really of consequence who lives in this zail.

CIRCLE V.—*Tihár with Pálam.*

There are three men here. Pirthí Singh of Naraina, Fatteh Singh of Pálam, and Hukmí Khán of Tihár, of these the last is the best, in point of wealth and influence. Fatteh Singh has a moderate leading among the Jats of the neighbourhood of Pálam, but he is not personally very intelligent, and he has little property comparatively. He is perhaps better than Pirthí Singh of Narainá. There may be doubt here in case of succession, but there should be no difficulty in getting the Government work done by one or other of these families.

CIRCLE VI.—*Nilauthí.*

Here the majority of villages goes for Budh Rám of Nilauthí, who is the only good man in the circle. Most of the villages are Jat like him. At the very last Kishen Lál of Nangloí Jat came up, but he will not do so well as the nominee, he is not known in the zail. In the event of a vacancy, however, his family might be looked up.

CIRCLE VII.—*Mitráon with Najafgarh.*

Here there is a contest between a wealthy money lender Deokishen of Najafgarh, and a zamíndár of good family and influence; Baldeo Singh of Mitráon. On every account Baldeo Singh is preferable. The men here are a mixture, but mostly Jats.

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CIRCLE VIII.—*Dhul Sirís with Bijwásan.*

The men here too are mostly Jats. Bhág Mal of Dhul Sirís is the leading zamíndár. Teká of Bijáwsan is much inferior to him. Harde Rám of Rághopur is a good fellow and has a useful son, but he is not equal to Bhág Mal. When a vacancy occurs—the choice would be an open question.

CIRCLE IX.—*Ishákpur with Dhindhísán.*

The zamíndárs here are mostly Jats, and though there is no one of commanding influence yet the lambardár Khushálí of Ishákpur Pané Suján is fit for the post. He did well in the mutiny. There is no one else here that I know of, at all noticeable.

CIRCLE X.—*Suraedah.*

This zail belongs to the Ahírs, and they want a quiet respectable old fellow, Rám Sahái of Suraedah. I have no doubt that with a little urging he will do well. His respectability is undoubted. I do not think there is any other family of importance here, but the Ahírs will probably, when necessary, agree on the best man.

CIRCLE XI.—*Mahpálpur.*

This zail is not a large one, but it seems necessary owing to the position and lie of the villages. The popular man is Rámparshád of Mahpálpur, and he seems likely to do fairly. There is no one else of any position in the place. The men are mixed, but a good many are Jats like Rámparshád.

CIRCLE XII.—*Azádpur with Badlí.*

This zail has a mixture, Jats, Ahírs, and one or two Muhammadans. Nathé Singh Karár of Azádpur is the best man. Ghuláb of Badlí has some following, but is not personally fit, and is not really influential enough. Khushálí of Pul Kalán is not a bad fellow, but inferior to Nathé Singh.

CIRCLE XIII.—*Bhowána with Daryápur Kalán.*

Here we come among the Jats again, the two leading families are Jodha of Daryápur and Ranjít of Bhowana, and Jodha is the best.

CIRCLE XIV.—*Sultánpur Dabás with Karála.*

Jats here too. There are two families—Khushí Rám of Karála—and Ratí Rám of Sultánpur Dabás, of these

Epitomised from the Report on the Zaildar appointments sub-

Ratí Rám is the best. But on an opening occurring there is no doubt the other family then will fight for the place.

CIRCLE XV.—*Kanjháola*.

Here the best man is Nathú of Kanjháola. He is a Jat among Jat villages, and will do fairly well in the post. There is no one considerable in position, or in influence in this zail. Its distribution was anxiously deliberated in connection with that of circles XIII and XIV. There is no one in the large villages of Nundkah and Gheora who is at all fit.

BALLABGARH TAHSIL.

CIRCLE I.—*Mohina*.

Here without question there is the loyal family of Mír Hidáyat Alí loyal Resaldár of the mutiny, to be honoured in the name of his son Ashraf Alí a well-disposed man, though not very strong. There are political grounds for assisting this family. The villages are chiefly Jat.

CIRCLE II.—*Mortáhuka*.

Here among a mixed lot including a good many Sheikhs, there is a strong vote for Khuda Bakhsh of Mortahuka. He is a good man and will do. Makhdum Bakhsh of Shah-jehanpur is decidedly inferior.

CIRCLE III.—*Tigáon*.

Here there is a strong set of Gujar villages and they all vote for Wazír Singh of Tigáon, an old chaudhrí family. He is old, but well meaning and commands great respect. Some villages of Sheikhs and other tribes had to be put in this zail; Parwarish of Kabúlpur has a few votes, while one or two villages want Ganeshí of Gharora, who is quite inferior.

CIRCLE IV.—*Kheri Kalán*.

The people here are mixed, Jats, Rajputs, Sheikhs and one or two Gujars. Síta Rám of Kheri Kalán is the best man. Maharája of Muazzimábád is not so good and has no great influence.

In appeal, however, the Commissioner appointed him as better than Síta Rám. On further appeal being made to the Financial Commissioner the order of the Commissioner was reversed.

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CIRCLE V.—*Farídábád.*

Here the family of Kasim Alí of Farídábád is far the most important. There is no other that can contest the post with it. Kasim Alí, however, has died while the appointments were proceeding, and as a special case his son a lad of some sixteen years of age is appointed zaildár with his uncle Iftikhár Alí to carry on the duties for him till he reaches an age fitting him to do so. Mixed.

CIRCLE VI.—*Síhí.*

Here Ganga Bakhsh a Jat of Síhí is the leader among a mixed lot of Jats and Gujars. There is no one else that I know that has any claims.

CIRCLE VII.—*Díg.*

There is a small set of Gaunva villages in this part who seem to have some right to be represented. Sahib Singh of Sunpahar appears to be the best man among them, and this is not saying very much; he will I think do. If he does not, then on a vacancy occurring the Beloch family of Ghíse Khán in Fattehpur Beloch may be looked up though it would not carry the popular vote.

CIRCLE VIII.—*Kabúlpur Bángar.*

Here there is an all but unanimous vote of a Rajput set of villages, mixed with Jats and others, for Sahib Singh a lambardár of Kabúlpur Bángar. There is no family in this part which can in any way pretend to compete with this one.

CIRCLE IX.—*Ballabgarh Khás.*

There was doubt here between Imam Buksh of Ranhera related to Nur Muhammad zaildár of Delhi, and Sirdar Khán of Gaunchí. On the whole Imam Buksh will do best, though it is one of the most doubtful cases we have had to decide. The villages are Jat and other castes.

Sirdar Khán took his case up to the Commissioner and then to the Financial Commissioner, but his appeal was dismissed in both Courts.

Epitomised from the Report on the Zaildar appointments sub-

CIRCLE X.—*Fattehpur Taga.*

There is in this part a colony of meos from mewat. They all go for Pír Buksh of Fattehpur Taga, and he is appointed accordingly. Some English correspondence is in the District Office about this appointment. Mr. Wood was against it. Mr. T. W. Smyth wished it, and the Commissioner agreed with the Deputy Commissioner. My own opinion is that Pír Baksh is decidedly the best man.

CIRCLE XI.—*Páli Pákal.*

The villages here are mostly Gujar and they want a good man Ganga Bakhsh of Kothra Muhabatábád. The other men mentioned, Maharája of Fattehpur Chandila and Bakhtawar of Tughlakábád, do not live in this circle, and further are ineligible for personal reasons. There is no one who can confront Ganga Bakhsh.

CIRCLE XII.—*Mahraulá.*

Here Chajjan a Gujar of Sultanpur is the best man for this mixed zail, in which there are a good many Gujar. His father was one of the Chandrawal chaudhris of chaukídárs who rightly got into trouble about the burning of the Delhi Cantonments, but this man then a boy and his brother were exculpated from all blame, and indeed have a letter from Hodson himself testifying to their being employed on secret service for our Government. Chajján is a very intelligent man, and will I expect make one of the best zaildárs in the district. He is worth looking after. Hira Singh of Fattehpur Beri, also a Gujar is inferior in every way to Chajján. Bakhtawar of Tuglakábád lives in another zail, that of Kilokri.

CIRCLE XIII.—*Chiragh Delhi.*

The villages here are very small and of a mixed character. Jats, Brahmins, and Muhammadans are all found. The best man is Sheo Sahái a respectable Brahmin who gets also a fair portion of the popular vote. This part of the tahsíl is very bare of influential men, and Government can make its own choice. Dhan Singh of Lado Serái is quite inferior, and on the whole Sheo Sahái is the best.

Dhan Singh took up his case to the Commissioner who preferred him to Sheo Sahái. On further appeal to the Financial Commissioner, the order of the appellate Court was reversed.

mitted to Commissioner under cover of No. 84 of 1st March 1880.

CIRCLE XIV.—*Kilokhrí.*

This is also a mixed zail, of small villages, and rather inferior men. Randhír of Bahlolpur, Chimman of Baghola, Kallua of Molarband and Bakhtawar of Tuglakábád. The last is a disreputable patwári quite out of the running, and of the rest though none is good comparatively speaking, the most considerable man seems Chimman of Baghola. Randhír is not spoken well of by the District Officers in police matters.



APPENDIX No. XXV.

A LIST OF SOME OF THE WORDS IN COMMON USE BY ZAMINDARS, IN THE DELHI DISTRICT.

APPENDIX No. XXV.

A List of some of the words in common use by zamindars, in the Delhi District.

No.	Vernacular word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
	A.		
1	Ankal ... ..	.....	A bull (south).
2	Agwaen ... ..	.....	The hollow into which the bullocks go down with the well rope, which is then loosened, also Gon. Nainchi.
3	Arna ... ..	.....	Dried dung in the field (south).
4	Alá ... ..	.....	A niche in the wall (south).
5	Aréhi ... ..	.....	Buffalo's call.
6	Anch ... ..	.....	Fire (south).
7	Anítí ... ..	.....	Injustice.
8	Alao ... ..	.....	The hole over which a bonfire is lit-Dhuni or Puar.
9	Angletna ... ..	.....	To be wrongly presented at birth (of a foetus of a cow or buffalo). (south).
10	Anárl ... ..	.....	Ignorant, stupid.
11	Aget ... ..	.....	Early sown, as distinguished from pachet-or pachété, late sown (of crops).
12	Adhkari ... ..	.....	Half-shares-partnership.
13	Ak ... ..	.....	The poisonous plant (<i>Calotropis procera</i>) Punjabi 'ak' 'madar',) which grows so plentifully in the fields.
14	Ard ... ..	... ..	The cross furrow, or the hedge line of the second crop eg. mustard with barley—or 'lobia' with 'urd'—or hemp with sugar-cane.
15	Ant ... ..	.....	A knot, a knotty matter is 'ant ki bat.'
16	Abádí	Para. 194	The site of a village with the houses on it.
17	Abád ... ..	.....	Inhabited, populous, 'gharábád karna' to bring home the wife for cohabitation.
18	Asárh ... ..	.....	Name of a month about June 15th to July 15th.
19	Asoj	Para. 44	Name of a month.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report	MEANING.
20	Ant	Para. 16	End, 'anant' endless, but see the proverb in which it occurs in the para. quoted.
21	Andhera	"	Dark, 'Chiragh ke niché andhera.' It is dark close under the lamp, proverb.
22	Alucha	" 36	A kind of fruit 'prunus domestica.'
23	Andar	"	Inside.
24	Ah	" 44	A sound made for turning the bullock at the plough to the left (See 'Barrh.')
25	Airan	" 54	An anvil.
26	Akhta	" 56	A day of 'fasting and humiliation'—observed in the custom of rosa 'inkahra.'
27	Angarkha	" 135	A long coat which comes down below the knee.
28	Angi	" 135	A short sleeved vest worn by women.
29	Abkhora	" 137	A drinking vessel much like our glass in size and shape.
30	Angutha	" 138	The thumb.
31	Arsi	" 138	The thumb—ring with its mirror.
32	Anguthi	" 138	A finger ring.
33	Adhí rát	" 139	Midnight.
34	Aitwár	" 140	Sunday.
35	An	" 140	Grain.
36	Antal	" 306	Name of a large Got of Jats found in the N. E. of Sunipat tahsil.
37	Ahulania	" 86	Name of one of the two great sections of the Jat tribe in North Delhi,
38	Asrá ... ..	.....	Reliance, hope.
39	Abiána	" 74	Water rate,
	B.		
40	Badhiyá ... ..	.....	A castrated bull-calf (south.)
41	Bar ... ..	.....	A half castrated bull (south.)
42	Bijár ... ..	.....	(Same as ankal) a bull let loose for life.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
43	Bakhri ... ..	.....	A cow that has once been a mother, and has again been covered.
44	Bahlá ... ..	.....	A barren cow, or buffalo (south.)
45	Bánj ... ..	.....	A barren cow, or woman (south.)
46	{ Baladhjaná ... } { Baradhjaná ... }	.....	To become pregnant (of a cow.)
47	Búhjá ... ..	.....	To become pregnant (of a buffalo.)
48	Batéú ... ..	.....	A way farer.
49	Batyá ... ..	.....	A way—a side road.
50	Badhwár	Para. 41	Ground growing only one crop in the year.
51	Búi ... ..	.....	A weed (' Wild parsley) - lit - sweller .
52	Bajná ... ..	.....	To be called—go by the name of.
53	Búngar ... ..	.....	A stack.
54	Bíjghará ... ..	.....	A place where seed is buried, seed clamp, of sugarcane generally.
55	Bán ... ..	.....	A bath used a few days before marriage by both bridegroom and bride.
56	Bhúrí Bhains ... ..	.....	A buffalo of a (sort of) grey colour, supposed to give a specially nutritious milk.
57	Bákhá ... ..	.....	A lane in a village.
58	Báséra ... ..	.....	The food eaten the next day after the coming of the marriage feast (barát).
59	Eási	„ 134	The early morning meal, generally made up of 'stale' pieces left from last night's dinner.
60	Béri ... ..	.....	A bush (Zizyphus nummulana.)
61	Bágar ... ..	.....	The dry 'Bágar' tract towards Bikanir and Jhind.
62	Bángar	„ 176	The mainland as opposed to the riverain.
63	Baisákh	„ 43	A month about.
64	Bhádón	„ 41	A month about.
65	Burá ... ..	.....	Bad.
66	Bábman ... ..	.....	Same as Brahman.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Referencee, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
67	Barsná ... ..	.....	To rain.
68	Bhát	Para. 196	The story teller, keeper of the family genealogy.
69	Ban ... ..	.....	Cotton.
70	Bail	„ 46	Ox.
71	Bhúr	„ 30	A kind of soil, very sandy.
72	Bór	„ 36	A tree. (Ficus Indica.)
73	Bakáin	„ 36	A tree (Melia Semper virens—Panj drek.)
74	Bér	„ 36	A tree (Zizyphus Jujuba.)
75	Bart	„ 37	.....
76	Bígah	„ 176	The popular standard of land measure = $\frac{1}{5}$ of an acre = 20 Biswas = 400 Biswansia, &c.
77	Biswá	„ 240	See above $\frac{1}{20}$ th of a Bigah.
78	Biswánsí ... ..	.....	See above $\frac{1}{20}$ th of a Biswa.
79	Bínd	„ 37	A rope made of Sarkanda leaves.
80	Bakhér	„ 44	Broad-cast.
81	Barrh	Foot note para. 44	A cry to the ox in the plough to move to the right. (See also 'ah.')
82	Bájrá	Para. 222	An autumn crop (Penicillaria spicata.)
83	Basná ... ..	.....	To dwell.
84	Bastí ... ..	.....	A dwelling place, a village.
85	Budh	„ 47	Wednesday.
86	Bowái	„ 47	Sowing (from bo-na.)
87	Bitaurá	„ 50	The manure. Stack enclosure : built up solid till wanted, and then cut open.
88	Bánjar	„ 177	Land left uncultivated for two years see tapar.
89	Báhan	„ 51	The name for land after it has been ploughed (from bahna.)
90	Bair	„ 52	An enemy.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
91	Bassolá	Para. 54	A hoe.
92	Bassoli	" 54	A little hoe.
93	Barma	" 54	A gimlet..
94	Bilomini	" 137	A churn.
95	Bhains	Foot note P. 55	A buffalo.
96	Bhainsá-gúgal	Para. 56	A kind of weed (?)
97	Bhújí	" 134	Green food boiled alone in water.
98	Bartan	" 137	Household vessels.
99	Básan		
100	Bartuá	" 137	A brazen vessel used by Hindús for cooking 'dál.'
101	Belá	" 137	A drinking vessel made of brass or bellmetal.
102	Banta	" 137	Same as 'lota,' a drinking vessel.
103	Badhná	" 137	A drinking vessel used by Muhammadans.
104	Bartáwa ... ..	.....	Mode, manner.
105	Báli	" 138	An ear-ornament worn by Hindú women.
106	Bazúband... ..	" 138	An ornament worn on the upper arm.
107	Bichhwa	" 138	An ornament worn on the toe : it has three bars of raised work.
108	Bahú... ..	" 138	Wife.
109	Brahaspat... ..	" 47	Thursday.
110	Bár	" 140	The day of the week.
111	Badí	" 140	The waning half of the moon-fortnight.
112	Bisáwan	" 140	Equivalent to 'bisána' = to busy.
113	Bhúmián	" 141	A village deity.
114	Bhao	" 141	Respect-honour.
115	Bhojan	" 141	Food.
116	Bhínt	Foot note para. 141	Wall.
117	Bhút-biddia	Para. 141	Demonology.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
118	Batwára	Para. 196	A division of the shares of land in a village.
119	Band... ..	„ 67	A dam for stopping water, or drainage.
120	Báráh	„ 228	The land that receives the drainage and manure of the village site.
121	Bejhar	„ 222	Mixed barley and gram.
122	Bárání	„ 256	Dependent on rain moisture.
123	Bhafiácharah	„ 177	Tenure of land based on possession.
124	Báchh	„ 278	The distribution of the revenue among the shareholders or proprietors of the village.
125	Bakt	„ 89	A corrupted form of wakt (time.)
126	Beswá	„ 89	A whore.
127	Baisan	„ 89	A banya.
128	Besní... ..	„ 134	Same as above.
129	Bighéri	„ 177	A fixed rent at so much per bigah.
130	Bhondah	„ 82	A small grant of land made in a village in return for menial services.
131	Ballí	„ 64	A kind of rude 'borer' used in sinking wells a beam of wood fitted with a sharp point.
132	Bháwan ... ..	.....	Same as 'chák,' a pulley.
133	Báwaní	„ 64	The true spring level of the Bángar 52 cubits or about 80 feet below the surface.
134	Begár	„ 178	Forced labour, generally without hire.
	C.		
135	Chalat ... ..	.....	Cultivated land as distinguished from 'parat' or 'palat' uncultivated ground.
136	Chaumásá	}	The four months of the rainy season, <i>i. e.</i>
137	Chaumásha		
138	Chápan ... ..	.....	The mark made by the hand rubbed with gerhú (q. r.) on the wall of a house where a male child has been born (Hindú).
139	Chilán ... ..	.....	The same as above.
140	Chhe... ..	.....	The call used in taking cattle to drink.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
141	Chák... ..	Para. 64	A pulley (on the well).
142	Chait	" 37	A month, corresponding to our March, April.
143	Cheytt		
144	Chhurá ... ..	.....	A knife.
145	Chálishá ... ..	.....	The popular name for the terrible famine of Sambat 1840.
146	Chádar	" 135	A sheet, but generally the linen garment half cloak, half scarf worn by the men over their shoulders and the women on their heads.
147	Chausar	" 46	The ploughing of the land the fourth time.
148	Chúhí	" 46	A little mouse.
149	Chirágh ... ..	.....	A lamp.
150	Chhátí	" 37	The green head of the 'singhára' plant (q. v.)
151	Chamár	" 177	One of the lowest castes (to be distinguished, however, from the 'chuhrá'), the occupation of the men is chiefly making shoes.
152	Chúhrá	" 48	The sweeper cast, lowest of all.
153	Chandilí	Foot note para. 55	Bald on the top of the head.
154	ChapnÍ	Para. 56	A lid.
155	Chhálíá	" 56	.....
156	Chóti... ..	" 138	The crown-lock.
157	Chhá... ..	" 134	The same as 'sít' or 'lassi,' buttermilk.
158	Chhách		
159	Chaupál	" 134	The village guest house generally held in common property by all the proprietors. In a large village each patti will have its own. It is the general lounge of the place.
160	Chapátí	" 134	Bread made up in thin round pieces.
161	Chauk	" 136	The house-yard, inside the dhalíj, where the women and children spend most of their time.
162	Chárpái	" 136	A bedstead.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
163	Charkhí	Para. 136	A spinning wheel.
164	Chháj	„ 136	A fan made of reeds.
165	Chamchá	„ 137	A spoon.
166	Chakkí	„ 137	A grinding mill (for corn).
167	Challá	„ 138	A toe-ring.
168	Chak tughyání ...	„ 194	The alluvial chak in a riverain village.
169	Chaumendah	„ 197	The four sides of a field.
170	Chaudhrí ... ..	.....	The popular title of respect for a lambardár or other influential man.
171	Chhatrí ... ..	.....	A memorial building erected by sons (Hindú) in honour of a dead father.
172	Chakótá	„ 80	A lump sum paid as rent, on the tenant's holding.
173	Charsa	„ 60	The well-bucket.
	D.		
174	Datól... ..	.....	The second crop grown after cutting one of another kind.
175	Dangwára... ..	.....	A working 'bee,' of ploughing or other agricultural work.
176	Dhar... ..	.....	A heap of 'bhusa' (q. v).
177	Dár ... ..	.....	A herd of deer.
178	Dharwa ... ..	.....	Same as mathlá the earthen tower of inspection in a field.
179	Dhabhi ... ..	.....	A partisan.
180	Dabádábkar ...	.....	Secretly.
181	Dáwadabáke ...		
182	Dábar	„ 188 D.	Low lying land subject to floods, but especially the land round the Najafgarh jhíl.
183	Dahar ... ..	.....	Much the same as above, land rendered moist by accumulated drainage. Land also in the alluvial chak of a riverain village is mostly called dahar.
184	Dhúp ... ..	.....	Sunshine.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
185	Dalla... ..	Para. 28	Clods of earth (or chalk.)
186	Dhír		
187	Dákar ... ..	... .. 197	The most Clayey of the three kinds of soil known in the district.
188	Dhák... ..	„ 36	A tree (<i>Butea frondosa</i> .)
189	Dharí	„ 37	A measure = 5 sera.
190	Do-faali	„ 41	Land bearing two crops.
191	Dosar. ... ..	... .. 46	The ploughing of land the second time.
192	Dhím. ... ..	... .. 46	The same as 'Dalla,' a clod of earth.
193	Disásúl ... ..	... .. 47	A demon, supposed to be connected in some way with the four quarters of the compass.
194	Do-pahrí	Foot note para. 48	Noon.
195	Dhora	Para. 53	A winged insect, attacking corn in the granary.
196	Drátí... ..	„ 54	A small hand sythe with jagged edges like a saw used for cutting crops.
197	Dúhna	„ 55	To milk.
198	Dúhni	„ 55	A milking vessel (either of earth or brass.)
199	Dántaun	„ 133	A tooth-stick (used for cleaning the teeth).
200	Dalyá	„ 134	Corn meal made by bruising the grain.
201	Dál	„ 134	A food made from pulse (v. mung, &c.)
202	Dhotí	„ 135	The cloth worn round the loins and tucked up between the legs.
203	Dahlíz	„ 136	The house porch, or out worm.
204	Dahlíj		
205	Deorhí		
206	Dégchí	„ 137	A cooking vessel for 'dál' used generally by Muhammadana.
207	Dhakní	„ 137	A lid (of a vessel.)
208	Dégcha	„ 137	A large cooking vessel of Muhammadana.
209	Dég	„ 137	A larger vessel than the above.
210	Do-pahardin	„ 139	Noon-day.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	MEANING.
211	Dhaláhuádin	Para. 139	The time when day begins to decline (from noon) about 1½ or 2 p. m.
212	Dhór... ..	" 139	Cattle.
213	Déo	Foot note para. 141	A God.
214	Dasútan	Para. 143	The tenth day after the birth of a child (Hindú.)
215	Dahiyá	" 86	One of the two large sections of the Jat tribe in North Delhi (see Ahulania.)
216	Dharrah ... ..	.....	Faction.
217	Dóhli	" ... 82 26	A grant of land for cultivation made in return for religious services, a conf-also 'Bhondah.'
218	Dhéukli	" 59	A rough kind of well working by a pole used as a lever.
219	Dharan ... ..	.....	The frame work built on the ním chak of the well (q. v) to sink it by its weight.
220	Dháran ... ..	.....	A platform.
221	Dandíla	" 64	A cross-beam.
222	Dáman	" 64	An adverb formed from 'dám' money, price, = for or by means of money.
223	Dál	" 73	'Lift' irrigation from a canal, in this district always done by 'jhatts' q. v.
224	'Daráwá' (from darana)... ..	.....	A 'scare crow', generally a stick with straw twisted fantastically on it, stuck up in the field to frighten away deer, a long grass rope is tied round the field.
F.			
225	Fánsil	" 41	Ground yielding two crops.
226	Farásh	" 36	A tree (tamarix Indica)
G.			
227	Ghathá ... ..	.....	A narrow opening in a hedge or bank (Punjabi 'gulla.')
228	Gonda ... ..	.....	A waggon track or cross country road.
229	Gathwár ... ..	.....	A manure or stack-yard near the ábádí, with a hedge or low wall generally round it.
230	Galgoda ... ..	.....	Fastening the neck and leg together, of a dangerous bull or sow, 'galgoda déná.'

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
231	Gurgoí	Para. 134	The house where 'gur' is boiled up.
232	Gandrála ... ..	.....	The place where the stalks of cane are laid for cutting up.
233	Galiára ... ..	.....	A blind alley or lane in a village ábáll.
234	Gulkéru ... ..	.....	A wild flower used for dyeing—the Holi powder is made from it, and the flowers are put in children's beds as protection against fleas.
235	Gophia ... ..	.....	The sling used by boys to frighten away birds from crops.
236	Gola ... ..	.....	The earthen ball (made of mud) used in these slings, rather bigger than a marble.
237	Gófra	" 226	Mixture of wheat and jau (barley.)
238	Gochni ... ..	.....	Mixture of wheat and chaná.
239	Gárl ... ..	.....	A waggon (for oxen)
240	Gilá ... ..	.....	Wet.
241	Góhún ... ..	.....	Wheat.
242	Gandási	" 37	A little chopper used for cutting up 'pála' (q v.)
243	Guár	" 39	A crop grown for fodder.
244	Gharí	" 48	A division of time about 20 minutes.
245	Ghúre	Foot note para. 48	Angrily, (participle of 'ghurna' to look angry, talk angrily.)
246	Gandása	Para. 54	A chopper, larger than the 'gandási' used for cutting up sugarcane stalks.
247	Ghana ... ..	.....	Much.
248	Ghí	" 55	"Clarified butter" (qu. what does this mean.)
249	Gharra ... ..	... .. 56	See 'matka' a vessel for holding water.
250	Ghagra	" 135	Loose drawers worn by women
251	Gérú ... ..	.....	A red earth used for dyeing : brought from Dera Gházi Khán.
252	Ghúnghrú	" 138	Bells on ornaments.
253	Gházimard	" 141	A tutelary deity—a village God.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
254	Génd Khúli	Para. 142	A game, much like our hockey.
255	Ghathá ... ..	.....	A lincal measure.
256	Gót ... ..	.....	A sub-division of a tribe.
257	Gidar	Foot note para. 89	Jackál.
258	Gopál	„ „ 89	A name for Kirshna, or God.
259	Golá ... ..	.....	The cyinder of a masonry well, the well itself.
260	Gand wále-ká-cháh...	Para. 58	A well with sides made of wood—Segments like pieces of a wheel.
261	Gon ... ..	.....	See agwaen—the hollow in which the cattle go down at the well.
262	Garhí ... ..	.....	A hamlet thrown out from the mother village.
263	Gotemár	„ 64	A diver.
H.			
264	Hári	„ 41	The crop ripening in the spring.
265	Hingót	„ 36	A plant (Balanites Egyptiaca.)
266	Hara	„ 37	Green.
267	Hal	„ 54	A plough.
268	Hataurá	„ 54	A small hammer.
269	Hándi	„ 134	A cauldron.
270	Hansla	„ 138	A neck ornament—horse shoe like in shape.
271	Hándián ka wakt ...	„ 139	The evening time (time of the cauldrons boiling.)
272	Hóm	„ 143	A religious ceremony, in which the sacrificial cake is burnt.
273	Harat	„ 60	The Persian wheel well.
I.			
274	Ijára	„ 80	A prevaluation in grain, rent.
275	Indhan ... ..	.....	Fuel.
276	{ Inge } { Istaraf ... .. }	.....	On this side.
277	Imli	„ 26	A tree (Tamarindus Indica.)

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
J.			
278	Júr ... .. }	.....	The yoke of the oxen at the well, or of the leaders in a four ox-waggon.
279	Jor }		
280	Jhúl ... ..	.....	The covering thrown over oxen to keep them warm.
281	Júá	Para. 46	The main beam, or pole of the 'gári.'
282	Jhúá ... ..	.....	A stack, made by putting sheaves together in a rough cone shape.
283	Jaunti ... ..	.....	A thorny bush (?) which when it becomes a tree is 'jánt.'
284	Járl ... ..	.....	Adultery.
285	Jhfl	„ 70	A marsh.
286	Jéth	„ 43	Name of a month.
287	Jhari... ..	.....	Showers.
288	Jekar... ..	.....	If.
289	Jará ... ..	.....	The cold weather.
290	Jál	„ 35	A tree (Punjabi 'pflú' or 'van') salvadora oleioides.
291	Jamóá }	„ 36	A variety of the jáman (qu. ?)
292	Jamúa }		
293	Jáman	„ 36	A kind of fruit tree (sizygium Jambolanum.)
294	Jhínwar	„ 37	A man of the kahár cast.
295	Jalkar	„ 37	Water—income.
296	Jhári... ..	.....	Bush.
297	Joár }	„ 222	An autumn crop (sorghum vulgare.)
298	Juár }		
299	Johar }	Foot note para. 46	A pond.
300	Jauhar }		
301	Jóhri... ..	„ „ 46	A little pond—diminutive of above.
302	Jhám	„ „ 46	See 'kassa'—a well-dredge.
303	Jawái	„ „ 48	Son-in-law.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
304	Jo ... ..	.....	A wife (jorú.)
305	Jhumka	Para. 138	An ornament for the ear used by the Muhammadan women.
306	Jhálra	„ 138	An ornament worn hung from the neck.
307	Já	„ 138	Where.
308	Jarib... ..	.....	A lincal measure.
309	Jama... ..	„ 230	Assessment of land revenue.
310	Jár ká kúá	„ 58	A Kacha well.
311	Jhalár	„ 59	A variety of the Persian wheel—the ‘tindas’ are very large, and few.
K.			
312	Kimana ... ..	.....	Nothing.
313	Khái ... ..	.....	A ditch.
314	Khandak ... ..	.....	A ditch bigger than above.
315	Korwa	} „ 60	Second watering of irrigated crops, i. e., after the ‘palewa’ or ‘paléó’—this is given when the grain is well above the ground, Idiom ‘Korná bújhádéna’.
316	Kor		
317	Khurgoda... ..	.....	(Punjabi karóch) a place where the ground has been made rugged by the hoofs of cattle treading the soft mud which has since stiffened and become hard.
318	Khúd	„ 44	A furrow.
319	Kohar ... ..	.....	A rainy mist.
320	Korha ... ..	.....	A Kacha well at the side of a river or nála four oxen work it, with a ‘charsa.’
321	Khéra ... ..	.....	An interesting word, of which it is not easy to find the root idea. I think it may be derived from ‘ukherna’=to pull up by the roots, in which case the original meaning would be a deserted site of a village. And this is a very common use of the word, e. g. ‘ujjarkhéra.’ But it also means a village, though perhaps only one that has been settled again after having become waste. Another meaning is a ‘raised mound’ because (as I think) the old villages, or village sites, by the débris

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
			<p>of the houses falling to ruins being rebuilt and again falling down have been so raised as to have nearly always now an elevated position. The antiquity of a village may be pretty fairly guessed by the elevation of its site. Mr. Elliott p. 85 of Hosh-ungálá Settlement Report gives as the original meaning 'the raised mound on which a village is placed.' This is different from what I have noted here, which would give the order thus :—</p> <p>1.—A deserted site</p> <p>2.—A village built on such a site</p> <p>3.—An elevated mound, because in the course of ages the débris of the houses accumulates.</p> <p>Another use of the word, evidently a derivative one is merely 'waste land' 'us ne khera abád kiya' = He settled the village, not necessarily an old site.</p>
322	Khúnt ... ..	.....	The same as 'simat'—direction, quarter.
323	Kalank ... ..	.....	Suspicion.
324	Kajji... ..	.....	An objection.
325	Kikar	Para. 35	A tree (acacia arabica).
326	Karál... ..	„ 36	A tree (cappades aphylla.)
327	Khádar	„ 37	Riverain land.
328	Kharsa ... ..	.....	The dry season (hot.)
329	Kátik	„ 37	A month.
330	Khára	„ 65	Salt, bitter.
331	Kot	„ 34	An elevated spot (qu? for building).
332	Khair	„ 36	A tree (acacia catechu)
333	Kiári... ..	„ 37	A bed in a garden or field.
334	Khindáo	„ 44	Sowing broadcast (see Bakhér.)
335	Kuá	Foot note para. 46	A well.
336	Kolhú	„ „ 46	An oil press, also a sugarcane mill.
337	Kuf	„ „ 46	A little well.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
338	Kassá	Foot note para. 46	A big spade, or dredge used for cleaning out wells.
339	Kassí... ..	" " 46	Deminative of above, a spade.
340	Kúndrá	Para. 48	.....
341	Kallewári	Foot note para. 48	The morning meal.
342	Khoí	Para. 50	Sugarcane straw refuse.
343	Khaprá	" 53	A kind of weevil attacking corn in the granary.
344	Kuhári	" 54	An axe.
345	Khurpá	" 54	The common country hoe.
346	Khodálá	" 54	A kind of 'spud.'
347	Khodáli	" 54	A small 'khodála.'
348	Kassaula	" 54	A tool used for hoeing.
349	Karaunth... ..	" 54	A saw.
350	Kamáni ... ..	.....	A bow-like instrument by which the gimlet is worked.
351	Khichrí	" 134	One of the ways of cooking food.
352	Khífr... ..	" 134	Rice cooked in milk.
353	Kamrí	" 135	A short vest with sleeves.
354	Kurtí	" 135	A garment worn by Muhammadan women, longer than the 'ángí' (q. v.) covering the chest and body.
355	Kari	" 136	A rough wooden rafter.
356	Khor... ..	" 136	A cattle-manger.
357	Kundí	" 136	A hollow in the manger for the food of the animal.
358	Kothí	" 136	A house granary for grain.
359	Kothá	" 136	An inner room of a house facing the entrance, these are the principal rooms and are also called 'obáras.'
360	Khát... ..	.....	A charpai (q. v.)
361	Kása ... ..	.....	A metal vessel.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
362	Katorá	Para. 137	See 'Béla' ; a drinking vessel.
363	Katorí	" 137	A small 'katôra.'
364	Kalái... ..	" 138	Wrist.
365	Kánsí	" 138	Bell metal.
366	Kangní	" 138	A wrist ornament.
367	Kanthíla	" 138	A neck ornament, see 'torá'
368	Karé	" 138	A plain bracelet, worn by Hindus (male.)
369	Kabaddhí	" 142	A game—like our 'touch.'
370	Kánil Satah	" 149	Dry chak of the nocrain villages.
371	Kháta	"	A cultivator's holding as shown in the Government Record.
372	Khandar	"	A ruin ; rugged ground.
373	Khasra	" 197	The Field Register.
374	Kál	" 88	Famine.
375	Karáó	" 147	Second marriage.
376	Karéwa	" 147	Same as karáo.
377	Kamín	Foot note para. 38	A village menial—all non-proprietors who are of low cast.
378	Khud Kásht	Para. 178	Cultivating with one's own hand.
379	Kúrand-ká-cháh	" 58	A dry masonry well.
380	Kachchá-páni	"	An expression used of a water—spring soon exhausted.
L.			
381	Láo	"	The well rope of the charsa.
382	Lahbar	"	(Same as Rahbar) a shower of the way, guide
383	Lúh	"	The hot dry wind of May and June.
384	Lét	Foot note para. 46	A pond, smaller than 'Janhar.'
385	Létrí... ..	" " 46	A little pond.
386	Lái	Para. 47	Cutting (of a crop), and bringing it home.
387	Lassi	" 134	Butter-milk.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
388	Laddú	Para. 134	A meal-ball, sweetmeat.
389	Liháf	„ 135	A cloak 'rezai.'
390	Langotí	„ 135	A cloth worn round the middle by boys, in- stead of the 'dhoti.'
391	Lanhga	„ 135	Wide drawers see 'Ghagra.'
392	Lota	„ 137	A drinking vessel.
393	Laund ... ..	.....	An intercalary month put in once every three years.
394	Léo	Foot note para. 141	Earthen plaster.
395	Lámp	„ „ 89	A kind of grass.
396	Lajje... ..	„ „ 89	Shame.
M.			
397	Mórá ... ..	.....	The place (at the top of the run) where the oxen stand to have the rope fastened on.
398	Maháwat	Para. 80	The winter rain—in the months of Magar, Poe, Mágh, Phágan.
399	Mathflá ... ..	.....	An earthen erection like a thick post some 3 or 4 feet high, from which the cultivator watches his crop—also Dharwa.
400	Mandh	„ 141	The small altar or brick-work erection at the entrances of villages to the goddess of small-pox.
401	Ménd ... ..	.....	Border of a field.
402	Muriálf ... ..	.....	A thorny weed, something like the 'joássa.'
403	Mandal ... ..	.....	The iron frame (with four fold fork) from which the leather bucket (charaa) is sus- pended.
404	Mukhéra ... ..	.....	Wandering about at will—straying.
405	Máhen ... ..	.....	Together with—in the midst of.
406	Mangsir	„ 37	A month, corresponding to November, Decem- ber.
407	Máh ... ..	.....	A month (Mágh) answering to January, Feb- ruary.
408	Mará... ..	.....	Bad, small, thin, weak.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
409	Mota ... ..	.....	Full, thick, fat.
410	Malmala	Para. 31	Brackish.
411	Matka	„ 37	Same as 'gharra', a water jar or vessel.
412	Mágh... ..	„ 37	Same as 'Máh.'
413	Makkei	„ 45	Indian corn (zea maya.)
414	Másh... ..	„ 39	An autumn crop (Phaseolus radiatus.)
415	Móth... ..	„ 39	An autumn crop (Phaseolus aconitifolius.)
416	Múng... ..	„ 39	An autumn crop (Phaseolus mungo.)
417	Mahz... ..	„ 46	Another name for 'sohága'—clodcrusher.
418	Mahji	„ 46	A little 'mahj' or 'mahz.'
419	Mahúrat	„ 47	A lucky day.
420	Mangal	„ 47	Tuesday.
421	Mitáwan	„ 47	Same as 'mitána' to soften, alleviate, put away.
422	Malái... ..	„ 55	Cream.
423	Man	„ 63	The masonry coping at the top of a well.
424	Manda	„ 134	Thin bread.
425	Múnh	„ 138	Face.
426	Matthí	„ 138	Same as kangní, an ornament.
427	Mála	„ 138	A Hindu rosary, gold and coral.
428	Mohr... ..	„ 138	A seal.
429	Matakni	„ 138	A woman fond of adoring herself.
430	Méndi ... ..	.....	A hedge like bush famous for its dye (hemia). It requires great care, but is a profitable crop.
431	Malba ... ..	.....	Materials (of a house.)
432	Múáíyan-ul-hadd ...	.....	A fixed boundary (of a village on a river side, the proprietary right not following the deep stream.
433	Málikána ... ..	.....	Rent, proprietary dues, when taken under this name, it is almost always a percentage on the jama.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G,
434	Malba	Para. 205	Village expenses (see Appendix XVII) incurred for the common benefit by the Lambardárs.
435	Mál	Foot note para. 60	The double rope on the wheel of the Harat (q. v.)
436	Muth... ..	„ „ 61	A handful—a hand breadth.
437	Mítha	Para. 65	Sweet.
438	Mukaddami	„ 177	Lambardár's fees, old name.
439	Missi	„ 134	Bread made of channa and wheat 1 : 2 ; with salt thrown in, too.
	N.		
440	Nyára ... ..	.....	Separate.
441	Nyár... ..	.....	A bundle or feed of fodder.
442	Nání kání kin-mání...	„ 148	Who cares for the rule of not marrying from his maternal grandmother's got.
443	Naddí ... ..	.....	A hill stream generally dry except in the rains.
444	Nála ... ..	.....	The same, and also a canal or drainage cut.
445	Ním	„ 36	A tree (azadirachta Indica.)
446	Naubahini	„ 46	The ploughing of land for the ninth time.
447	Nalái... ..	„ 49	Hoeing and weeding (i. e. cleaning) the land
448	Nihán	„ 54	A chisel.
449	Niháni	„ 54	A small chisel.
450	Nath	„ 138	A nose-ring.
451	Naugiri ... ..	.....	A bracelet of nine pieces strung together on a string.
452	Nahri	„ 243	Land irrigated, or generally irrigated by the canal.
453	Nikás ... ..	.....	A starting point (nikalna), the outlet of water on a 'band'—the mother village whence another is colonised.
454	Názim ... ..	.....	An old title of authority.
455	Nazarána ... ..	.....	The present which a ruler used to take from the zamindár, also a enphemism for bribes now-a-days.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
456	Ním chak... ..	Para. 64	The round frame work put as the foundation of the well cylinder.
457	Namkín	„ 65	Salt.
	O.		
458	Ondá... ..	„ 54	Backwards, 'ondá páni charana' to take water (in the irrigating with) the wrong way.
459	Ondhá		
460	Osar ... ..	.....	A heifer of three years or under (south.)
461	Onhrí ... ..	.....	A cow's udder (south.)
462	Ochhé kí dósti jí ká janjál ... ..	.....	Friendship with a mean person is trouble to one's life.
463	Okhal ... ..	.....	A wooden mortar in which grain is pounded with a pestle (musal).
464	Okhlí ... ..	.....	Diminutive of the above, used with a 'musali.'
465	Orhna	„ 135	A cloak, veil which comes over the head and body too.
466	Obára	„ 136	The inner rooms in the house fronting the entrance (see also kothá.)
	P.		
467	Parat... ..	.....	Uncultivated ground (as distinguished from 'chalat' para. rahna, and chahia.)
468	Pána Púla ... ..	.....	A collective name for spontaneous produce that comes useful as fodder, &c., for the zamindár.
469	Pari ... ..	.....	An angel.
470	Pairi		
471	Píle } Badal ... ..	.....	'Píli badlí'—The time when the clouds become yellow, 'the bursting of the yellow dawn.'
472	Péle }		
473	Pasar	„ 139	An hour before dawn.
474	Pahar ... ..	.....	A division of the day equal to 3 hours.
475	Pathwára ... ..	.....	The place where cowdung páts are made.
476	Pátan ... ..	.....	Shoes.
477	Pankha ... ..	.....	A fan.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
478	Phágan	Para. 138	A month answering to our February.
479	Púra ... ..	.....	East wind.
480	Púrí ... ..	.....	A pod.
481	Páni ... ..	.....	Water, rain.
482	Póh	„ 43	Name of a month answering to our December, January.
483	Pípal	„ 36	A tree (ficus religiosa.)
484	Phal-ahár ... ..	.....	Fruit-food, allowed in time of fast.
485	Púla	„ 37	A small bush cut up and used for fodder (‘beri,’ Zizyphus nummularia.)
486	Pabhér	„ 44	Broad cast (South, and centre) see also, Bakher, and khindao.
487	Puchkári	Foot note para. 44	A sound made with the lips to stop or slacken the pace of an animal.
488	Pár	Para. 46	The first ploughing of land.
489	Panchbahini	„ 46	The ploughing of land for the fifth time.
490	Púrab	„ 47	The East.
491	Palangrí	Foot note para. 46	A little bed.
492	Púli	„ 48	A sheaf, or bundle of corn.
493	Panyára	„ 54	The wooden plough share in the plough.
494	Pítal	„ 55	Brass.
495	Pús ... ..	.....	The same as Poh (q. v.)
496	Pán	Foot note para. 56	‘Betel.’
497	Panwár	Para. 134	A plant growing wild all over the district (Lawsonia ineunis.)
498	Pachganda	„ 134	Sugarcane stalks.
499	Phulka	„ 134	Thin bread.
500	Paijama	„ 135	Tight Trowsers.
501	Pahán	„ 136	Lid.
502	Pídha	„ 136	A low stool.
503	Patiár	„ 136	Wicker—basket.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
504	Parkala ... ..	.....	Steps (leading up to the top of the house) Ladder.
505	Paında ... ..	.....	Road : distance.
506	Piyála	Para. 137	A drinking vessel ; cup.
507	Parát	„ 137	A tray in which flour is prepared before cooking.
508	Poncha	„ 138	Wrist.
509	Pazéb	„ 138	Anklet.
510	Péliphaté	„ 139	The yellowing of the clouds before dawn.
511	Pichlapahar	„ 139	Afternoon.
512	Pahar Kátarka ...	„ 139	A pahar short of dawn.
513	Pandrahwara	„ 140	A period of fifteen days—a fortnight.
514	Parameshwar	„ 141	God.
515	Paidáwár ... ..	.....	Produce (of a field.)
516	Panjá ... ..	.....	Claw (and so, hand).
517	Pair	„ 52	Threshing floor.
518	Pahár ... ..	.....	Hill.
519	Paré ... ..	.....	Beyond.
520	Pancháyat ... ..	.....	An assembly (originally perhaps of five members) dealing with social matters or disputes.
521	Pattidári	„ 177	That form of tenure of land based on ances- tral shares.
522	Pána ... ..	.....	Division of a village.
523	Panjdu	„ 80	Division of a produce $\frac{2}{5}$ going to the landlord
524	Páhi Kásht	„ 177	A non resident tenant.
525	Pakká páni ... ..	.....	A permanent strong spring, also used of a heavy rain.
526	Pháóra	„ 178	An instrument usually called spade.
	R.		
527	Rérá ... ..	.....	High ground.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—Continued.

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
528	Rúká ... ..	.....	A sudden cry of alarm or for help made in a high falsetto like an Australian "coo-ey."
529	Réh	Para. 37	Another name for 'shor' or 'kallar' the destructive efflorescence which is causing such damage in canal villages.
530	Rangsir ... ..	.....	Colored.
531	Rabi ... ..	.....	Spring harvest.
532	Rausli	" 30	A kind of soil moderately sandy.
533	Roti	" 48	Bread ; food generally.
534	Rás	" 54	Reins.
535	Rámpira	" 54	Same as Khodálá ; A kind of spade.
536	Randa	" 54	Plane.
537	Rora	" 56	A cattle disease.
538	Ras	" 134	Juice generally of sugarcane.
539	Razái... ..	" 135	A cotton stuffed cloak—also used as a coverlet for bed.
540	Rasoi... ..	.....	Cooking place.
541	Rikábi	" 137	A flat dish.
542	Ráng... ..	.....	Pewter.
543	Rúpa... ..	.....	Silver uncoined.
544	Rakhya	" 83	A wood preserve.
545	Rékhtá	" 58	Made of bricks and mortar.
	S.		
546	Sikairna ... ..	.....	To call together.
547	Shor	" 183	Same as 'Reh' (q. v.)
548	Sáwan	" 45	Name of a month answering to our 15th July to 15th August.
549	Sádh... ..	.....	Name of a month—same as Hár=15th June to 15th July.
550	Sákh... ..	.....	Harvest.
551	Sar	" 29	Salt bed.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
552	Singhára	Para. 37	Water-nut.
553	Sarkanda	" 37	A tall reed.
554	Sádhi	" 41	Spring harvest.
555	Sáwani	" 41	Autumn harvest.
556	Sohága	" 46	Clod-crusher.
557	Sohági	" 46	A little 'Sohaga.'
558	Som	" 47	Monday.
559	Sanicher	" 47	Saturday.
560	Sukar	" 47	Friday.
561	Sánsa	" 47	Fear.
562	Sájhi	" 48	Partner.
563	Sikhar	Foot note para. 48	Exactly.
564	Shábásh	" " 48	Bravo !
565	Shám	" " 48	Evening.
566	Sursali	Para. 53	An insect attacking corn in the granary.
567	Sánta	" 54	A whip.
568	Siyár	" 54	The same as barma, gimlet.
569	Sandás	" 54	Pincers.
570	Sindási	" 54	Small pincers.
571	Supári	" 56	Betelnut.
572	Sít	" 134	Same as lassí ; butter-milk.
573	Sád	Foot note para. 134	Fresh cooked meal.
574	Ság	Para. 134	Green food mixed with flour ; see bhuji.
575	Shíra	" 134	A food made with gur and milk.
576	Saur	" 135	Same as lihaf ; a coverlet.
577	Sitún	" 136	A pillar. Same as 'thamb.'
578	Shatír	" 136	A beam.
579	Sáz	" 138	An ornament.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
580	Sás	Para. 138	Mother-in-law.
581	Singhár	„ 138	Adornment.
582	Sota	„ 139	Sleeping time.
583	Súdi	„ 140	Fortnight of crescent of the moon.
584	Sádhu	„ 141	A fakir.
585	Sákal ... ..	.....	The mixed food used during the time of performing the ceremony of 'Hom.'
586	Sahná ... ..	.....	To endure.
587	Sár	„ 64	The spring level.
588	Síha	„ 64	A local name for a diver.
589	Sídha	„ 64	Food given to Brahmins before sinking a well.
T.			
590	Tíská tárbar bana ...	.....	His condition is good (a phrase.)
591	Tár Kitár hojana ...	.....	To be ruined.
592	Tél ... ..	.....	Oil.
593	Tikya	„ 28	A little piece.
594	Taka	„ 37	Two pice.
595	Tésar... ..	„ 46	Third ploughing.
596	Tápar	„ 51	Land left uncultivated for one crop. See Bángar.
597	Than	Foot note para. 55	Teat.
598	Tasmél	Para. 134	Rice cooked in sugarcane juice and milk.
599	Tukri	„ 135	Same as Lahngá.
600	Thamb	„ 136	Same as Sitún.
601	Takht ... ..	.....	A large wooden seat.
602	Thán... ..	„ 136	A manger.

603	Tak ... ..	.....	A niche in the wall.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Continued.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
604	Tokni	Para. 137	A small Tokna.
605	Tokna	„ 137	A brass vessel for cooking.
606	Thali... ..	„ 137	A large dish used by Hindús.
607	Tabák	„ 137	A vessel used by Muhammadana. Same as Thali.
608	Takhna	„ 138	Ankle.
609	Tola	„ 138	A measure of weight equal to $\frac{1}{80}$ th of a ser.
610	Tora ... ..	.....	An ornament worn by Hindús on the neck.
611	Tarke	„ 139	Early in the morning.
612	Tísra pahar	„ 139	After noon.
613	Tith	„ 144	Day of a month.
614	Thápa ... ..	... .. 143	The mark of an outstretched hand made with chalk or 'gérú' (q. v.) on the outside wall of a house where a male child has been born.
615	Thakbast	„ 195	Demarcation of a village boundary.
616	Tappa	„ 306	A clan or sub-division of a tribe.
617	Tak Seroa... ..	„ 306	Name of a got of Jats in Sunipat.
618	Tíyágdéna	„ 88	To give up.
619	Thokar	„ 89	A stumble, a 'kick.'
620	Thethar	„ 89	Another name for Rájpút.
621	Taraf... ..	.....	Division of a village.
622	Tinda ... ..	.....	The water vessels on a Persian wheel.
623	Tór	„ 77	Irrigation by flow.
624	Thula ... ..	.....	A division of the village generally smaller than a Pana or Taraf.
	U.		
625	Ulatna ... ..	.....	To upset, to be wrongly presented (of a human foetus.)
626	Unhar ... ..	.....	Last paying land.

APPENDIX No. XXV.—*Concluded.*

No.	Vernacular Word.	Reference, if any, to para. in the Report.	M E A N I N G.
627	Unman ... ..	.....	( 'Atta satta' Panjabi) speaking roughly or conjecturally (gol mol).
628	Ujar	Para. 87	A waste and uninhabited place.
629	Ujár	„ 87	Much the same as 'Ujár' perhaps a stronger word with an intensive force.
630	Urd	„ 45	An autumn crop (Phasevlus radiatus see also mash.)
631	Uplá	„ 50	Cowdung pat.
632	Ungli... ..	„ 138	Finger.
633	Upajna ... ..	.....	To spring up.

